THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1848.

☞ The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

For latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Marine, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable.

See First Page for Miscellaneous News.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PEACE RUMORS REVIVED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1848.

The arrival of Abraham Van Buren, (son of the Ex-President,) with despatches from Mexico, has revived very currently the rumors of Peace.—Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. I have not doubted for several weeks that negotiations were going on at Mexico to secure Peace with the United States, nor that these negotiations were against the wishes and instructions of the Executive Department. The threats against Mr. Trist, the attempt to revive an antiquated and obsolete law, under which he might be arrested and punished, the Court Martialing of Gen. Scott, for giving peaceful counsel to Mr. Commissioner Trist, are events which show the hostile disposition of the Administration towards Peace. Not that the Government would not make Peace by a complete surrender of territorial possession on the part of Mexico, or by consenting to be hemmed within some few interior Provinces, which by and by may fall into our possession, or by a surrender of the valuable Provinces beyond the Sierra Madre, if it is compelled so to do by the strong force of public opinion, but that it seeks no Peace of itself short of a complete surrender of Mexico. The Senate are, however, more moral and more enlightened upon this question than the President, and without incurring the displeasure of friends, necessary to sustain him, he cannot resist this opinion so far as to refuse a treaty (must it not be made at the sacrifice of particularly what it is made at the sacrifice of some of the best portion of the Mexican territory. Short of some such strong external pressure as this we shall have no peace while James K. Polk is President of the United States, but there is some ground that between Congress and the People and Mexico, the President, even against his will and ambition, may be persuaded to peace. E. B.

Twenty-Second of February—Lecture at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1848.

The Birth-Night Ball to-morrow evening will be one of the most memorable occasions which has marked a residence in Washington. The honor is to the memory of the illustrious WASHINGTON, and the proceeds, beyond the expenditures, will be appropriated for the Washington Monument, the corner stone of which will be laid on the fourth of July.

Among the novelties of the entertainment are "Lady Patronesses," as they are called, of the Ball, an office of dignity common enough in England and elsewhere abroad, but new with us. These Lady Patronesses are four in number,—Mrs. Polk, Lady Patroness, Mrs. Madison, and Mrs. Mrs. John Quincy Adams, Mrs. Madison, and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. What is a little curious in all this is, that three of these ladies have been or are the wives of Presidents of the United States. Though all came from different sections of the Union, all are now residents at the Capital of the country. These four ladies have a united age of three hundred years,—Mrs. Hamilton being more than ninety, Mrs. Madison eighty-four, and Mrs. Adams nearly eighty. Three of them together number more than two hundred and fifty years. Mrs. Polk of course is very much the youngest.

It is almost as interesting a coincidence that John Quincy Adams, at the age of nearly eighty, and Mr. Clay at the age of seventy, and Albert Gallatin at the age of nearly ninety,—these three gentlemen, the Commissioners of Peace at the treaty of Ghent,—should now be alive, with intellects unimpaired, and all exerting their talents and influence in the great cause of Peace,—Gallatin at New York, in two memorable papers which have appeared since the opening of Congress, Clay at Lexington, in a speech which has become a text book among the Whigs of the Union, and Mr. Adams, as a Representative in Congress from the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Five of the persons I have named, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Adams, with Messrs. Adams and Clay, are expected to be present at the Ball to-morrow night. Mr. Clay is much the youngest of any of these, but their united ages are four hundred and five years. In the *good* old days of our ancestors, to say nothing of the much *better* days, in this respect, of early times, this would not have been deemed anything remarkable, but in a young, but progressive and fast living country like this, it is something out of the common course of events.

The Hall of the House of Representatives yesterday, notwithstanding the day was a very rainy one, was very full to hear the second lecture of Rev. Dr. Mathews, of N. Y., upon the Evidences of Christianity. The lecture was a learned and appropriate discourse for the audience, most of whom were public men, attached either to the Legislative, Executive or Judicial Departments of service. The discourse was an argument embodying the names of the illustrious scholars, philosophers and Statesmen of modern times, who have defended and illustrated the great truths of the Bible,—men like Milton in Poetry, Washington in politics, Hale, Story and Kent in law, Bacon in Philosophy, Newton in Science, Sir William Jones in law, Boyle in many combined accomplishments, all of whom were enlisted upon the side of the Bible and Christianity, and whose names derived additional lustre from their reverence for and reliance upon Christianity. The great examples relied upon by the divine, were Frances Bacon, Isaac Newton, Sir Wm. Jones, Locke and Boyle, names that outweigh the whole infidel host, as much in intellectual power as in the contrast which distinguished them as defenders of Christianity. The Speaker, addressing an audience composed entirely of unclerical men, chose to draw his illustrations from the laity, and the names of note mentioned, are more than I can remember, and more even than the Speaker could name in one discourse.

Much good may come of these discourses.—Though there are no want of the Evidences of Christianity, both in and beyond the written word of God, men, and public men especially, who are surrounded by a double share of temptation, need often to be reminded of the old landmarks of faith. At home there are always hallowed influences of social and domestic life, the good habits of early education, the good example of acquaintance and neighborhood, to draw men to their accustomed pursuits and tastes. But abroad life is new, associations novel, and habits dissimilar. Men, therefore, and the wisest need often to be carried back to the simpler and humbler scenes in which they move at home, and particularly to that fountain head of all that is true in morals, desirable in life, or capable of sustaining one in the great voyage of life,—the Bible.

There are more of these lectures to be delivered, and I have hoped they might, like the Boyle lectures in England, result in some endowment in this country. Old as the Bible is, and obsolete as many esteem it, we draw from it some of the best teachings which have given success to our Free Institutions. What, indeed, would any Government be without this great polar star of truth to control the passions and impart a wholesome direction to the People. But if essential to others, it is doubly important to us, where all whose really free, are free to participate in the blessings of Free Government, but where our very freedom would degenerate into the most licentious despotism, without the controlling influences of religious instruction. The miseries of the French Republic and French people, sprung from their rejection of the Bible. "Death is an eternal sleep," was the inscription there, even upon the very gates of death, and with no hereafter to dread or desire, no resurrection from the grave, no belief in the Bible or the Creator, men revelled in indulgences, and died as the brutes that perish. The difference in one age has been the difference in our religion, and to all this we owe our great success as a Republic and a People. E. B.

Col. Fremont.—The Court Martial found this distinguished young officer guilty of every charge and every specification. The President however did not approve the sentence of dismissal, but restored him his sword. The Intelligencer remarks:

To the above information of an official character, we have to add that it is generally understood that Mr. Fremont, at the instant of receiving the notification conveyed by the General Order, resigned his place in the army, upon the ground that he was not conscious of having done anything to merit the finding of the Court against him, and could not consent to stand as justice by accepting Executive clemency.

THE SCOTT MEETING.

We give in another column the official proceedings of the meeting of Tuesday night, to which we would call attention. The resolutions will be found complete, not only as a declaration of Whig principles, but as showing how warmly the Whigs feel for General Scott, than whom no man deserves at the hands of his countrymen warmer praise and support, not only for the services he has rendered, but for the disgraceful persecution he has suffered from the Administration. We yield to none in the sincerity of our admiration of him—as a soldier, our confidence in him as a Whig, and this public demonstration in his favor, has not been beyond his desert. Having said this much for General Scott, we now beg leave to differ with the Speakers at the meeting, and to express the deepest regret, that it should be deemed necessary at a Whig meeting in favor of General Scott, to defame Mr. Clay with a virulence not surpassed by that bestowed upon what the speaker called "the skunk of Duck creek." It is not possible that General Scott can be pleased to hear the gray hairs of Mr. Clay reviled, and his age and services to the Whig party derided as worthless. It was not necessary that the respect of Mr. Clay's friends should be made the subject of obscene comparison, nor that their earnest and repeated exertions to elevate him to the Presidency should be called fraudulent, and brought about by intriguing congressmen and presses,—giving a false direction to public opinion.—It was not necessary to say that his "suits" were a false pretence to enable him once more to force the Whigs to nominate him to the Presidency. Will it be remembered to the honor of the Whigs of Pennsylvania, that at a public meeting, "The Father of the American System," was charged with resigning his seat in the Senate to escape the responsibility of voting for the tariff of 1842. But we forbear even remonstrance at the unfortunate means taken to elevate one gallant Whig, at the expense of the life long reputation of one whose memory can never be obscured.

The remark of one speaker, that the meeting was obtained not only without the aid of the Press of Pittsburgh but in the face of its opposition, is too trivial to notice, to say nothing of its untruth, so far as the Gazette is concerned directly or indirectly. The Gazette has a single object in view and that, to preserve amid all the excitement of primary meetings, an independent, liberal and scrupulously impartial position. The zealous friends of those named for high offices, in the heat of the moment, may indulge a feeling that their views are coldly seconded, but the sober second thought cannot fail to show them the candor of our course, in relation to all subjects affecting the interests of the great Whig party. The day is yet to come when the Gazette will shrink from giving a blow for the good old cause, and the publication is yet to be made in which it does not extend equal and exact justice to all.

Mr. Cole the Artist.—We noticed a day or two since the death of this eminent artist at his residence at Catskill New York. The following eloquent and touching tribute to his memory written by one of the editors of the Gazette, who was in Catskill at the time of his decease we copy from the Tribune.

CATSKILL, New York, Feb. 12, 1848.

Gentlemen: The death of Mr. Cole will doubtless cause deep regret not only to his numerous friends, but to the lovers of the Fine Arts throughout our land. The brilliant genius of Mr. Cole is too well and too universally acknowledged to need any commendation from my feeble pen, and his fame has long since been sung by one of our sweetest poets (Bryant.) Mine is the sincere desire to throw one humble flower upon his tomb as a slight evidence of regard for the Man and admiration of the Painter. The brilliant emanations of whose pencil will live as long as his sublime art shall continue to flourish. His two great series of pictures—the first, the "Course of Empire," painted for the late Lenman Rhett, Esq., of New York, (for $5,000) and the "Voyage of Life," which belongs to the estate of the late Samuel Ward, Esq., of the same city, (for which he obtained $6,000),—are both in possession of the New York Gallery of Fine Arts, and their value becomes greatly enhanced by his death. Although these pictures are of themselves sufficient to stamp immortality upon the now cold brow of their creator, still they were merely typical of what his genius would have given forth had he been permitted to remain in his mortal abode a few short years longer. At the time of his death, Mr. Cole was engaged upon a series of pictures which he intended to make his great work, and *great* emphatically they would have been, had he finished them. *As it is*, that part of the series completed, will excite universal admiration. The subject is a sublime one, and was intended to consist of five pictures, entitled "The Cross and the World," representing two travelers setting forth upon the journey of life; one taking the Cross as his companion and guide; the other seeking merely the allurements and pleasures of the World. As I before observed, the first series (three pictures) are finished, and it is a touching and somewhat singular coincidence that he should have barely lived to finish that portion of the series representing the course of him who took the Cross for his guide, and who, in the last picture, he brings to view the glorious enjoyments in store for him beyond the flood, when he, himself, was called to the full reality of his own glowing visions.

There is another incident equally singular and affecting, and which I deem worthy of narration. During the time he was engaged on the pictures just referred to, some beautiful ideas came into his mind in reference to one of our most touching scriptural passages, and which so impressed him that he laid aside the work already engaged upon, for the purpose of transferring to the canvas the glowing visions which his imagination had already created. This picture he fully completed, and it is a gem of great value. The subject from which it it taken is the sublime Psalm of David. "The Lord is my shepherd, therefore shall I lack nothing, yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of Death I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me, and Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me." This was his closing effort, and immediately after finishing it he left his studio never more to enter it, and returned to his house *to die*. His matchless pencil and pallet are now laid aside forever, and his mortal remains shall but too shortly moulder in the dust. *Not so with his memory.*—So long as the creations of his immortal mind shall exist upon the canvas, so long as taste and genius shall continue to be cherished, the name of Cole will be spoken with sentiments of admiration and pride, mingled with deep regret for his early decease.—His death was *every* way worthy of his fame, and is a beautiful exemplification of his last series of pictures. He had long since chosen the Cross for his guide, and it has doubtless led him to the enjoyment of that land where there is no more pain, and where he will abundantly realize all those glorious visions which his undying fancy has so beautifully fashadowed as the reward of him who shall seek the Cross and be directed and supported by it. The poet Scott has beautifully said that when the "Poet dies mute Nature mourns." Truly and sadly then will she mourn over the death of Cole, who was one of her most enthusiastic worshipers, and who has transferred to the canvas many of her most beautiful and exquisite scenes.—In token of her sorrow, "at early dawn and at dewy eve" will she command the sister Seasons to gather around his lonely tomb, which lies on a secluded hillock on his domain upon the banks of the Hudson, and there, while Spring and Summer shall strew their choicest flowers upon his grave, will Autumn and Winter tune their wild harps, and in strains of deep and touching melody sing a requiem over him, who was in every respect one of Nature's sweetest and greatest painters. Mr. Cole was born in England, but left at a very early age for this country. Some fifteen years ago he came to this place, attracted by the beautiful mountain and other scenery which surrounds it. Here he married, and here he concluded to spend his days. During his residence he twice visited Europe and studied well her great masters. His peculiar taste led him to prefer the Italian school, and his late productions partake strongly of the style of Raphael, Coreggio, Rembrandt and Carlo Dolci. But a short time previous to his death he completed a very admirable studio, and had just, as he himself thought, commenced to make a name. Had he lived, he would have made one worthy in every respect to be placed in the same niche with the immortal masters just referred to. As it is however, he has left sufficient behind to obtain for him a high place in the divine temple of the arts, and in future times his works will be eagerly sought after and be deemed worthy to grace the best galleries of the world. Mr. Cole, was at the time of his death, 46 years of age. S. H.

Anti-rent.—The troubles in Columbiana county N. Y., are again getting serious. At Taghanic the disclosures made thus far, which is only the commencement, implicates quite a number of persons, banded together in a secret organization and to whom death was to be the portion of any one making disclosures. The history of their deeds of darkness will form a lengthy and spalling chapter in the annals of crime. So far there have been arrested George I. Finkle, Joseph Finkle, Philip Van Tassel, Barnat Van Wagoner, Wm Wheeler, and Egbert Wheeler. We understand that the others implicated have left the county, and mostly scattered north and west.

National Convention.—We are gratified to perceive that the New Orleans Bee, which supports Gen. Taylor, and has heretofore been disinclined to a Whig National Convention now admits its indispensible necessity, and urges the friends of Gen. Taylor in Louisiana, to appoint delegates to that body.

In Georgia also there has recently been a decisive change in public sentiment on this. The Milledgeville Recorder is now we believe, the only Whig paper in that State that opposes a convention, and we cannot doubt but it will soon wheel into line. "The skies are (really) bright and brightening."

Central Railroad.—It will be noticed by the report of the legislative proceedings, that a bill has been introduced relative to subscriptions for railroad stocks by county authorities. The bill provides that no such subscriptions shall be made, without the assent of the free holders, such assent to be given by ballot at their municipal election.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

THE MOVING OF THE MASSES.

Tremendous gathering of the friends of GENERAL SCOTT.

Pursuant to the published call, one of the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the people ever assembled in Pittsburgh, convened at McFadden's Warehouse, on Tuesday evening, the 22d February.

At an early hour the people were found moving in masses to the place of meeting. A splendid Martial Band was present on the occasion, and enlivened the meeting by its music. The fire of 1840 is again burning and never was a more ethusiastic meeting held in the city of Pittsburgh. A splendid transparency occupied a prominent place; on one side was a beautiful representation of General Scott on horse back, reviewing his troops—on the other side was the following inscriptions: "The Hero of Fort George, Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapulepec, and Mexico," "Scott and Victory," and "the great pacificator," was the sentiment of the assembled multitude.

Precisely at 7 o'clock, on motion of Wm. Sutch, Col. Robert Carothers, of Plum township was called to the chair.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Wade Hampton, Major John Willock, James Marshall, Major Jos. McCulloch, Capt. Alexander Hay, Wm. Barnhill, M. W. Lewis, Alexander, Jaynes, Harrison Parry, Leopold Sahl—*Pittsburgh.*

John Gebhart, Wm. R. Monry, Thomas Smith, James McCauley—*Allegheny city.*

John Myers, Samuel Meanor—*Finly.*

Wm. Guy—*Moon Tp.*

Andrew Johnson, Goodwin Y. Coulter, John McCune—*South Finly Tp.*

John S. Riddle, John McCloskey—*Robinson Tp.*

Wm. Dilworth—*Lower St. Clair.*

John Gilfillin, Col. Wm. Lee—*Upper St. Clair.*

John Fife, Wm. Wilson—*Snowden.*

Maj. Jas. W. K. Snodgrass—*Mifflin.*

John R. Foster, Harvey Giffin—*Baldwin.*

David Torrance, Andrew Pearse—*Jefferson.*

Charles F. Deihl—*Elizabeth Bo.*

Gen. James Watson, Wm. G. Alexander, Capt. Samuel Kerr—*Elizabeth Tp.*

Andrew Christy—*Versailles Tp.*

Henry Oletaunt, Jacob Alter—*Plumb Tp.*

Joseph Stoner—*Wilkins Tp.*

Daniel Negley—*Pitts Tp.*

John Herron—*Pitt Tp.*

Henry Lewis—*Sharpsburgh.*

Peter Bates, John Croft—*Reserve Tp.*

Alex. Hilands—*Ross Tp.*

Thomas Shaw—*Shaler Tp.*

Wm. McElhattan—*Indiana Tp.*

Nathan Connelly and John Magill—*West Deer.*

John Harnes and Jas Stewart—*East Deer Tp.*

George Neely—*Franklin Tp.*

The following persons were appointed Secretaries.

Richard Cowan, Samuel Palmer, C. L. Magee, James Christy, Edward Campbell, John T. Whitten.

The meeting having been fully organized, on motion of T. J. Bigham, Esq., the following committee was appointed to prepare resolutions.

T. J. Bigham, Alex. H. Miller, Michael Dan. Magee, Hodge, Michael Mackey, Solomon Stoner and Richard Edwards.

The following report of the committee was adopted unanimously:

Whereas the time is rapidly approaching when the Whig party of the Union will meet in national council, to nominate standard bearers for the approaching Presidential contest.

And whereas, we, a portion of the Antimasonic and Whig citizens of Allegheny county, assembled in our primary capacity, deem it republican and proper to make known our opinions upon some of the important measures which now engross the attention of our fellow citizens throughout the Union.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our continued attachment to all the distinctive principles and measures of the Whig party of the Union. Among which we recognize as cardinal, the protection of American industry, against the unjust and unequal competition of the half fed, half clad pauper laborers of Europe. Liberal appropriations from the national treasury, for the improvement of our harbors and rivers, in order to facilitate internal commerce, is ten times more valuable and important than all our foreign trade—the limitation to a single term of the Presidential office, and the restriction of the present enormous executive patronage.

Resolved, That we look upon the present war as having been commenced unnecessarily and unconstitutionally by the executive, yet Congress having subsequently recognized it, and our gallant armies under Gens. Scott and Taylor, having at an expenditure of treasure, of blood and treasure conquered a large portion of the enemy's country—we are now in favor of Congress making such appropriations as may be required to sustain our gallant army in Mexico, until an early and honorable peace can be secured.

Resolved, That while we are satisfied with the *Union as it is*, and willing to abide by all the compromises of the constitution—we here avow our unalterable determination that in regard to all future acquisitions of territory.—*Slavery shall for ever excluded therefrom.*

Resolved, That while we have entire confidence in the Whig National Convention, to meet in June next, and here pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of its nominees, we here express our deep conviction, that the interest of the country, and the success of the Whig party imperatively demand the nomination of a *new and an available man* as our candidate for the Presidency. We prefer availability and victory under the Whig banner, to a blind devotion to any man that must ensure defeat.

Resolved, That we entirely repudiate the often repeated, never recognised and illiberal dogma, that the Whig party are necessarily hostile to the election of military chieftains, and for proof we refer to 1836 and 1840, when General Harrison was our nominee for the Presidency, to 1844 and 1847, when Gens. Markle and Irvin, our nominees for Governor, we aver that the principles and practice of all the Whig party are sufficiently liberal to recognize a hearty appreciation of honesty, ability and fidelity, to the constitution, on part of our eminent public men whether rendered in the field or cabinet.

Resolved, That our first choice for the Presidency, is *Gen. Winfield Scott*, the scar covered hero of Fort George, Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane, where deeds of daring during the last war with Great Britain, form some of the brightest pages of our country's history, and where still more astonishing, glorious and brilliant victories, at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chepultepec, Molino del Rey, and Mexico, have pronounced him to be *the first living soldier of his age*, and at the head of two wars who planted the standard of our country upon the Castle of San Juan d'Ulua and marching on from victory to victory, until the Star Spangled banner, now floats in triumph from the dome of the National Palace—and over the Halls of the Montezumas.

Resolved, That in addition to his services on the battle field, Gen. Scott has during 40 years of eminent public service earned for himself the still more glorious title of *Christian Hero*, by the purity of his private, and diplomatic ability, which he displayed in terminating the Black Hawk war in the North West—in preventing collision between the troops of the general government, and the authorities of South Carolina during nullification excitement in restraining our own excited population along the Niagara frontiers, while the patriotic insurrection raged in Canada, in securing the quiet and peaceful removal of the highly exasperated Seminole Indians—in preventing bloody collisions between our own and the British troops during the pendency of the North Eastern boundary difficulties—and last of all and most glorious of all as announced by the Telegraphic reports of this morning, he has now concluded the Mexican War, by a Treaty signed on the first of the present month—its terms so liberal, that it must secure the cordial approval of every citizen of the United States, who wishes to see the present unnatural war terminate. The Treaty signed, he (Scott) may justly be applied that brief and beautiful epitome—so truthful of him whose birth-day we celebrate. "First in War, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Resolved, That we believe that the great and primary duty likely to devolve upon the next President of the United States, will be to devise the best mode to terminate the present war (should peace not now be secured) between two sister republics, or principles consistent with the honor, interests and feelings of both parties, and that we believe Gen. Scott to be of all our public men, the man best qualified by disposition, ability and intimate knowledge of our Mexican affairs, to secure an early and honorable peace.

We know him to be honest, able and faithful, to possess all the elements to make an available candidate—has for many years been the especial favorite of Pennsylvania—has given evidence of devotion to the Whig cause by his magnanimous conduct in 1840 and 1841, and taking him all in all, is the man upon whom the Whigs of the Union *can and should rally* in 1848.

Resolved, That in the recent conduct of the National administration, toward the gallant Scott, in the studied and continued effort to cripple him in all his military operations—in the repeated attempts to supplant him by the creation of a Lieutenant General—in the organization of a Court martial to try him almost within sight of the gates of Mexico—in the miserable pretext for this arraignment—in the unheard of selection of inferior officers and better political partizans as his judges,—this assemblage can see nothing but a preconceived and settled determination on part of the President and his cabinet, to persecute and sacrifice a gallant soldier and enlightened statesman, and an unwavering Whig, it is truly "the fire in the rear" while engaged with their particular friend of "pass" notoriety in front.

Resolved, That our former distinguished representative in Congress, the lamented Richard Biddle correctly expressed the feelings of his constituents towards Gen. Scott in 1837, when in debate on the subject of his recall from Florida, he gave utterance to the following eloquent and beautiful sentiment, we give only his conclusion.

"I believe that a signal atonement to Gen. Scott, will one day be extorted from the justice of this house. We owe it to him, but we owe it still more to the country.—What officer can feel secure in the face of that great example of triumphant injustice—who can place before him the anticipation of establishing higher claims upon the gratitude of the country, than Gen. Scott—Yet he was sacrificed. His past services went for nothing—Sir you may raise new regiments, and issue new commissions, but you cannot without much atonement, restore the high moral tone which befits the deportments of the national honor; I fondly wish that the highest and the lowest in the country's service might be taught to regard this House as the jealous guardian of his rights against caprice or favoritism or outrage from whatever quarter.

I would have him know that in running up the national flag at the very moment our daily labors commence, we do not go through an idle form. On whatever distant service, he may be sent, whether urging his way amid tumbling icebergs toward the pole, or fainting in the unwholesome heats of Florida, I would enable him as he looks up to that flag to gather hope and strength.

It should impart to him a proud feeling of confidence and security. He should know that the same emblem of majesty and justice floats over the councils of the nation and that in its untarnished lustre, we have all a common interest and a common sympathy. Then and not till then will you have an army and navy worthy to sustain, and to perpetuate the glory of former days."

Resolved, That this meeting hereby tender to the Pennsylvania Regiments their warmest thanks for the bravery with which they have sustained the honor of the State and that we are satisfied that officers and men will be among the foremost to award honor to their brave and distinguished commander.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by T. J. Bingham, Michael Dan Magehan and Charles C. Sullivan, Esqs. The latter from Butler county, and late Senator from this District; also by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.

The meeting then adjourned with "three times three" hearty cheers for Scott and victory.

SIGNED BY THE OFFICERS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb 23, 1848.

Senate.—After the organization, a message was received from the President, communicating the treaty before noticed for their consideration.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution inquiring whether active operations by the Army in Mexico had ceased by armistice, if so by what authority had it been done.

Mr. Allen also offered a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee, to report whether the act of '99 required amendments to more effectually punish persons holding correspondence in time of war.

He also offered a resolution removing the injunction of secrecy upon all previous executive business upon this treaty, which however, he afterwards re-considered and recommended secret session, which motion was agreed to, after Mr. Sevier had moved that the treaty be referred to the Committee on foreign affairs and be printed.

The Senate then went into executive session, when the session opened again.

Mr. Cass, the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report concurring in the claims of Col. Fremont against the General Government, for liabilities assumed in the California expedition. It was ordered to be printed, and 20,000 copies were ordered.

Mr. Cass gave notice of his intention to debate the ten regiment bill to-morrow.

Mr. Mason replied that circumstances had occurred which would make further debate unnecessary and would like an immediate vote as delay might be fatal.

Mr. Cass rejoined that he would show the necessity to be greater than ever for the bill to pass.

After a rambling debate the Senate adjourned.

House.—We have no report and suppose it only met and adjourned. Mr. Adams still breathes.

From Central America.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 3 P. M.

By an arrival at New York from San Juan, Central America, information has been received that about the 20th of January, an attack was made upon the British fort, which has been interfering in the Mosquito Territory question. The officers and troops were forced from a fort that had been built, and carried to Grenada prisoners.

England will no doubt consider this a cause for war and will have an opportunity to acquire new territory as indemnity for the past and security for the future," as she has done in China and India.

A bearer of despatches came by this arrival and has propositions on the part of Central America to annex that territory to the United States. The messenger has already left for Washington.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Massillon, Feb. 23, 1848.

The large reservoir of water situated ninety feet above the levelled the town, has suddenly broken loose, and the town has been flooded to an alarming extent. A brick ware house has been swept away, and many other stone and brick buildings severely injured. The Canal embankment has been swept away nearly to the Tremont House, the stores and warehouses in the vicinity being completely flooded. The damage was immense and the most alarming excitement prevailed.

The waters are now subsiding and quietness is again restored.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Feb. 23 1848.

The news of the treaty of Peace has had the most exhilirating effect upon the Stock market, and Treasury notes have sold on the street at 102½ a rise of 2½ per cent.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 3, P. M.

Flour—Moderate sales at $2,75 ⅌ bbl. The market is steady, but not active. There are more buyers than sellers at that figure.

Wheat—Sales of Prime White at 130 ⅌ bsh.

Corn—Prime Yellow is selling at 52c ⅌ bu.—Market dull.

Groceries—Sales of Laguayra Coffee at 7c ⅌ lb.

Provisions—The market is without change, though rather dull.

Whiskey—Sales at 25c ⅌ gal.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 23, 3 P. M

Flour—The market is quiet, with moderate sales of Genesee at $6,31 ⅌ bbl. Sales of Western brands at $6,12½@6,18¾ ⅌ bbl, to arrive.—Demand fair.

Grain—There is a good inquiry for Wheat for milling, but other grains are quiet. There are more buyers than sellers.

Provisions—The market is rather better for Pork and Beef, but quiet for other provisions. Lard is scarce.

There is more activity in stocks with an upward tendency.

Tobacco—Small sales. Market quiet.

From Washington.—Mr. Brook's letter received last night makes it certain that Mr. Adams cannot recover.

The Taylor Meeting at Philadelphia.—The Hon Moses Hampton, closes a letter in reply to one of invitation thus: "Should your efforts to procure the nomination of the Hero of Buena Vista by the Whig National Convention, be successful, it will be alike my duty and pleasure to do battle in his favor, to the utmost extent of my abilities."

Col. Benton and the Administration.—Mr. Benton has made the censure of Col. Fremont a personal affair and will oppose Mr. Polk at all hazards.

Sibbet's Western Review.—The March number of this correct Bank note list, has just been published, and contains in addition to the usual information, engravings of cuts to the number of more than three hundred. It is now complete in every part and equal to any work of the kind in the Union.

Hudsons Panorama.—If you want to take a sail up or down the Hudson River, and see all the cities, villages, landings and scenery upon its luxuriant and beautiful banks, go to Philo Hall this evening.

Constable Fox has left for the west, with a requisition from Gov. Shunk, on the Governor of Indiana, for Robinson, Cook and Lutz, who are suspected of being concerned in the late burglaries.

☞ Balm of Columbia—Hair Tonic.—To the Bald and Grey—If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for 20 years have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state or condition appear to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the Asiatic Eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by the use of this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled; it holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives and is more effectual. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM. JACKSON, 69 Liberty st., head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Sweezy & Son; in Brownsville, by Beunet & Crocker; in Canonsburg, by Dr. Veirl; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. nov18d&w6m't

☞ Yellow Teeth and putrid breath,
Spongy gums like rotten death,
Is repulsive and disgusting.
All could have teeth as white as pearl,
Sweet breath—hard gums—manly girl.
Why delay?—buy, quickly haste
And use a box of Jones' Tooth Paste.

It costs but 25 cents, and is really a beautiful article. It gives the teeth a fine enamel. Sold in Pittsburgh at 69 Liberty st. nov19d&w1y

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 10, 1848.

Senate.—A bill to authorize the Trustees of the Erie Academy to make a title to certain lands, were taken up and passed.

Ten Hour Bill.—The bill to prevent the employment in Factories of children under twelve years of age, being under consideration, Mr. Johnson, of Armstrong, moved an amendment that no contract stipulating for more than ten hours labor shall be deemed valid or carried into effect by any Court in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Matthias submitted the following amendment, which was not in order.

"That labor performed during a period of ten hours on any secular day shall be considered a legal day's labor, and that hereafter no minor or adult engaged in any mechanical or manufacturing business shall be held or required to work more than ten hours on any secular day, or sixty hours in any secular week."

House.—Mr. Black offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill fixing a standard weight for timothy, clover and flaxseed.

Mr. Hart reported a joint resolution, relating to specimens of the Geological survey. The remaining portion, after completing the cabinets in Harrisburgh and Philadelphia, are to be presented to the authorities of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Fox reported (as committed) the supplement to the act to establish an Asylum for the Insane Poor of this Commonwealth.

Bills Introduced.—Mr. Swartzweldder, to remedy defects in Sheriffs fees.

On motion, the supplement to the New York and Erie Railroad bill was passed through Committee of the Whole, and then laid aside.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—The supplement to the act, to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was again taken up on second reading. The question pending, was on Mr. Ball's amendment to the first section, which is as follows:

"Provided, That before any stock shall be subscribed by the authorities of the county and city of Philadelphia, Allegheny county, or other municipal corporations, the assent of the freehold inhabitants thereof shall be obtained by vote, which vote shall be taken by ballot, at the time and place of holding their respective municipal elections."

Mr. Ball supported his amendment, in a long speech, and was followed by Mr. Hill for a few minutes—when the House adjourned.

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.—We notice with much pleasure, that the bill granting a charter for this valuable institution has passed the Senate. This result is owing in a great measure to the untiring perseverance of George Darsie, Esq., who is not only our member in form but in fact, as the daily reports of the Senate show. It is to be hoped that the House will act promptly and give the charter so justly called for.

New York Money market.—The market is getting more stringent as we learn from a Philadelphia letter. The Washington took cautiously seven hundred pounds sterling.

☞ 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 required that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their mouths should be freed from impurity—'twas thus the ancient Roman Philosophers cured all diseases—they acquired the art to open the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body. diseases and unhealthy vapors fell through the skin, therefore, to keep the pores open and free, all humors are dispelled from the skin from the pores, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap. I have yet to see it cure the worst and oldest case of skin Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head, Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect relieving the skin and leaving it 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. nov19d&w1y

☞ 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, it is unequalled for its application; healing the same on the most delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as Sore Throat, Quinsy, Croup, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Felons, Tetter, Old Bolls, &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 souls who have it ever ready on hand, in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without, but, let by us we all know it is sure to be used, and unless we vials 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. JOSEPH HUTCHMAN, New Castle, Mercer co., Pa. nov15d&w3m't

Building Lots.

☞ FOR SALE on accommodating terms, or to be let on ground rent, the undivided half of the lots situated on Front street, near Grant st., each 23 feet 9 inches front, and extending 110 feet back to a 20 foot alley.—Title indisputable, and terms easy. Inquire of THOMAS BAKEWELL, corner wood & 2d sts, or to WM. BAKEWELL, 3d st. feb24 Aun'y at Law, Bakewell's Buildings, Grant st. (Dispatch and Journal copy.)

PEACHES—90 bu unpaired peaches, 3 do paired do; last rec'd and for sale by BROWN & CULBERTSON feb24

CLOVER SEED—40 bush just rec'd and for sale by BROWN & CULBERTSON feb 24

ALL persons having business with Robert S Cassatt, are requested to call at his office opposite R. ROBERT MCKNIGHT