

Indiana State Sentinel.

Published by Austin H. Brown.

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Agents. The following persons are authorized to receive Subscriptions for the "Sentinel"...

Death of President Taylor. On Wednesday last we received the following telegraphic despatch from the editor, announcing the painful intelligence of the death of General Taylor, dated...

WASHINGTON, July 10th, 1850. To AUSTIN H. BROWN— President Taylor died last night at half-past ten o'clock.

It appears from the telegraphic report of the proceedings of Congress, that the death of the President was anticipated at one o'clock; when, at the request of Mr. Webster, Mr. Butler of South Carolina suspended his remarks on the compromise bill, and the Senate, as well as the House of Representatives, adjourned.

Within the last four years Gen. Taylor has occupied a wide space in the history of the country. First, as the successful leader of our armies in Mexico, where he obtained laurels which will never fade or die, as long as gratitude holds a place in the affections of his countrymen; and secondly, as the successful candidate for President, in a warmly contested political struggle. But his opponents in the latter contest now give all their opposition to the winds, and will be the first to unite in doing full justice to his memory as one of the most remarkable and patriotic men of the age in which he lived.

This consecrated land of ours has been sustained by men of no particular location. The men of South Carolina and Virginia, of Pennsylvania and New-England, stood side by side in our revolutionary struggle, as well as in the war of 1812, and their children, now inhabiting, by millions, the beautiful valleys of the Mississippi and our Northern Lakes, as well as those in their far distant homes in Oregon and California, all have an interest in perpetuating our government, in that pristine purity, and as a whole, as it has been transmitted to us; and while we shed a nation's tears over one of our brave defenders, may we renew our allegiance to the Union over his grave, invoking the protection of Almighty God to sustain us in our solemn covenant.

Meeting in relation to the death of Gen. Taylor. On yesterday afternoon at one o'clock a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Indianapolis was held for the purpose of making suitable arrangements in relation to the death of President Taylor.

On motion, Governor Wright was called to the Chair and H. P. CONGER, Esq., appointed Secretary. Governor Wright on taking the chair, made an address suitable to the occasion, referring to the crisis of our public affairs, and the necessity of looking for divine guidance under this solemn dispensation.

A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. De-frees, A. W. Morris, Drake, Morrison and McCarty was appointed to prepare resolutions and make arrangements suitable to the occasion.

While the committee were absent addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Goode, S. Merrill, J. H. Bradley and D. L. McFarland, Esqs.

The committee reported suitable resolutions and recommended that at an early day a meeting be held and an eulogy delivered and sermon be preached, and that this being the day [Saturday 13th] appointed for the funeral of General Taylor all the bells of the city be tolled commencing at twelve o'clock.

A committee consisting of Messrs J. B. Dillon, E. W. H. Ellis, Douglas Maguire, A. W. Morris, John H. Bradley, A. G. Porter, J. P. Chapman, J. D. De-frees, and A. F. Morrison, to make all necessary arrangements was then appointed and the meeting adjourned.

Col. Benton and Gen. Foote. The committee of investigation to which was referred the subject of the unfortunate difficulty between these gentlemen on the floor of the Senate, still have the subject under consideration. No report has been made. At the late session of the grand jury, for the District of Columbia, the whole matter was fully investigated. Col. Benton appeared before them as a witness, and after hearing all the evidence, the bill was ignored, and no indictment rendered.

Mr. Bauman. The numerous personal friends of WILLIAM BAUMAN, Esq., our late associate, will be pleased to learn that he has been appointed by Secretary Ewing, one of the corps of the commission for running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. He has accepted the appointment, and will leave Washington for the Pacific Coast in a few days.

We are pleased to learn that friend Bauman has been so well provided for. We wish he may do well, "in the land he's going to."

Kosciusko County. The Democratic Convention of Kosciusko county of the 27th ult., nominated JAMES GAVIN, as a candidate for Delegate to the convention and Benjamin Blue for Representative. The Warsaw Democrat says the proceedings of the Convention were harmonious—the utmost good feeling prevailed, and the result was satisfactory.

Laporte, Porter, and Lake. The Democratic Convention of Laporte, Porter, and Lake counties nominated SAMUEL I. ANTHONY as a candidate for Senatorial Delegate, on the 27th ult. Laporte county had no candidate; but unanimously tendered the nomination to Porter and Lake—a good beginning. Mr. Cathcart addressed the Convention.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.—The annual commencement of Franklin College will occur on Thursday, the 24th of July. The senior class numbers three.

A Bacchante address will be delivered by Pres. Chandler. Persons from Indianapolis can go and return the same day.

In consequence of cholera being in Columbus, the Ohio Constitutional Convention has adjourned until the 1st Monday in December next, and then to meet in the city of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Virginia Myers, the heroine of the celebrated and tragical Hoyt case, of Richmond, is now sojourning in Cincinnati. We understand that she is married and intends spending the remainder of her days in the West.

We should like to have the handling of that daring calumniator who said that the ladies are the very reverse of their mirrors, the latter reflecting without talking, the former talking without reflecting.

Men who boast the most do the least harm. Your truly have many a time seen the courage by deeds, not words; and though never the first to attack, is always found prompt to attend.

Fashion makes foolish parents, invalids of children, and servants of all.

The Union.

Nothing can be more fatal to our future hopes of national greatness and prosperity, than the impression, which everywhere seems to prevail, in the Northern and Northwestern States, that the Union is in danger. We are a sanguine people, buoyant with hope and never see danger until we are in the midst of it, and often when it is too late. When the Mexicans were threatening us, on our border, in 1845 and 46, the universal cry was, "there is no danger of war, the cowardly Mexicans dare not strike a blow." We slept on in that fatal security until war with all its horrors burst upon us.

We remember, a few years since, when we saw the dark cloud rising which we thought would result in a division of the Methodist Episcopal Church; a church bound together by a most perfect system of discipline and organization; whose itinery has contributed so much to evangelize the world; whose missionaries in our country are always found on the verge of civilization. They go in advance of the postboy and the schoolmaster. They are found bearing "glad tidings and great joy" to the lonely settler on the western prairie, and the hardy trapper in the solitary mountain gorge. But in our admiration for this people we are running away from our subject. When we saw this church threatened with danger, we mentioned the subject to a distinguished minister, but he treated it lightly and said: "there was no danger, the South dare not withdraw." The very next conference they did withdraw. Hopes were entertained, by many, that a reunion would take place. But the longer the separation was maintained the wider the breach, and the more impassable the gulf, until now the church is divided into North and South, and as Mr. Calhoun just said, when speaking of this event, that "one of the strong cords which bound together this Union was snapped."

The cords which bind together this Union, are mutual interest, love and affection; they are stronger than bands of steel. In monarchies armed men may preserve the power of the Government, and enforce the laws. The sword, the guillotine and the yawning dungeon may enforce the outward forms of loyalty, but, in this country, under our form of government, this cannot be done. Men pay their taxes, and aid to enforce the laws because they love their country. When that love and attachment shall cease, we have no power strong enough to keep us together. When our laws have to be enforced at the point of the bayonet our government is a despotism. We commend the subjoined article from the Washington Union to the careful perusal of our numerous readers.

The Crisis. "We have faithfully warned the people of the North and the South of the danger to which the Union is exposed. We have again and again told them if they desire the perpetuation of the constitution, under whose ligature this happy and prosperous community has advanced with rapid strides to unexampled power and renown, they must come to its rescue!

The warning has not been entirely in vain. But while various primary meetings of the people have been held, the most earnest expressions of devotion to the Union, their senators and representatives in the two Houses of Congress speak a very different language. Many of them, of the two extremes, evince a fierce determination to push ultra party measures, regardless of consequences, even though they may be calculated to bring about the catastrophe—a dissolution of the Union.

Are the people in any portion of the United States prepared for this result? Do the majority of the States desire it? Does Pennsylvania, or New York, or New Jersey, or Connecticut, New Hampshire, or Maine desire it? Does every Massachusetts desire it? Do the southern or western States, or any of them desire it? If they do not, is it time they were made aware of their situation? Is it time they were apprised of the only means which can prevent a dissolution? If the people of those States desire a continuance of the national government, they must now speak on the floors of the two houses. A little more delay, and it may be too late.

"Without repeating our often-expressed views on the measures before Congress, we only say if the people desire to change our present form of government—if they desire to dissolve the Union of the States, and to fall back upon their reserved rights as independent sovereignties, then it can be done; but at what a fearful cost! We are for the democratic republican doctrine, that the people of the States have a right to secede; but they prepared to shiver at the glorious confederacy of 1862. It is a high time indeed for them to prepare for the result. The people may prevent this fearful catastrophe, by coming forth, with all their energy and in the majesty of their power to the rescue. If they do not come to the preservation of the Union, they must prepare themselves to say what form of government will be substituted in their stead. Upon that point they must make up their minds, and prepare themselves for one or the other alternative. But it is right and proper to advise them, which we now solemnly do, that executive action allows them but a very brief period for deliberation. If a collision between the troops of the United States and the troops of Texas shall occur, and one drop of blood be shed in the unnatural conflict, it will be too late.

"It will be too late, too, if another movement which is in agitation is carried out. Some talk of adjourning Congress—leaving this distracting question open and appealing to the people. No one has a greater confidence in the calm, good sense of this great people than we have. But does not the country seem to have every condition ripe for the people to settle themselves upon both sides are trying to rouse them up, and swerving them to their own peculiar views? Adjourn Congress—and in the feeling in which it must adjourn—because they cannot agree—because their views are so much opposed to each other that they cannot find any ultra men on either side, and no moderate men enough to control the result—because both sides will retire to their own sections to make good their own positions, and enlist advocates to support them; and who does not see the result? The North will be stirred up more against the South, and the South against the North. Pride will stimulate where patriotism fails to do its duty. The ultras on both sides will be apt to recruit in numbers if not in passion; and when they re-assemble, that calm and considerate mass who now go for compromise and adjustment will be diminished, and the difficulties of compromise and adjustment will grow upon us. No, no; let us awake to our true interest. The people should speak to their representatives here, and urge them to do their duty. This matter must be compromised before Congress adjourns. The fountain of bitter waters should be sealed up forever, if possible. In our humble opinion, gentlemen should give something and take something; confer freely together; state their respective views fairly and fully; discard all misapprehensions, and agree upon some adjustment which shall save the country. Never has the republic been in so much danger; never did it more require the assistance of her patriotic and able sons to come together, whether they are members of Congress or are simple citizens, and devise some practicable remedy for the dangers which surround it. The federal convention which formed the present constitution was sometimes torn to pieces by doubts, by difficulties, and by dissensions; which at one time threatened to run into dissolution; but they never despaired of the republic; they never seriously meditated an adjournment and an appeal to their constituents.

As the illustrious Madison once told the man who is wielding this hasty pen, "We were in danger, sir; but when we saw that the ship was about to break to pieces, the whole crew was piped to quarters, and we saved the ship." These are indeed the "times that try men's souls." Show us half a dozen men who are indeed willing to throw themselves, like Curtius, into the fiery abyss to save their country; and then we pronounce the republic will be safe. Members talk of being willing to sacrifice themselves. Let us see it done—not only talked about, but actually accomplished, and for our will be the great to erect a monument to the glory of such patriots."

Improper Spirit. The editor of the Indiana Journal, the moment after he has announced the death of General Taylor, raises the sectional war cry, and denounces the Sentinel as the Southern organ of the Democracy, because we have opposed the sentiment first publicly expressed in the Senate of the United States by Senator Seward, that there is a law of opinion or conscience, higher than the Constitution of our country, that should govern legislative action. The editor seems to glory in the idea that we have now a Northern President, who has been charged with abolition sentiments; and that now he can secure the co-operation of the old abolition party in Indiana, to aid him in overthrowing Democracy. The occasion for this apparent triumph of feeling is certainly most ill-timed, as it was exhibited ere the body of General Taylor was consigned to its kindred earth, and we ought to be excited by the death of a man whose trust will be most signally rebuked by the people of Indiana. The crisis now existing in our country is one not demanding appeals to sectional prejudices. It is one where every patriot should strive to allay the angry waves of passion; and in candor we can say, Millard Fillmore, without great prudence, is not the man for the present juncture in our affairs, and the editor of the Journal is not aiding him in the arduous duties in which he is about to engage, when he exhibits a secret triumph that in Indiana, at least, there is now the hope of bringing back the abolitionists into the fold of whiggery. We rebel with scorn the idea, that we are either a Southern or Northern organ. We are for our country, and we hope that the present acting President of the United States may rise above all sectional feelings and be the President of the whole people. We envy not the reputation that may be gained by the Journal, in its appeals to the sectional feelings and prejudices of our countrymen, with the hope of party advantage.

New Albany and Lafayette Railroad. Mr. Brooks, the President of the New Albany and Salem Railroad Company has made his third annual report to the stockholders, dated the 1st inst., which has just been published. The New Albany and Salem road is the beginning of one of the most important arteries of communication in the State, leading from the foot of the falls of the Ohio river, via Lafayette, to Lake Michigan.

We would take much pleasure in transferring the whole report to our columns; but it is impossible to do so, in justice to other important topics of public interest. The report says: At an early day after the organization of the company an amendment was got to the charter which allowed the company to extend the road to any point within the State they might choose. The board then decided upon making the road through Salem, Bedford, Bloomington, &c., to Crawfordsville, to connect with a road being constructed from that point to Lafayette, with a branch from the latter to the foot of White river to Indianapolis. And the work has been steadily progressing in that direction ever since. During the last season the work has been going on with a rapid result in the speedy construction of the road through Michigan City, on Lake Michigan, where it would connect with the Michigan Central Railroad, and with the road which is in contemplation of making around the southern end of Lake Michigan to Chicago. Thus giving us through these channels an eastern and western outlet, ending in the great sea, and the great New Albany and Lake Erie Canal, and the Upper Mississippi in less time through this channel than any other. What the result of these negotiations may be I am not prepared to say, but we are confident that if we succeed, we shall be able to carry out our original design of connecting this point with Lafayette and Indianapolis. It will be recollected that the first year, after the organization of the company, was consumed in procuring an amount of stock which would enable the company to make the road to Salem. At the expiration of the first year, with a stock subscription to the amount of \$340,000, with a contract for the construction of the road to Salem, in which the contractors agreed to take \$300,000 in the stock of the company, making a total of \$640,000. We had at that time quite a number of contractors were commencing work on the road. The intention of the board to extend the road as soon as the necessary amount of subscription could be obtained, was then abandoned to the stockholders. In the second annual report the stockholders were informed that while the work had been progressing on the road, the subscriptions had been made to the amount of \$1,000,000, and that the preceding annual report some \$350,000 had been added to our stock subscriptions for the extension of the road from Salem through Orleans and Bedford to Bloomington, with assurances from the people along the line of a further increase of stock to enable us to put the work under contract to Gosport. At that time our stock subscription amounted to about \$520,000, and arrangements were being made to put the work under contract to the East Fork of White river, four miles south of Bedford, 30 miles beyond Salem. The operations of the last year have been quite as successful as the two preceding years. The work named above from Salem to White river was then being located—the first being on the 10th of July last. At that time 24 miles of the road was let in small contracts at private lettings as the latter part of August. Since that time a large proposition of the grading and bridging has been done and will nearly if not all be completed to the East Fork of White river 65 mile from New Albany, in the next two months. We have and are doing the last year been successful in increasing our stock subscriptions as either of the preceding years. Our stock now amounts to \$760,000, showing an increase of \$240,000 since the last report. Making an average increase since the first opening of the books of over \$24,000 per month. As soon as our subscription was large enough to justify it, we let the entire line to Gosport, 110 miles from this place. A contract was entered into in December last with Messrs. Donnell & Chamberlain for the grading and bridging of that part of the road from the East Fork of White river to Gosport, 50 miles, including the bridging of both branches of White river. This road will be completed in the best part of the road to Lafayette and Indianapolis. The contract requires these gentlemen to complete the grading and bridging of the road by the first day of January next, to Bloomington by the first day of October, 1851, and to Gosport by the first day of July 1852. From the above statements it will be perceived, that we have an 110 miles of road under contract, and that the road to Gosport, Orleans county, on the west fork of White river, that the grading and bridging of 65 miles of the 110 is nearly completed and will probably be done by the 1st of October. That the first 21 miles is finished and in operation and laid on the ground for 25 miles more, making in all 46 miles which will be finished in the month of November. The entire amount of the expenditures up to the present time for grading, bridging, rock-laying, buildings, cast-iron bridges, &c., is \$488,000, and only \$25,000 of this has been paid in the six per cent bonds of the company at par. Up to the present time the entire expense of the company has been good and its credit unimpaired. All claims against have uniformly been promptly met. Bonds will be opened for the grading and bridging of the road from Gosport to Crawfordsville, to connect with the road from that point to Lafayette. Also from Gosport to Indianapolis via Mooresville. The people along the line have for some time been anxious to enable them to take up the stock to secure the extension of the road to these points, and it was the intention of the board to have had bonds opened along these lines this spring. The Rushville Republican says: Our rail road is completed to Manila, and the Locomotive and train of the Shelbyville and Edinburgh road have been put on for the present. We understand the engineers of the train pronounced it one of the best roads of the kind he had ever passed over. The superstructure is all laid between this place and Manila with the exception of three miles and a quarter. It is confidently believed that the entire road will be completed by the 1st of September. Bathing and cleanliness of clothes are considered sure antidotes against cholera.

News by Telegraph. Telegraphed for the Medium Banner by the O'Reilly Line. WASHINGTON, July 9. SENATE.—Mr. Walker introduced a bill changing the time of the annual meeting of Congress to the first Monday in October.

Mengou remarked that the large amount of Executive orders drawn and issued, awaiting action on Mr. Bradbury's resolution in relation to removals from office, and moved that it be made the special order of the day for to-morrow at eleven o'clock; which was agreed to.

The omnibus bill was taken up at one o'clock. Mr. Butler, having the floor, said that he believed the issue now pending, and which had produced the present crisis, was past adjustment; it had become unmanageable from the lapse of time and failure to take advantage of passing opportunities for its settlement. He maintained also that only two States had ever come into the Union, formed without the previous consent of Congress.

At a quarter past one o'clock, Mr. Butler suspended his remarks, at the request of Mr. Webster, who said: "Mr. President: Intelligence, which in the last few minutes has been received, indicates that a great misfortune is now impending over us. It is supposed by his medical advisers and others, that the President of the United States cannot live many hours. This information comes in a shape so authentic, from such a variety of sources, and in so many forms—all tending to the same painful result—that I have felt it my duty to move that the Senate follow the example already set by the other branch of the National Legislature. At half past eleven o'clock this morning I called at the presidential mansion to make inquiries relative to his present condition, and was informed that he had a very bad night and was very ill this morning, but that, at that moment, he was more, and more favorable hopes were indulged. I had hardly resumed my seat in the Senate when I was informed that the fever had set in with great violence, causing an alarming aggravation of his symptoms. It is now supposed to be hardly possible that he can survive throughout the day.

With the consent of the Senator from South Carolina, whose feelings under these circumstances agreed with all others—leaving us in a state hardly suited to the performance of our duties here—I will move that the Senate do now adjourn."

The motion was unanimously agreed to. HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Venable, the Committee for the District of Columbia was instructed to inquire whether the condition of the canal and the workmen engaged in clearing it does not affect the health of the city, and if so to consider and recommend some means to remedy the evil.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the select committee on the Galphin claim: WASHINGTON, July 10, 9 A. M. The President of the United States died at thirty-five minutes past ten o'clock last night. His death was calm and peaceful. The Vice President, the Cabinet, the mayor, the marshal of the district, the coroner, and the family of Gen. Taylor surrounded his bed.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 8 P. M. HOUSE.—Rev. Mr. Butler, chaplain of the Senate, delivered a most solemn and appropriate prayer in the House. The hall of the House was filled with sad and anxious faces.

After an interval of five minutes, the Speaker took the chair. A message was received by him from Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, and read as follows: WASHINGTON, July 10, 1850.

I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to you that it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life our beloved and dearly-remembered President of the United States. He died last evening at the hour of half past ten o'clock, in the midst of his family and surrounded by affectionate friends, calmly and in the full possession of all his faculties. Among his last words were these, which he uttered with emphatic distinction: "I have always done my duty. I am ready to die. My only regret is for the friends I have left behind me."

Having announced to you, fellow-citizens, this most afflictive bereavement, and assuring you that it has penetrated my heart with deeper grief than mine, it remains to me to say that I propose this day, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution to do and to enter upon the execution of the office which this event has devolved on me. MILLARD FILLMORE.

Mr. Morse, in obedience to the suggestion contained in the melancholy announcement, moved that this House take a recess till twelve o'clock, at which time the House will be in readiness to receive the Senate and the President, who will then take the oath of office.

Mr. Winthrop said that it seemed to him that, the President having expressed his willingness to be here at twelve o'clock, it would hardly be more than respectful to send a message by a committee, informing him that the House are ready to receive him.

Mr. Winthrop moved the appointment of a committee of three.

The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Winthrop, Morse and Morehead were appointed the committee.

The House then took a recess until 12 o'clock. NON.—The House was called to order, when a message was received from the Senate that it had appointed a committee to wait on the President.

Mr. Ashmun said the House had previously passed a similar resolution. It was laid on the table.

Judge Cranch came into the hall, accompanied by Mr. Morse, and took a seat at the clerk's desk.

A few minutes and thirty seconds after the Senators entered and the members of the House received their standing. The Senators were seated in the area fronting the Speaker's chair. Every part of the hall floor and gallery were crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

The President of the United States and Cabinet then came in and were received standing.

Mr. Fillmore took a seat at the clerk's desk and the Cabinet immediately in front of it.

The Speaker said that the oath of office would be now administered.

After taking the oath of office, the President delivered the following message: Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

A great sorrow has fallen on a whole community is called to an occasion of deep mourning, and I would recommend to the two Houses of Congress to adopt such measures as in their discretion may seem most proper to perform with due solemnity the funeral obsequies of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, and thereby signify their great affection for the memory of the American people, for the memory of one whose life has been devoted to the public service, and whose career of arms had not been surpassed in usefulness or brilliancy, and who had been so recently raised by the unselected voice of the people to the highest civil authority in the Government, which he administered with so much honor and addition to his country, and by whose sudden death so many hopes of future usefulness have been blighted. To you Senators and Representatives of the nation in tears, I can say nothing that will alleviate the sorrow with which you are oppressed. I appeal to you to aid me under the trying circumstances which surround me in the discharge of the duties from which, however painful they may be, I have not shrunk. I rely upon Him who holds in his hand the destiny of nations to endue me with the requisite strength for the task, and to avert from our country the evils apprehended from the heavy calamity which has befallen it. I shall most readily concur in whatever measures the wisdom of Congress may suggest as befitting the deep melancholy occasion. MILLARD FILLMORE. July 10th, 1850. Eulogies were delivered on the character of the deceased, and appropriate resolutions were passed. The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

At the Senate similar proceedings were had. It is said that the Cabinet have tendered their resignation to President Fillmore. It is understood however that they will continue for the present in their respective offices.

Speculation is busy in relation to their successors. No change will probably be made before the close of the present session.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 8 p. m. SENATE.—Mr. Dickinson moved that the Senator from Alabama, Hon. W. R. King, be president pro tem. of the Senate.

Mr. Benton seconded the motion and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. Webster reported the arrangements for the funeral of the late President, being the same as those given below.

The report was adopted, after which Mr. Underwood made a few remarks in eulogy of the late President, when the Senate adjourned till Saturday.

HOUSE.—At the opening, a touching and solemn prayer was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Gurley, Chaplain of the House.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. Conrad, from a joint committee appointed by the two Houses to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral of the late President of the United States, reported that the funeral will take place from the President's house on Saturday next, the ceremony to commence at 12 o'clock, and the procession to move at 1 o'clock precisely; that the two Houses of Congress will assemble in their respective chambers at 11 o'clock and thence move in joint procession to the President's house; that the members of the two Houses be hung in black and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning.

The committee further reports that a programme of all the ceremonies proposed for the occasion will be published at the earliest moment.

Military and army arrangements for the day will be under the direction of Maj. Gen. Scott, commanding the army of the United States, and Commodore Warrington, the senior naval officer, will be present.

The ceremonies will conform in all respects to those adopted on the occasion of the funeral of President Harrison.

The report was adopted; after which, on motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, it was ordered to be entered upon the Journal, when the House adjourned till Saturday.

WASHINGTON, July 11. It is stated that on Mr. Webster has been conferred the State Department and that Mr. Clay strongly urges his acceptance of it.

Gen. Waddy Thompson is spoken of for the War Department.

Mr. Evans, of Mo., for the Treasury, and Mr. Hopkins of Alabama, for the Attorney Generalship.

Mr. Calhoun will, it is said, remain in the Post Office Department.

The body of the President will remain in the vault here until next week, when it will be conveyed to Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

If a vote be not obtained upon the compromise bill until that period, the bill will be postponed until the committee returns.

Mrs. Taylor and her family will vacate the White House almost immediately. Mr. Fillmore's family will not come on until the bathing season is over. So it is reported, for he contemplates spending the warm months at the seaside himself.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 8 P. M. About half past three o'clock, P. M., a fire broke out in Brock's Kent St., a wholesale grocery, on the wharf below Vine Street. In a few minutes the flames spread with frightful rapidity, communicating to adjoining warehouses in which were stored about one thousand bags saltpetre. Shortly after the fire broke out, a tremendous explosion took place. A number of persons—some say thirty—were killed, some of whom were blown into the water. A scene ensued which baffles description. The shrieks of the wounded and dying, the rushing of the flames as they spread from house to house with the rapidity of lightning, formed one of the most harrowing sights ever witnessed in this city. The fire now encompassed around four large squares, extending from Race to Callowhill and from the 3rd to Second street. It is impossible, but one estimate was made, that 100 persons were killed, and 1000 injured. The fire was extinguished by the fire engines, and the burning buildings were demolished.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 8 P. M. One of the most destructive conflagrations that ever occurred in Philadelphia was witnessed yesterday afternoon and evening. The fire first broke out about 4 o'clock, in the fourth story of the store No. 78, North Delaware Avenue, occupied for storage purposes, and when discovered had already made considerable headway, the flames extending in every direction. In a short time the fire extended westward to Water street, spreading north and south from Race to Callowhill. Three terrific explosions originated from, as is supposed, about one thousand bags of saltpetre, stored in Brock's warehouse. Delaware Avenue was completely filled with a mass of human beings, among whom were several hundred of our gallant and noble firemen. The first explosion did not seem to cause much excitement or fear with the mass; nor did the second, except some slight fears of safety when they moved toward the easternmost edge of the burning; the third explosion, however, was fatal in many cases, and proved the death of a number of men, women, and children. On Delaware Avenue and Water street, the scene presented was frightful and appalling in the extreme. On the eastern front of the above stories, when the third and last explosion occurred, the rush for life was terrific; men and boys, firemen and volunteers rushed away from the ruinous conflagration, and by this endeavor to get beyond the reach of danger, hundreds rolled over each other while running and jumping upon the large quantity of merchandise on the wharf. Several persons were knocked down as if dead, and hundreds ran over them, causing legs and arms to be broken, and injuries to be inflicted of a very serious character. In the fright some were thrown into the Delaware, while a large number jumped in voluntarily, to shield themselves from the bricks and cinders thrown from the burning stores. The three stores above mentioned were owned by John Brock, and were occupied by No. 78 by Rodgers and Rudd, flour and soap, firemen and volunteers rushed away from the ruinous conflagration, and by this endeavor to get beyond the reach of danger, hundreds rolled over each other while running and jumping upon the large quantity of merchandise on the wharf. Several persons were knocked down as if dead, and hundreds ran over them, causing legs and arms to be broken, and injuries to be inflicted of a very serious character. In the fright some were thrown into the Delaware, while a large number jumped in voluntarily, to shield themselves from the bricks and cinders thrown from the burning stores. 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