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BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.
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For Local Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Marriage, Money, Road, Property, Money Markets, &c. see Last Page.

☞ Advertisements intended to insure insertion in the Gazette should be handed in before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as possible.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

Advertisements omitted this morning will appear tomorrow. To secure an insertion they should be handed in early in the day.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RESOLUTIONS, WAR BILL, LOAN BILL, &c. &c.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1848.

Mr. Baldwin, of Conn., who is a very able and bold man, introduced several Resolutions to the Senate this morning. They aver that the President of the United States has no power to expend money or expend from the Treasury of the United States, that the application of money collected in Mexico, for purposes of war is illegal—and that these collections now made by our officers ought to be applied to the payment of the Claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of Mexico. The treaty of 1839 between the United States and Mexico, pledged the internal taxes for the payment of Claims of our citizens, and Mr Baldwin proposes a wise, expedient and easy method of paying these claims.

In regard to the war expenditures, it is provided that the President shall be required to give to Congress a detailed account of his expenditures, but just as in this call, and obviously just as are the principles contended for I do not think the majority will pay any more heed to them than to the complaints of the humblest remonstrance of a citizen against the grossest outrage of the Government.

The Ten Regiment Bill called forth a very excellent speech from Mr. Greene, of Rhode Island, going to show, first, and with authority that most very conviction to every mind, that the character of the war has changed since its commencement, that conquest was disavowed, at first and was avowed now. A letter was quoted from Mr. Bagby advocating outright the annexation of the whole of Mexico. It was argued that this question of the annexation of the whole of Mexico would enter into the next Presidential question. General Houston's speech in Tammany Hall was also read from, and much to the amusement of the Senate, particularly the "land-loving" reflections upon some of the people of the country. Mr. Benton pricked up his ears at this exhibition of Mr. Houston and gave utterance to an exclamation. Mr. Calhoun looked solemn, and even upon the countenance of Mr. Cass gravity was depicted. The lesser lights of the Administration present, (there were not many of them) seemed glad to shine in this borrowed light, and no doubt when the proper time comes to make a demonstration in favor of "land-loving" they will revolve as satellites around their political sun. Mr. Greene feared the consequences of annexation, and particularly the Slavery issue dependant upon it, and he feared also the admission into our midst of such a motley and uncongenial people as those now in Mexico, negroes, Indians and half-breeds, persons who are wholly unfitted for the enjoyment of our institutions and unsuited to the country.

This Bill was laid aside for the day, and a Resolution moved by Mr. Badger, of N. C., to inquire into the construction given by the Post-Master General to the Post-office Laws. Several Senators gave expression to an undisguised contempt of the Post-Master General. Mr. Badger said that Postage had been received even where the direction was in the handwriting of the frank and both direction and frank written by the same person.—The Post-Master had undertaken to judge of the chirography of Senators. Mr. Underwood, of Ky., said that when a member of the House, his frank had been erased from his speeches and his constituents charged $6,00 for postage at $1,25 for each speech. Since he had been elected to the Senate, the same liberty had been taken with his frank.—Mr. Calhoun spoke of the Post-Master's conduct as an infringement upon the rights of the Senate, and of the occasion as one properly calling forth an assertion of the rights of Senators. Mr. Cass also spoke of the assumption of power in a marked and emphatic manner, and several Senators cited examples of bad abuse on the part of the Post-Master General, not excepting Mr. Niles, the Chairman of the Post-Office Committee and Ex-Post-Master General.

This general rebuke may occasion a little more circumspection on the part of Cave Johnson. It is strange indeed that Senators and members of the House have so long borne this conduct with patience. Under a previous law there was some show of authority perhaps for this prying supervision, but under the present law the Post-Master General has no discretion in the matter.

The House was engaged most of day in the consideration of a bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones. With some amendments not affecting the principle and not diminishing the amount of the large claim, the bill was passed, ninety-nine to seventy-six.

Bills were reported during the day for the payment for horses lost during the war with Mexico—for granting alternate sections of land to Georgia, Alabama and Florida for Railroad Improvements and for the payment of the expenses of Volunteers called out and not received into public service. A Bill was also reported refunding to the States the expenses incurred on account of the war. These are but drops in the great ocean of expenditure incident to the war.

I had designed to bring to the notice of the Iron men of Western Pennsylvania the assault of the Union upon their interests, but the remarks I send you, (Mr. Stewart upon an amendment to the Loan Bill) makes it unnecessary.

The negative vote upon the Loan Bill yesterday, has excited some remark. The "fourteen" were ready to pay the expenses incurred on account of the war, and any necessary sum which would bring the war to a close, but they were not ready to authorize the payment of future war contracts, nor to sanction any one of the system of war measures. Several of the members thus voting have already voted also for raising a direct tax for the support of the war,—a measure to which the country must inevitably come if the war continues.

Mr. McKay, with more courage than the rest of his party and foreseeing the danger, has upbraided his party for not voting to impose a tea and coffee tax, and for opposing a direct tax. The war has said to his party yesterday, when out of the abundance of the heart the mouth spake, *was begun by the party and that party ought to have the courage to take the responsibility of imposing the taxes necessary to carry it out.*

A member acting as prompter to Mr. McKay, said, "you mean begun by Mexico." And with a significant leer an echo was given to the words "*of course I mean begun by Mexico.*" After this, however, Mr. McKay avowed very unequivocally that the dominant party were responsible for the war, and as intimation was pretty strongly given that an omission to vote taxes with supplies was a cowardly evasion of this responsibility.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1848.

I have given in another letter the result of the proceedings upon the Loan Bill, which will be reported to the Senate to-day. The scene in the House was one of great animation, and attended with more excitement than I have seen since the passage of the Tariff. Under the rules of the House, members offering amendments are allowed five minutes to explain them in Committee of the Whole,—and these five minute speeches kept the House in a continual uproar of laughter. The moment fly here as time always does. Where one would give a pause to its flight, it seems to take more than wings to keep its speed. Mr. McKay, who is a very earnest and impetuous speaker, was struck down twice by the merciless hammer.—"Bank" was his expiring word at one, and a dolorous, emphatic *ah or oh* the second stroke. Mr. Stewart was caught while lashing the Union and others in the midst of the most solemn harangues and appeals of wars and debts, and matters of the gravest import. It was amusing, all this, and the members kept the House in good humor by these unmitted sparts of oratory.

There was another scene, too, in the Senate yesterday, in which of course Mr. Foote acted his part. Mr. Yulee, of Florida, had given the third installment of his speech upon the extension of Slavery and the right of the South to plant the 'in, stitution' of Slavery wherever the bounds of the Union were extended. Mr. Yulee preserved his temper and spirit to the last, and had ventured to speak without consulting with Mr. Foote, and some other kindred spirits. He was, in fact, for defending his State against the charge of cowardice in not voting for the Ten Regiment Bill. Mr. Foote, after Mr. Yulee had ceased, jumped upon him with great fierceness. He did not like his "Southern brother's" speech, and it was very plain in a moment that he did not like him. He was against every sentiment of the Senator from Florida, though he had heard only a part of his speech. It was in the Sir Oracle vein, and very insulting, and particularly offensive to him. There was a general smile below, and almost a loud laugh in the galleries, at this exhibition of Senatorial brotherhood. Mr. Foote intent on showing that Northern Democrats friendly to the South, ("Northern men with Southern principles,") should be cherished, and not opposed and denounced, and reflected upon in the outrageous manner of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. Yulee, all this time, was "pent up" and full to bursting. But the "grave and reverend Seigniors" of the Senate were resolved that these Hotspurs should be stopped where they were, and Mr. Yulee was not allowed to reply to the Mississippian, who seemed really to think it was not himself but Mr. Yulee who was the "Sir Oracle" of the body.

The Resolutions of Mr. Yulee were consigned to the table, and will probably sleep there for the balance of the session.

The speech upon the Army Bill in the Senate today, was from Mr. Rusk, of Texas, a dignified member, and who, though a decided partizan, scorns to impute treason to those who oppose the war. He gave a narrative of the events growing out of the Texas Resolution, defended the rights of Texas, and spoke of absorption as being a less evil than continued military ascendancy in Mexico, or, what was worse, foreign interference. While differing from the Whig Senators, he gave them credit for being as patriotic and as just as himself, and while he did not concur with, he respected their opinions, and the intelligence and honesty by which they were sustained.

Mr. Clay dined with Mr. Polk on Wednesday, and this has been the text of a thousand speeches socially to-day and yesterday. A Pittsburgh gentleman, who was present, tells me he was the very life and spirit of the party. E. B.

Washington, Feb 19, 1848.

Mr. Clay has declined the handsome invitation tendered him by the Whigs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, to partake of a public dinner. Mr. C. informed me that he would be in Pittsburgh about the middle of March, perhaps a few days earlier, and that he would remain there long enough to receive the congratulations of his friends, and all who may honor him with a call.

The invitation to Mr. Clay to accept of a public dinner from the Whigs of the District, has also been declined,—and also some other invitations from more remote sections of the country. Mr. C. is anxious to return to Ashland as soon as practical, and will be there before the first of April. At one of the large and pleasant parties of the city last evening, I observed, among others of note, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Judge McLean, Thomas Corwin, and nearly all the Whig members of the two Houses of Congress. Mr. Adams, though nearly 81 years old, and physically debilitated, seemed as full of wisdom as of years. Mr. Clay was the life of the company, and the meeting one which may not be enjoyed more than once in a life time.

Mr. Webster who has been some days ill, made his appearance in the Senate yesterday. E. B.

Commercial Affairs in England.

London, Jan. 28. 1847.

* * * The various leading markets have been exceedingly dull, and the complaint is general that prices rule very low, and there is no demand for goods or produce. The operatives, and work-people generally, are in a sad condition in all the midland counties, and the recent cold weather—unusually cold for England—has only increased their sufferings.

A letter from Stockport, the Cobden headquarters, states that reduction of wages, which is now going on as the result of Cobden's Free-Trade system, has at length reached that town, and the operatives are continually recurring to the promises made by Mr. Cobden, and by which he induced their support. "The bubble," they say, is now exploded, and instead of cheap bread, high wages and plenty of employment, they are to have "starvation, low wages, and oppressive treatment." The masters of every mill have posted at their doors a placard addressed to their operatives, stating to the effect, that they have been compelled to reduce the wages of hands 10 per cent, in consequence of the depressed state of trade and the great losses they have suffered and are still suffering.

From Manchester and the neighboring towns no improvement in trade is reported. The average tenor of all the reports is, that a continued dullness pervades every market. To meet the unfavorable state of trade return to short time and a reduction of wages are both being put in general practice. The operatives make loud complaints, hold meetings and express dissatisfaction in memorials to the masters. But these will do little good.

From Birmingham the accounts are of the same gloomy character. This last report says: "The general condition of trade in this town continues gloomy and unsatisfactory; orders are scant in almost every branch, and in many of the manufactories the men are kept in their employment from a good feeling on the part of the masters that better times are not distant."

The Coal and Iron masters have made a reduction in the wages of the operatives, which has given great dissatisfaction and led to large meetings consisting of from five to six thousand persons. In several instances the workmen have struck for higher wages; colliers have gone to the pits and compelled the men to quit work; disorder has ensued; a troop of Dragoons is billeted in the neighborhood. It is stated that in a short time there will be scarcely a pit or furnace at work throughout the mineral fields of South Staffordshire.

The Bank of England, at its last meeting, held yesterday, reduced the rate of interest from 5 to 4 per cent, but this alteration had only a very trifling effect in the money market.—*Correspondence of the Tribune.*

Clay Meeting in New York.—The meeting held at Castle Garden on the evening of Thursday is by the unanimous consent of the press, allowed to be as large, if not the largest demonstration ever made for any statesman. The Globe, the most violent opposition paper, says:—

One of the largest and most enthusiastic assemblages which the Whigs ever raised in this city, met last evening at Castle Garden, for the purpose of expressing an opinion in relation to the nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency. The whole area of the garden and galleries also were densely crowed; and it did seem that if New York Whigs have a preference for any one man, that one must be Henry Clay."

The Tribune says:—The mightiest assemblage of American Freemen ever convened under one roof on this Continent gathered last evening at Castle Garden to renew their attestations of love for, and confidence in Henry Clay, and to give emphasis to their ardent desire that he should be the Whig candidate for next President.

The Commercial Advertiser says:—This was indeed a great meeting, both as to numbers and enthusiasm. We obtained a favorable position for seeing the entire area of the Saloon, and are not unused to estimate the numerical strength of such assemblies, and we believe we are not at all out of the bounds if we say that the number at any one time was not less than ten thousand. The unanimity was perfect. Not a dissentient voice was heard, not a token of dissent given in that vast assembly.

Honor to the Brave.—Such is the title of the call to which was appended the names of 2300 good men and true, who are in favor of elevating Gen. Scott to the Presidency, and who meet tonight in council, to embody this expression of opinion. The friends of Gen. Scott, are among the most zealous of the whigs of Allegheny Co., and the proceedings of to-night will show him most clearly that in one of the soundest whig counties in the Union, he has been placed as prominently before the people as any candidate, no matter what his claims to the support of the whigs to this high office. The name of Gen. Scott is not a new one to mention in connection with the Presidency. He has ever been known as whig to the core, and in the present campaign comes before the people with a new claim, that of service in the field without a parallel for ability or amount. The injustice of Mr. Polk has also aroused for him much sympathy on the part of the people that cannot be restrained. The whig primary meetings at the east show all the old vigor and determination, and to-night's work cannot fail to demonstrate that the zeal of the whigs here, equals that of their brethren where the fire burns the brightest.

A Paper Money Hubbug.—An article is going the rounds of the papers, started by some paper money advocate, that a forgery has been committed upon the Gold Coin of the United States, and that it is impossible to detect, except by cutting it apart. The coin is said to be silver coated with gold. We are astonished that any one should for a moment be deceived by such humbuggery. It is the easiest thing in the world to detect fraud in coin, whether silver or gold, for we have only to take the specific gravity of the coin by weighing it in air, and in water, and dividing the weight in air by its loss of weight in water, when the presence of bad metal will be detected. Pure hammered gold has a specific gravity of 19,65, and hammered silver has a specific gravity of 10,51. Hammered copper has a specific gravity of 8,89.

We find the above in a loco foco paper from Ohio. Just imagine a farmer after his return from market, weighing a gold piece with his steelyards, first in water, and then in air, carefully noting the difference of their specific gravity, to see whether it is good or not. If the editor maintained his gravity while writing this *preventive* paragraph, it is more than his readers could do while reading it.

Senator Downs on Adopted Citizens.

The Hon. Solomon W. Downs, United States Senator from Louisiana, delivered a speech on the subject of the Mexican war, on the 31st ult. In the progress of that effort, as reported by the intelligent and accurate correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, we find the following sentiment, which we republish for the benefit of those of our readers who may have overlooked it in our own paper, or failed to perceive it in the garbled summary given by the Locofoco press:

"Mr. Downs said that on the subject of our foreign relations, he was ready to pay reverence and respect to the distinguished Americans who differed from his views, but he could not with the same feelings receive the opinions of a foreigner—he referred to Mr. Gallatin.

He would have no sentiment connected with the honor of our country mixed up with foreign prejudices, and sympathies, and feelings; he would have it altogether American, whether whig or democrat—exclusively American."

The passage we have quoted is an apt illustration of the intense bigotry and double distilled hypocrisy of Locofocoism. This same Solomon W. Downs, like ninety-nine hundredths of the party to which he is attached, has always professed the most devoted respect and affection for our fellow citizens of foreign origin. While an office seeker he was strenuous in his opposition to every thing that savored of Native Americanism. In the Legislature and Convention he, time and again, thundered forth his denunciation of the selfish and contracted doctrine that would deny to the foreigner an equal participation in all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the native born American citizen; while he lavished endless panegyrics on every foreigner who had done the State some service. Now that his aspirations are fulfilled—now that, from a waiter on Providence, he has been, by Legislative bounty, converted into an officeholder, the inbred and secret sentiments of his heart are suffered to escape. He would gag the adopted citizen. He would not permit a naturalized American to express an opinion, though fifty years of patriotic service may attest his love for the country of his adoption. He would virtually abridge the rights acquired by citizenship, curtailing the naturalized foreigner of that precious prerogative—freedom of opinion.

And, as if the more conspicuously and odiously to display the virulence of his prejudices, Mr. Downs selects as the victim of his vituperation, the venerable Albert Gallatin—the aged statesman, philosopher and patriot, who with his hairs silvered o'er with the frosts of nearly ninety winters, and trembling on the verge of eternity, addressed to his countymen an earnest appeal in favor of peace. Mr. Gallatin may be in error—it is possible that the cautiousness and timidity of extreme old age may have clouded his once acute perception; and that the chill and languid blood that creeps through the veins of the tottering nonagenarian may dull his senses, and obscure his intellect. But these are not the reasons which impelled the cowardly assault of Mr. Downs. The Senator from Louisiana, directed his malignant invective against Albert Gallatin, because that aged patriot did not happen to be born on American soil. In the stupidity of his blind fanaticism, Mr. Downs is unable to conceive that a man who first saw the light in France, may nevertheless become a sincere, intelligent American citizen. It is sufficient for Mr. Downs that Albert Gallatin was born the subject of a monarch. To his soulless and scoundrel mind it is nought that Mr. Gallatin early in life, became a resident of the United States; that he acquired more than half a century ago, the rights of citizenship; that his expansive intellect and undoubted patriotism rapidly advanced him to high honors in his adopted country; that he filled one of the most important offices in the cabinet of Thomas Jefferson; that he has been for many years regarded as one of the shining lights of the age—a wise, an honest, and a upright statesman—an American in heart, feeling and impulse. These considerations weigh not a straw with the Locofoco Senator from Louisiana. Mr. Gallatin is not a native born American, and therefore, he must be vilified and traduced.

We would counsel Mr. Downs to repeat those delectable passage in his speech touching foreigners, when his colleague the Hon. Peirre Soule takes his seat. A more bitter and biting sarcasm on the action of the Louisiana Legislature we have never seen, than is contained by implication, in the brief paragraphs we have quoted. We trust that the first time Mr. Soule ventures to rise in the Senate for the purpose of making known his views he will remember that his liberal and high-minded colleague looks with scorn on the attempts of all *foreigners* to intermeddle with the affairs of this country, and that he will act, with due modesty and proper deference towards his enlightened brother in the great Democratic faith.—*New Orleans Bee.*

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

When at the meeting of Mr. Clay's friends a few weeks since, I gave in the hands of a gentleman present, a resolution, which he said he intended to offer, if he found a convenient opportunity, I left the meeting early, and presume it was not offered, as it was not noticed in the proceedings of the meeting. As nearly as I can recollect, it was substantially to this effect,—that while we accord all due honor to the honor to the officers and men in the army for their skill and bravery exhibited in the present war with Mexico, yet we are not prepared to say that military fame alone, should be considered a sufficient recommendation for civil office." As I agree with the sentiment thus expressed, I beg leave to give a reason or two for holding that opinion:

1st. Men voluntarily choose the military profession, not for the purpose of qualifying themselves for the high duties of civil life, but to acquire honor and glory in their profession.

2d. Having parted with their independence, they are bound always to obey the orders of superiors, whether right or wrong,—it is fatal to a soldier, whether a private or an officer, to disobey orders.

3d. The tendency is to exalt the military above the civil power.

4th. There is an *esprit du corps*, which is military chieftain when exalted to high civil officer, with clothes with extensive patronage, can neither resist or shake off—the claims of his companions in arms for office, cannot be postponed in favor of anybody.

5th. The young men of the country, seeing that military fame is the high road to civil preferment, will not be likely to steady, and preserve the arts of Peace.

6th. It is easy to see that, all this will lead to the institument of a large standing Army in time of Peace, the bane of a republican government, and expose the country to rush precipitously and unnecessarily into war; for there is not much chance of acquiring laurels of peace, either in the Army or Navy.

It would be easy to multiply reasons why I object to the elevation of any military man, especially at this time to the Presidency.—We want now a man whose known talents, acquirements, experience, integrity, and pure love of country will give the surest guarantee of hope, so far as human instrumentality in that department may be concerned, that the Government will be restored to its true constitutional functions.

Feb. 17, 1848. A Whig of '98 & '48.

From the Pacific.—By an arrival at New Orleans the New York papers have been put in possession of their correspondence from the west coast of Mexico. The razee Independence was at Mazatlan on 1st Dec., with the frigate Congress. The sloops-of-war Cyane, Dupont, and Portsmouth, Montgomery were also there for home soon. The sloop, of-war Dale, Selfridge was at Guaymas, blockading in place of the Portsmouth, relieved. The whole Western Coast of Mexico and California is under complete control, except a little trouble in the Peninsula of California, which was to be looked after at once by the force at Mazatlan. All right in Upper California to the end of October. Governor Mason at Monterey; Col. Stevenson, 7th N. Y. Volunteers, commands the Southern department, at Los Angelos. The Erie has sailed for Callao; via Panama; Puebla gone to Panama for Com. Jones; Southampton in the Gulf giving supplies to San Jose, La Poy and Guaymas. Maj. Rich, Paymaster U. S. A., is on board the Southampton, to pay off the troops at La Pay.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Fee. 15, 1848.

House—Mr. Swartzwelder, (in place) supplement to an act relative to Post Office Alley, Pittsburgh; also, an act to assess taxes on ground rents. Mr. Sanborn, to incorporate the Erie and Ohio Railroad Company.

Senate—Mr. Smith, resolutions in regard to the war with Mexico came up in order, the question being upon the amendment offered by Mr. Sanderson, striking out the amendment of Mr. Johnson, of Erie. Mr. Sanderson's amendment, which declares that the Whigs of Pennsylvania and the best interests of the United States and of Mexico alike demand that the war be brought to an early and honorable termination, and that it is the duty, as it ought to be the desire of the President so to act as to effect this humane and desirable object, was agreed to by a vote of yeas 19, nays 13.

Captain Small moved to amend further by inserting the words Congress after the words President, which was also agreed to. Another amendment was offered by Mr. Brawley, and adopted by a vote of yeas 19, nays 3, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives to vote supplies for the further prosecution of the war. The first resolution as amended, was then agreed to by a vote of yeas 29, nays 0.

Lancaster County Whig Convention.

Lancaster, Feb. 16.

The Whig Convention assembled in this city today, and nominated Thomas E. Franklin, Esq., as the delegate to the National Convention from this Congressional District. A resolution was unanimously passed affirming Henry Clay as the first choice of the Convention for the Presidency.

Sixth Congressional district.—The Whigs of Bucks and Lehigh are in fine spirits for the special election to-morrow. They are united as one man, upon all the great questions now before the country, and we hope to hear a report from them, which will gladden the Whig heart of the nation.

Ohio apportionment bill.—This bill from which the Locofoco Senators ran away, has been passed after a slight amendment.

Recruits.—Three hundred recruits sailed from New York on the 18th for Vera Cruz, Seven officers accompanied them.

A Sale of Pittsburgh Copper Co, Stock was made at Boston on the 17th at 56 per cent cash.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, Feb. 21, 1848.

Senate—The bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones, recently passed by the House, was called up and discussed, and many amendments proposed, and the bill passed.

Mr. Bentod then announced the illness of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, when the Senate adjourned.

House—The Speaker announced as the first thing in order the presentation of petitions and resolutions,

A motion was made to suspend the rules of the House, to allow a member to bring in a joint resolution of thanks to General Twiggs and other Generals.

At this moment the Hon. John Quincy Adams was observed to be ill, and before his nearest neighbor hardly could reach him, sank back in his seat, having been attacked by paralysis. Much confusion ensued, in the midst of which he was carried home, and the House adjourned.

ALARMING ILLNESS OF EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS.

Washington, Feb 21, 1848.

The city has been thrown into a state of excitement by the sudden and alarming illness of the venerable Statesman, John Q. Adams, who was struck with paralysis while in his seat in the House.

He was attacked at twenty minutes past one.—As soon as the members of the House noticed the illness of the noble old man, a rush was made to his aid by the members, who crowded round him, each striving by his sympathy and kind offices to aid him. Amid the confusion he was taken from the House by Dr Forics, and carried home, when all that medical science could do was brought to his aid. This is the second attack Mr. Adams has had. It will be recollected that in the summer of 1846 he was attacked, and recovered by the slowest degrees, and the most careful nursing. His recovery is extremely doubtful, all must admit when his age and uninterrupted life of labor is remembered. The House adjourned at once, as did the Senate, as soon as the sad news was announced by Mr. Benton.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1848.

Advices have been received from Washington, confirming the previous rumors of peace. It is now stated that the Prussian Minister has letters to the effect that Major Van Bugen has this treaty in his possession. The details are even made known, and it is confidently stated that Mr. Trist's original proposition has been agreed to, and that he has stipulated that the United States shall keep a standing army of 12,000 men to protect the Mexican Government.

THE PEACE RUMORS CONFIRMED.

A TREATY MADE.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1848.

The steam ship, New Orleans, Capt. Wright, has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, with news that will be most gratifying to every American.—The rumors that a treaty has been made are confirmed, and no obstacle now interposes to close the war.

The steamer sailed on the 8th from Vera Cruz, and brings the welcome news that Mr. Freaner, who left the City of Mexico on the 4th of February, had reached Vera Cruz, charged with despatches from Gen. Scott, containing a treaty of peace made by the Mexican Congress, and accepted by Gen. Scott, who assumed the responsibility.

This important treaty was signed at Quaretaro, on the 1st of February, and is upon the most liber al terms, conceding all the most extortionate could ask.

We are secured as a boundary, the Rio Grande del Norte, with a line westwardly that will include New Mexico and Upper California. For this we are to pay a sum of money which is but a trifle compared with the amount talked of at the conference of Mr. Trist with the Mexican Commissioners at Tecubaya last autumn.

The expedition against Orizaba, which has been captured, was principally designed in the hope of obtaining the person of General Santa Anna, who was at Tohuacan. The Mexican Napoleon would have been captured had it not been for the treachery of a Mexican.

Mr. Freaner, the bearer of Gen. Scott's treaty, was expected hourly at New Orleans, in the steam ship Iris.

LATER—THE TREATY ARRIVED.

Philadelphia—Monday night.

The steamship Iris has arrived at Mobile with Mr. Freaner on board as bearer of despatches for the State Department at Washington. His budget contains the treaty negotiated and signed by Gen. Scott on the 1st of February.

Mr. Freaner is widely known as the accomplished writer of the New Orleans Delta, "Mustang," who has given such graphic descriptions of Mexican affairs.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, Feb. 21, 1848.

Col. Fremont's case has ended, and his sentence remitted. The Court found him guilty of Mutiny, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. In consequence of a recommendation to the President, he has been restored and ordered to duty, and now waits orders.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Feb. 21, 1848.

The sloop-of-war Saratoga has arrived here from Pensacola, from whence she had a stormy passage, losing two men overboard in a gale.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 4, P. M.

Flour—Moderate sales at $5,75@5,87½ ₱ bbl.

Corn Meal—Sales at $2,37½ ₱ bbl.

Grain—Sales prime White Wheat 125@130c ₱ bushel. Corn is dull, with moderate sales of prime Yellow at 53c ₱ bu.

Cotton—Nothing doing.

Molasses—Sales N. O. at 27½c ₱ gal.

Whiskey—Moderate sales at 25c ₱ gal.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 4 P. M

The Eastern Telegraph is out of order.—Nothing therefore from New York.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Feb. 21, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales of 400 bbls H. S. Ronzo at $5,62 ₱ bbl. The market is steady but not active.

Corn Meal—Moderate Sales at $2,75 ₱ bbl.

Grain—There is less doing in Corn and the market has a downward tendency. Sales of prime White at 87c and of prime Yellow at same. Sales of prime White Wheat at 128@130c, and of prime Red at 125c ₱ bu.

Whiskey—Sales at 26c ₱ gall.

Beef Cattle—We quote sales at $3,18c ₱ 100 lbs gross.

Killed Hogs—Sales at $6 ₱ 100.

Provisions—The market is heavy for Pork, but I hear of no sales. Lower offers would be accepted.

Stocks—There is more activity in the market, with an upward tendency.

Help from Abroad.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes under date of 11th inst. A rumor is circulated today, which, if well founded will relieve the administration members of Congress from great anxiety as to the means of obtaining money for the support of the war.

It is said that Mr. Belmont, as agent of the Rothchilds, has offered to take the sixteen million loan on the terms proposed in Mr. Vinton's bill; and to pay one-half of the money in New York, and the other half in Mexico.

The Union says:—We have made inquiries at the Department, and we understand that no such proposition has been made at the Treasury. We attach no consequence to any such rumor.

Failure of Iron Manufacturers.—The New York Tribune says:—The heavy decline which has taken place during the last twelve months in iron has been disastrous to many houses in that trade. The decline in Pig Iron has been $20 per ton and the same in Railroad Iron. Parties deeply in this trade have, consequently, suffered large losses, and the failure of Gray & Co. at Boston, and to the large concern in Worcester, Mass. Pratt & Earl, we are sorry to be obliged to add that of Messrs. Murdock Leavitte & Co. of this City, a very extensive concern wielding an immense capital and with large facilities. They were agents for the Montour Works in Pennsylvania, and the Dover Works in New Jersey. Their liabilities are estimated at half a million. It is supposed the concern will wind up without much loss to the creditors.

The Tariff of '46.—The bad effects of the Tariff of '46, says the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, are only beginning to be experienced. We are assured that large quantities of the lower-priced cotton cloths have been introduced into this country, and may be found, in not a few cotton print establishments, having been bought in consequence of their cheapness. Also that iron is now imported at rates which are ruinous to our iron manufacturers—while but a short time since 600 bales of wool were imported from England.

Paper prospects.—A friend has shown us some twigs from his peach trees, and from the condition of the buds there is but a poor chance for a peach crop this season coming.—*St. Louis Rep.*

Local Intelligence.

New Rollers for Fast Printing.—Mr. J. H. Foster of the Dispatch office, has taken measures to secure a patent for an invention, that promises to be as much better for the purpose intended, as are common rollers over the old fashioned printers balls. The design is to distribute by one movement numerous colored inks upon a form, a process now of much trouble. The machine is composed of three rollers, the first one whole and the two last sectional.

These rollers are cast in sections of various widths to suit the lines of the job-type—and are secured by screws upon stationary rods upon which they revolve. At the end of the roller rods are placed *guides*, with small wheels attached to the lower part; three rollers are placed in the frame, the front one being full length, for rolling the border, the others in sections to suit the various lines, and the top and bottom of the border. The small guide-wheels run in a dovetail grooved railway attached to each end of the press-bed, in which are placed elevators and depressors, by the action of which upon the rollers they are allowed to ink the form or raised above it as desired by the press-man. Of course the front-roller after inking one side of the border, is raised above and passes over the centre of the form, *without inking it*, until it drops upon the other side of the border—the other rollers pass over the side-border without inking it, but rolls the centre of the job and the top and bottom of the border, the elevators and depressors being arranged in the grooves to produce this varied effect.

These are the main features of the invention, which is termed the Polychromatic Rolling apparatus. The present mode of printing colored jobs is tedious and expensive, and the mode which is thus described will no doubt produce quite a change in this department of the printing business.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

The friends of GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, in Allegheny County, who are favorable to his nomination for the Presidency of the United States, will meet at McFadden's Warehouse, Penn st. on Tuesday, Feb. 22d, 1848, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Signed by over 1500 names.

Brought Home.—A man named Arthur Brown, was brought on from New York on Saturday, and committed. Bail to the amount of $2000 is required.

The Fall River Monitor says three of the manufacturing establishments in that place have stopped their works entirely, and others are running but a part of their machinery. The strike among the operatives continues—some of the 'ringleaders' have been arrested for attempting to obstruct others in their work.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Henri, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Wisconsin, is now in this city and will depart in a few day for Rome, probably in the next Havre packet. He will be accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Notan, of St. Mary's Theological Seminary at Baltimore.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A Cure for Consumption.—A. M. Deschamps has recently addressed a letter to the Academy of Sciences, (Paris) in which he asserts that he has discovered an infallible remedy for diseases of the lungs, even when tubercles have formed. He has forwarded his recipe, and sent security to the value of 70,000 francs, to be forfeited in case the efficacy of his remedy should not be established by experience.

Saw Mill Burned.—The new saw mill of Robert E. Brown, at the mouth of Cowansbannock creek, 3 miles above Kittanning, was destroyed by fire on the 17th. The loss to Mr. B. estimated at $2500.

☞ The Climate is strangely destructive to the human cuticle, (or skin) the sudden change from heat to cold, and the smoke causes yellow, dark, coarse complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their contents should be free from impurity—'twas thus the ancient Roman Philosophers cured all diseases—they computed that more the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body diseases and unhealthy vapors lett through the skin. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—all humors are dispelled from the skin through the pores, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap. I have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head, Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect resembles the skin when clear and soft, though it be yellow and coarse, is wonderful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for Jones Soap—to be had in Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON'S, sign of the big Boot, 69 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. novisdlwkly

☞ To Steamboat Men and Others—Connell's Magical Pain Extractor—It is now conceded by medical men that Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co. 21 Courtland st. N Y, is the greatest wonder of the 19th century. Its effects are truly miraculous. All pains are removed from burns, scalds, &c., and all external sores, in a few minutes after its application; healing the same at the same delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Piles, Tic Doloreaux, &c. We might add as proof to all we say, the names of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who praise it to their people. Kind parents keep it constantly on hand, in cases of accident by fire, life may be saved, or cut it, but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed. Caution—Remember and ask for Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co. N Y, and no other.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh, 69 Liberty st., head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Sweeny & Sons; in Brownsville, by Benson & Co.; in Canonsburg, by Dr. Vount; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. nov15dkwtoN7

☞ Use the Proper Means.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always 'use the proper means.' Therefore, if you have a cough, use Jayne's Expectorant and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus, which close them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is effected. Have you Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

☞ To the Halt and Lame.—Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is the most effectual cure for Rheumatism. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nov15dkwtoN7

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a two shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c.—Sold at 56 Liberty st. novisdkwly

☞ Wanted, at this office, a Compositor and Boy. tf

DIED.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 19th, ANDREW WATSON, Jr., in the 6th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Magee, corner of Webster and Seventh streets, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

On Monday evening, 21st inst. at 6 o'clock, Mrs. FRANCES S