INTERESTING FROM TEXAS. The Texas Congress has agreed, by an animous vote, to the annexation resolutions of our Congress. The news was brought by the U. S. steamer Princeton, which a rived at Annapolis on Thursday, in ninedays from Galveston, and with advices from Washington, (Texas,) to the

Dr. Wright, who came in the Princeton s bearer of despatches, immediately proreeded to Washington, and the following memoranda furnished by him is published in the Union of Thursday night:

'The United States ship Princeton, Com. Stockton, arrived at Annapolis, from Galveston, Texas after the short passage of nine days, having consumed only 93 tons of coal. She steamed against head winds, with the exception of only 36 hours, when she was assisted by her sails, No Atlantic steamer has ever made so good an hourly average with the same economy of fuel; and, considering all the circumstances, it may be regarded as an unprecedented pass-

The news brought by the Princton is of the most interesting character. Both houses of the Texan Congress have unanimously consented to the terms of the joint resolutions of the United States. The Senate had rejected the treaty with Mexico by an unanimous vote. Capt Waggaman had arrived at Washington, Texas, to releat posts to be occupied by the United States troops, and to provide for their subsistence. resolution was introduced into both houses of Congress, requiring the Executive to surrender all posts, navy yards, barracks, &c. to the proper authorities of the United The joint resolutions were introduced into both houses of Congress on the same day, and were almost identical in their tenor. The resolutions passed the Senate on the 18th of June, and were sent to the House; the House laid them on the table, and passed their own resolutions unaniand sent them to the Senate on the In the mean time, considerable arose as to which branch should claim the honor of the paternity of the resolutions; and it was finally settled that the House should take up the resolutions of the Senate, and amend them in the third section. The house then passed them in their present form, and sent them back to the Senate, which body concurred in the amendment. The President is pledged to give full and immediate effect to the will of Congress, so far as depends upon him-

The Texan Convention which was meet 4th of July there was no doubt would adopt a Constitution for the government of the State of Texas, as a member of the United States.

President Jones in his message to Congress, referred to the fact of a treaty with Mexico for the independence of Texas, and submitted it to the Senate, along with the resolutions for annexation.

He also says : "The executive has much satisfaction in observing.-what, no doubt, will forcibly arrest the attention of the Congress-that, although the terms embraced in the resolutions of the United States Congress may at first have appeared less favor-able than was desirable for Texas, the very liberal and magnanimous views entertained President of the United States wards Texas, and the promises made through the representatives of that country, in regard to the future advantages to be extended to her if she consents to the proposed union, render those terms much more acceptable than they would otherwise have

The Treaty with Mexico, brought about by the intervention of Baron Alleye de Cyprey, contained the following conditions: I. Mexico consents to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

2. Texas engages that she will stipulate in the treaty not to annex herself, or be come subject to any country whatever. 3. Limits and other arrangements to be

matters of agreement in the final treaty. 4. Texas to be willing to refer the disputed points with regard to territory, and other matters, to the arbitration of umpires. This treaty was considered in secret session of the Senate on the 21st of June and

rejected by a unanimous vote. The following is a copy of the resolutions as they passed both Houses of the Texas Congress:

JOINT RESOLUTION. Giving the consent of the existing government to the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Whereas, the government of the United States hath proposed the following terms, guarantees, and conditions, on which the people and teritory of the Republic of Texas may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, and admitted as one of the States of the American Union, to

[Here follow the resolutions of the Uni-And whereas, by said terms, the consent

of the existing government of Texas is required: Therefore,

Sec. 1 Be it resolved by Senate and House of Representatives of the republic of I yet hope to see these great and distin-Texas in Congress assembled, That the guished Individuals united in one cause, government of Texas doth consent that the I yet hope to see them like I hemisticles people and territory of the republic of Tex-as may be erected into a new State, to be and private animosities, marching under called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said republic, by deputies in convention assembled, in order that the same Country. It would take too much may be admitted as one of the States of the of your time to refer to all the events American Union; and said consent is given of the last few years mingled up as they on the terms, guarantees, and conditions, are with so many disasters. We

proclamation of the President of the republisher through the Country the abominable doclic of Texas, bearing date May 5th, 1845, trines of Repudiation, Dorrism, Agrarianand the election of deputies to sit in con- ism; seen corcuption in all the depart- of Gen. Jackson, the exalted stations which may remain a just inheritance attached to sension at Austin on the 4th day of July ments of the Government, and the odinext, for the adoption of a constitution for our dectrine openly avowed, THAT OFFI-the State of Texas, had in accordance therewith, hereby received the consent of the of the vanquished, belong to the victors." units with our fellow citizens in honoring

Sec. 3. Be it further resolved, That the giving to the Country a sound and uniform President of Texas is hereby requested im. Currency, suddenly overthrown, involving nediately to furnish the government of the United States, through their accredited minister near this government, with a copy of have seen by withholding the sarplus this joint resolution; also to furnish the conven ion, to assemble at Austin on the 4th States driven into repudiation thereby in day of July next, with a copy of the same; and the same shall take effect from and after its passage.

A CARD-

To the freemen of Halifax, Warren, Frank

lin, Granville, Orange, and Person. Fellow-Citizens: Having consented at the urgent solicitations of friends in many par's of the District, to become a Candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States, and as it will be out of my power, owing to professional engage. ments, to canvase the District, and admitting as I do, the right of the people, to demand of him, who solicits the suffrage, an exposition of his political creed; I have thought it best to place before you, my opinions upon some of the most important questions which divide the two great parties of the Country, & which for many years past have excited such intense feeling throughout the I nd. As regards a United States Bink it has been a subject upon which on my early entrance into public life, I had much doubt and difficulty; but subsequent review of the opinions of all the great men of the Country, I was compelled to acknowledge that a United States Bank was Constitutional. Upon this question I fortily myself upon the principles of General George Washington, President of the Convention that formed the Constitution, and tained as it was in the first Congress of the United States by many of the signers of the Declaration of our National Independence. Upon the renewal of the Bank Charter of 1816, a Charter drawn up by the chaste and classic pen of John C. Cal. Houn, receiving the support of a Lowndes. Barbour, Bassett and Crawford, it went into a Law with the signature of James Madison, then President of the United States, the master spirit of the then great republican party. It was subs quently declared constitutional by Chief Justice Marshall and the Supreme Court of the United States. The Institution was sustained during the Administration of Mr. Monroe, also during the Administration of John Quincy Adams; A National Bank was recommended by Gen'l. Andrew Jackson at an early period of his administration, and in his Bank Veto, published on the 10 h July 1832, President Jackson says "A Bank of the United States is in many respects convenient for the Government, and useful to the people." And in the same Message to Congress he says "A Bank is constitutional" and also "That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by Government, might so be organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers, or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed. Upon the expiration of the Bank Charter of 1816 the Government received \$118 for every \$100 paid in. It then ceased to be a National Institution, it was no longer a United State Bank, but the fingers of modern Democracy Tell upon it; It was chartered by the Democratic Legislature of Pennsylvania, and it sunk under its polluted touch. So long as the Bank was under the charge of the Whig Party, it answered all the purposes for which it was intended, giving profit to the Government and to the people, a sound and unitorm Cur-

Upon the subject of the Tariff I can re fer with much pleasure to the course I have pursued. Since my entrance into political life, I early advocated the doctrines of Free Trade. I made up my opinions of political economy, from the writings of Adam Smith, Mr. Say, Condy Raguet, the South Carolina politiciaus and other advocates of that doctrine, so facinating to youthful minds; these opinions were matured when there was an overflowing Treasury ; I then regarded John C. Cal houn as the Magnus Apollo of the age ; I felt a reverence and respect for all that emanated from his great and distinguished mind; But when he fell from his high estate, when he lost that position to which his Country called him, and to which his great abilities entitled him I could but frel when he sunk into the arms of Van Burenism, it was Venus fallen into the

arms of Vulcan. In early I fe I had heard from a Republican Father, a follower of Jefferson, and an ardent supporter of Mr. Madison and the War, that a Clay and a Calhoun were associated to gether in that perilous time which threatened our national existence, the same banner, bearing upon their bosoms of your time to refer to all the events set forth in the preamble to this joint reso- have seen a Country of almost unexampled prosperity rapidly hurled to ruin Sec. 2. Be it further resolved, That the and disgrace; we have seen disseminated

in its downfall, the Willow and the Orphan, and thousands of our fellow-citizens ; we Revenue of the Public Lands many of our curring the scorn and contempt of the World. With these principles, I think I can safely appeal to the intelligence of the District, most certainly to the honest of all parties, and more especially to the rising generation, in whose hands the destinies of this great and glorious contederation of republics must shortly fall, and guided by strong hands, and honest hearts, will stand against the World in arms. "Oh! if America can yet be great, if she can raise and el-vate the State from the mob-mania which imbrutes her now, she yet may rise, and wreath the attic charms of soft refinement round the pomp of arms;" she may take that position before the world to which the intelligence of her Citizens justly entitles her as well by her Physicial force, her moral principles, and her Chris'ian viitues. We have further seen our Country upon the verge of War; A War which every Patriot should deprecate unprepared as we are, and led on by such weak and incompetent leaders, and what man of any party would not prefer to march into battle under Henry Clay of Kentucky, with the noble hearts by which he would be surrounded, in preference to restrained now, by the occasion-but may of the ma'ter, and an impartial investigation the minions and the truckling office holders who would form the Army of James | croft's oration." K. Polk. Fellow Citizens, if it should fall to my lot to be the Representative of this District, I will give my vote for a United States Bank, and sustain a Tariff affording incidental protection to homeindustry and go for an equitable distriwho signed the first Bank Charter, sus- bution of the Public Lands amongst the several States. Should our own dear North Carolina obtain her portion of the Public Lands she would be able to devel ope the vast physicial resources of the State, lighten the burden of taxation and establish a system of tree schools by which the means of a liberal education would be placed within the reach of many a poor Boy who might then arrive at the highest eminence in the councils of his Country and be a comfort and a solace to his aged Father and Mother in their declining years. I do trust this momentous subject will be settled, before the preponderance of power shall have passed into the hands of those who haveavowed their determination upon the floors of Congress to take the Public Lands and in a few years with their increasing population the Western States will be able to set-

tle this great question upon th ir own Fellow Citizens, our ancertors sought home from oppression in the wilds of the New-World but even here thay were of taxation ; yet fired by a noble cause, and that ardent and sacred love of liberty which induced them to seek these inhospitable shores; they determined and resolved to resist this tyrannical exercise of power, & after seven years of unparellelled harpships and toils that Spartan band suc- lect no one except Mr Gallatin. ceeded in achieving a glorious independence, which has been bequeathed as a rich inheritance to their posterity; tho' occasional clouds have since lowered over us, still we are free and comparatively happy; let us then imitate their noble spirit, like them let us be-firm, patriotic and frank and like them let us rely on the virtue and intelligence of the people, and their devo-tion to freedom, and the American Republie will be presperous, free, and happy and the noble aspirations of millions of freemen, go up to heaven. May it be perpet-

And now Fellow Citizens I must conclude in the language of that gallan' champion under whose banner, we so proudly marched in 1844. And under that glorious standard I would rather march to defeat,

than to victory under any other banner. "Whigs Arouse from the ignoble su pineness which encompasses you-awake from the lethargy in which you lie bound -cast from you that unworthy apathy which seems to make you indifferent to the fate of your country-Arouse, awake, shake off the dew drops that glitter on your garments, and once more march to Battle and to Victory.

I am your most ob't servant ROBERT C. BOND.

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Saturday Morning 21st June, 1845. Upon the Judges taking their seats this morning, at the usual hour for the meeting of the Court, Mr. Henry arose and informed the Judges that the melan holly intelligence was now made certain that Gen. Andrew Jackson had died at the Hermitage, on Sunday at 6 o'clock, P. M. the 8th instant, and that the citizens of the city of Raleigh and the county of Wake were to assemble that morning to pay their heart-felt tribute of respect and honor to his memory. He remarked that the death of so great man and distinguished a benefactor of his country must cause a deep and mournful sensation in every bosom and would no doubt be deplored by the whole country and its authorities with becoming sensibil-ity and gratitude. This, he said, was not of his warmest wishes would be that whatthe proper occasion to pronounce his eulogy, nor his the proper hands to discharge so important a duty; but in obedience to the wishes of the Bar he had risen to ask this Court to suspend its business and adjourn for the day.

To which the Chief Justice replied : The the eminent ability and devoted patriotism by their choice he so long occupied, and existing government of Texas. We have seen a National Institution his name, by adopting the proposed mea-l different about all.

respect. The Court therefore promptly yields to the wishes of the Bar, and directs the proceedings to be entered on the minutes.

MR. BANCROF C'S ORATION. The Alexandria Gazette thus criticises

this production of the Secretary of the Na-" Mr. Banceroft's oration, on the life and character of General Jackson, has been published, is prefaced with a "wonder" on the part of The Union, "how the orator could have found time to pour forth so long and admirable a production." The ancient critics have left it is as an axiom, that to write is easy—but to write well—"hoc opus—labor est." It may be long, but it is not admirable, in our judgment. It is not conceived in the good taste, nor expressed with the same simplicity and energy, which marked t' e speech of Mr. Vice Pres ident Dallas. The style of the Secretary is'labored and involved. He writes on stills and climbs heavily when he thinks he soars sublimely! Besides, spart from the glaring literary defects of the speek as a composition, to give the mildest term to the assertions of the Secretary, it abounds with incorrect assumptions assumptions without historical facts to support them, and made for mere party purposes. Were the occasion a proper one we would not hesitate to take up the groundless positions advanced, and show their fallacy. be induced hereafter to seem to Mr. Ban-

SPEECH OF MR. WERSTER. A meeting of the New York Historical Society was held on I'hursday evening, at

which resolutions were adopted in relation to the death of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Webster being present by invitation, rose and made the following remarks on the resolutions. We copy from the New York Courier and Engnirer.

Mr. Webster said:-It is proper and natural that the Historical Society should take notice of the death of one of its members, who has filled exalted stations in the country, and been distinguished by successive elections to the

residency of the United States. The death of a citizen who had attained hat elevation by the favor of his country, has never failed to produce a greater or less degree of public emotion. I am old enough to remember the deaths of all the Pesidents who have deceased, from Washington downward; and each has made an impression of sobriety and sorrow, more or less intense on the feelings of the people, and called forth testimonies of respect from the ountry and from public bodies.

This is just. It is proper to notice an event which takes from among us an eminent citizen, distinguished by high marks of public favor. It is now a long time since Gen. Jackson became connected with pubfollowed by a cruel and relentless system lic lite as a member of Congres-1 believe fifty years. And I do not rememper, at the moment, whether any person associated with him in the House of Representatives at that time is living, except the venerable gentleman who is now the President of this society. There may be others, but I recol-

The character of Gen. Jackson while lived. was presented in two relations to his country. He was a soldier, and had commanded the armies of the Republic, and he has filled the office of Chief Magistrate. So far as regards his military repution and merits. I partake fully in the general estimate. He was a soldier of dauntless courage, vigor and perseverance, an officer- of skill and sagacity, of quickness of perception, and of prompt and resolute execution of his purposes. There is probably no division of opinion, at home or abroad, as to his merits in these particulars.

During the whole of his civil administration, it happened that I was a member of the Senate of the United States, and it was my misfortune to be obliged to differ with him, in regard to most of his leading measures. To me this was painful because it much better suited my temper and feelings to be able to support the measures of government, than to find myself called upon by duty to appose them.

There were occasions, however in ourse of his administration in which no duty of opposition devolved upon me. Some of these were not unimportant. There were times which appeared to me to be critical, proposed and opinions expressed by him seemed highly suitable to the exigency. On these occasions I supported those measares with the same sincerity and zeal as if I had never differred from him before, or never expected to differ from him again. There is no doubt that he sought to distingish himself by exalting the character and honor of his country. And the occasion on which it was uttered renderedsome what remarkable his celebrated sentiment in farvor of the preservation of the Union. I believe he felt thesentiment with the utmost sincerity, and this cannot be denied to be one strong proof of his

devotion to the true interests of his country. He has now ceased from his earthly labors, and affects the public interest of the State only by his example and the influence of his opinions. We may well suppose that in the last days and hours and moments of his life, and with the full consciousness of the change then before him so near, one ever error he might have committed should be passing and transitory in their effect upon the Constitution and institutions of his country. And while we may well ascribe the praise worthy and benign dying sentiment to him let us with equal igenuousness cherish the feeling that whatever he confidedce reposed by his countrymen in has accomplished for the real good of the country, its true character and real glory his memory.

> Trust him little who praises all-him less who censures all, and him least who is in

NEW AND FEARFUL MODE OF EXECUTION.

It appears from the journal of a Europe-an traveller, that a new and fearful mode of execution has recently been adopted by the Great Mogul. The instrument! and the process are thus described :

"A box, each side of which is fifteen

feet square, is structured of solid timber. about eighteen inches thick, dovetailed ogether, and braced with Iron rods .-The outside of the bottom of the box is covered with a plate of beaten iron, one nch in thickness. The interior is filled with perfect cubes of granite, weighing in the aggregate, several thousand tons. A machine is erected after the manner of an ordinary pile driver, but of course on an enormous scale, and of tremendous strength. The mass is raised by means of powerful machinery, cast in Birmingham for the express purpose; though it is to be presumed that the machinist by whom the work was furnished, had no idea of the horrible purpose for which it was intended. The human victim is placed upon a block of granite. of a corres. ponding surface, buried in the earth immediately beneath the enormous mass, and likewise covered with a plate of iron. At a signal by the aicramadac. The aurtioneer, touches a spring. The mass falls and the victim, crushed at once, is suddenly annihilated, and spread out like a in front, all dressed with badges of moure sheet of pasteboard. The huge weight being again raised, the flattened body is withdrawn and dried in the sun. When entific and Literary School, and General completely prepared it is hung up on the officers and staffs. They were followed completely prepared it is hung up on the walls of a public building, there to serve as a warning to the multitude!"

INDIA RUBBER PANTS. The Cincinnatti Enquirer says, there is something peculiarly pleasant and agree. able in the sensation one feels on putting on a pair of India Rubber pants. They yield so readily to every motion of the body and legs, and then they are so cool that you feel almost as if your extremities were denuded. Those who have seen them must have remarked the tenacity with which they try to shrink into the smallest possible compass, looking for all the world only large enough for a boy three years old, but when tried they easily accommodate themselves to common sized men. Going up Main street a few lays ago, we observed a man just ahead with a pair of the articles on. By some accident one of the straps broke, and one leg of his pants commenced crawling up until it ascended above the knee, in spite of all his efforts to keep it down. His situation was decidedly unpleasant, besides being picturesque, as he di 'not happen to have on any d. awers, and the mirth of the bystanders at his mishap exhibited itself in the loudest shouts of laughter -He took the first shoot in the shape of an alley close by, and that was the last seen of him. We have ever since entertained the impression that' India Rubber Pants were dangerous and rather mortifying things in the street, or in a ball room, particularly if the straps give way.

A SHE ABOLITIONIST RUNNING AWAY WITH A MULATTO FELLOW. The Norfolk Herald gives the following amusing account of a runaway match: "A young woman from the North said to be about 18 years of age, came to our city about a year ago, and obtained employment in a respectable family as a 'help,' or housekeeper, in which capacity she was found to be very useful. particularly as a nurse for the sick. This latter quality, indeed, was the cause of her transfer, with the consent of the family in which she resided, to a neighbor who had a very sick child. In this family she remained some time, and gave such evidence of correct conduct, intelligence, and assiduous service, as woa their respect and affec-

She soon, however, exchanged this situation for a move lucrative one in a hotel, as ladies' waiting maid, in which she continued for six months, when she-eloped with a likely young mulatto fellow a waiter in the same hotel and a slave of the proprietor. This matter she managed most adroitly. She called on the gentleman in whose lamily she had previously resided, and informed him that she had left her situation at the hotel, and being desirous to return to her friends at the calling for wisdom and energy on the part | North requested him as a favor to see the of the government and in which measures | Captain of the Baltimore which she did, and he recommended her to the particular

care and attention of the captain. At the appointed time the 'lady' made her appearance at the captain's 'office,' and had herself booked as Miss -'and servant' and paid the passage money for both. The 'servant,' it is not necessary to inform the reader, was her paramour at the hotel, for her commerce with whom she had been discharged from hel situation the day before. The slave did not seek the least concealment on board the steamer but passed himself off as M ss - 's vervant. On their arrival at B.ltimore, 'Miss-----and servant were duly registered in the ticket office of

the Philadelphia railroad line, and depart ed the same morning for the north, where among her friends the servant is now, most probably, flourishing in the character of the 'husband' of Miss -He was a fovorite servant of the hotel. and treated with great indulgence by his master; with whom, but for the seductive wiles of this liquorish young she abolition, ist, he would have preferred to remain rather than accept his freedom.

John Randolph Clay has been selected by Mr. McLane as his Secretary of Legation. Mr. Clay has the advantage of experience, having already filled the post of Secretary under Messrs. Dallas and Buchanan in Russia, and Muhlenberg and N. Y. Gaz. Jennifer in Austria.

A coal heaver and wife quarrelled and parted forever more than twenty times!



Libertas et natale solum,

RALEIGH, JULY 16, 1845.

HONOR TO GENERAL JACKSON. On Saturday last, the day set apart to render funeral honors to the late Ex-Presiden Jackson, in this city, a very large and imposing procession was formed at 10 o'clock greeably to the programme heretofore put lished, at the southern extremity of Payette-ville st. under the direction of the Marshals, Col. John H. Manly and Wesley Jones Esq. and Assistant Marshals, Mesers A. Bledsoe, Willie Pope, W. A. Stith an J. W. B. Watson. The procession ther marched up that street, with slow and solemp pace, to the music of muffled de and other instruments bound with the en blems of death, while the bells were tolle and minute guns were fired. The military ing, consisted of the Cavalry, City Guarda Cudets of the North Carolina Military, Scinext in order by a car, (drawn by four elegant greys led by grooms,) covered with black, bearing a coffin, covered with a pall over which hung the American flag dressed with crape. Immediately behind this pan of the pageant was a horse with saddle and holster, representing that of the deceased, led by a groom; after which followed the Temperance Society and the citizens.-They proceeded to the Presbyterian Church which was dressed in mourning, whereal who could squeeze into the house, which was filled to overflowing, were highly entertained by an able and eloquent oration by D. K. McRae, Esq., preceded by prayer

by the Rev. Mr. Lacy. After the close of the exercises church, the military marched into Union Square, and went through the funeral exercise of firing over the car and coffin. With due deference to those thro' whose counsel this car & its accompaniments were introduced, we think, and feel it our duty to express the opinion, that it was carrying the matter too far-unwarrantably playing upon the imaginations of men-though is was in imitation of what was done in some of the northern cities. We were willing to pay due respect to the memory of the successful and heroic leader of our at mies-the Hero of Orleans-the venerable Ex. President of the United States-however widely we had differed from him in some of his opinions and measures-but even the mili ary display, to which we should not otherwise have objected, was contrary to the dying request of General Jackson himself, who particularly desired that his me mains might be interred in an unostentatio manner, without any such circumstance

pomp and parade. There were many people from the oundition to those in procession, the sie walks on the main street were croyded with spectators.

The stores and houses of bisiness were closed during the exercises, and party distinctions so far as was proper on such as occasion, appeared to be left aside.

The private mansion of one of our chizens, Louis D. Henry. Esq., the only one which we observed, was dressed in mour ing. Black crape, about half a yard in width, was spirally wound round the columns of he front portico, and gracefully carried from capital to capital, in the form of overhanging festoons.

The Baltimore American of the and inst., says : "Yesterday was the day specially set apart by the people of Baltimon for the observance of the Funeral Observance quies of the late departed Ex-President Jackson. The occasion was one of deep solemnity, and it was marked throughout with all those evidences of appropriate proceeding which imparted to it a ter imposing and solemn in the highest de gree. All party distinctions seemed to be forgotten in the common desire to honor the memory and services of the distinguished deceased, and the request that a general suspension of business should take place was universally regarded."

The procession formed a splendid pageant. The funeral oration was deliver ed by the Hon. B. C. Howard.

The Funeral Car was an object which from its magnitude and imposing character attracted the notice of every specialor. It was twenty feet in length and eight feet wide. It was constructed on a plais base, on the top, of which was a slab, up on which the coffin rested. The whole was shrouded in black cloth, while the sides and ends were festooned with dispery of black crape, hung with black see white resettes and white and black susan ers. The car was drawn by six super white horses. These animals were is caparisoned in mourning, further that having black rosetts and white stream attached to their bridles. Each was let

by a groom, in appropriate dress.
Following the Funeral Car, led by groom, dressed similar to those having charge of the horses in the Car, came noble looking animal, also white, representing the horse of the deceased here.

He was most richly caparisoned.

On either side of the funeral car was

stationed an armed escort, with drawn st bres; and on the flanks was posted a troop of horse as a guard of honor.

Immediately after the pall bearers came an open barouche, in which were se the Postmaster General; Gen. N. Tow son, Paymaster General; Gen R. Jones,