



Huntingdon, Tuesday, February 29 1848

Our thanks are again due to Hons. A. Stewart and J. Blanchard for favors. Also, to D. Blair and A. King for documents &c. from Harrisburg.

**DEATH OF MR. ADAMS.**—An account of the illness and death of the illustrious old Patriot and Statesman, Ex-President ADAMS, will be found in another column. His funeral was to take place on Saturday inst.

**GLORIOUS NEWS!**

The rumors which have been afloat for some time past in regard to peace have assumed a tangible shape, as will be seen by reference to another column. In the language of the Pa. Telegraph, Gen. Scott has conquered a peace! Yes, a peace in every sense of the term—a peace for the nation, and a piece of Mexico. A peace, too, that, from what can be learned, is acceptable to Mexico, and must be to the United States, as its terms are much more favorable than those offered by Mr. Trist. All honor, then, to the brave—the scar-worn hero, who has done so much for his country, and extricated her from so many and so gloomy difficulties! Who, new, will dare deny to him the first place in the affections of the people—or the merit of their regard.

**THE TARIFF.**

The fond hopes of the Locofocos that the defects and ruinous consequences of the Tariff brought upon the country by that "better Tariff man than Henry Clay"—Jas. K. Polk, would not be seen or seriously felt by the People previous to the approaching Presidential canvass, are likely to be sadly disappointed.—The question, "Where is that ruin?" has ceased to be propounded by their organs. They can no longer sport with a question which has so much sad reality in it—and the answer to which may be seen all around us. Every day almost are we pained by the intelligence of the stoppage of some manufacturing establishment and the consequent loss of employment to large numbers of poor men, in consequence of the destroying effect of the Polk and Walker Tariff of 1846. The foreign demand for our produce which served for a short time to prevent the people from feeling the effects of the new policy has ceased to exist. "The unnatural condition of things (says the York Republican) caused by the extravagant Rail-road enterprises in Great Britain and the last year's Famine in Europe having passed away, the increased prices received for Breadstuffs during its continuance can now no longer be realized, and the legitimate effects of the low duties levied under the Tariff of 1846 are showing themselves, and of course Pennsylvania is the first to suffer under them in the injury done to her Lion trade. These things must continue to ripen; and the distresses of the people will again drive them to seek succor from the policy of the Whigs, which, as one of the fruits of the Harrison triumph of 1840, under the wholesome provisions of the Tariff of 1842, restored the interests of labor—encouraged the industry of the country, and brought back national prosperity by filling the coffers of an empty Treasury to repletion." And to this source will the People again fly to restore the country to its wonted prosperity and happiness.

**MR. CLAY.**—A Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial says: "It is very well understood here that Mr. Clay is content with his present high position, and that he has refused to put himself or allow others to put him in the position of a candidate for the Presidency." That this may prove to be true, is the almost unanimous desire of the Whigs in this section of country.

It is said that the special friends of the President in the Senate, those who are in favor of annexing the whole of Mexico—Messrs. Cass, Allen, Houston, &c., will oppose the Peace treaty.—Should they defeat it, the country will hold them to a fearful account.

**THE JOHNSTOWN NEWS** is the title of a new Whig paper just started at Johnstown, Cambria county, by W. Foster, Esq. We hope the Whigs of Cambria may extend the proper kind of support to the enterprise.

**Gen. Scott's Suspension.**

Gen. Scott's suspension is vigorously denounced by the Picayune, as utterly indefensible. It traces the unjust treatment to the "insatiable vanity, the unappeased appetite for distinction of the same spirit which governed the pen of Leonidas and Veritas. He avowed to Gen. Scott his purpose of communicating with the secretary of War, not through the channel dictated by military rules, and for that he was arrested. We were told two weeks ago that the blow would be struck, and we were told whose influence would do it."

"We have no partialities for Gen. Scott, but it is affectation to deny that he has proved himself one of the great captains of the age. From the commencement of his active operations in the field—from the landing at Vera Cruz to the crowning glories of Chapultepec and the gates of Belen and San Cosme, his deeds have stamped him a consummate general. The whole world is filled with the fame of his late exploits, and every new arrival from Europe brings us fresh tributes to his great genius for the art of war. That he should be suspended from his command at the very moment of the completion of his labors, we feel to be an outrage. Every generous heart, we think must sympathize with this feeling."

**Ohio—Legislature Disorganized.**

Fifteen of the seventeen Loco-Focos in the Ohio Senate abandoned their seats on Monday of week before last so as to leave that body without a quorum and incapable of doing business. The excuse given for this is that the Whig majority were about to pass an Apportionment bill which they denounce as unfair, unequal, and even unconstitutional, in that it divides the County of Hamilton into two Districts, one (Cincinnati) electing a Senator and two Representatives and the other a Senator and three Representatives. This they prefer to break up the Legislature rather than permit. The treasonable and revolutionary movements of the Locofoco party should alarm every Patriot and friend of his country. Has it come to this, that minorities, in this republican government, are to revolutionize and break up every Legislative assembly where the majority will not submit to their wishes! The majority must govern, and he who sets himself up to oppose this principle of our government should be looked upon as an enemy and traitor to our institutions.

Since the above was in type we received the following, taken from the Ohio State Journal:

**THE QUESTION SETTLED.**—The Apportionment Bill Passed!—The Whigs of the House have saved the State from Revolution! This morning that body passed a resolution reëditing to its amendments to the Apportionment Bill, and it has become a law. The Locofoco members of the House were so well pleased at being relieved from their awkward position, that not one vote was given against the resolution to recede from the House amendments!

Sergeant C. B. Wilson has our thanks for files of Tobey's North American printed in the city of Mexico—Among many good things which we find in these papers, is the following, which we copy to show our readers that however bad a man Santa Anna may be, he is not altogether devoid of gratitude: [From the (Mexico) North American.]

**4TH JULY IN MEXICO.**—We find in a Southern paper, a report of a 4th July spree in Mexico, at which all the principal American and Mexican officers joined hands and tipped tumblers. Among other good things is a letter from Santa Anna, excusing his non-attendance, and closing with the following sentiment: "James K. Polk—The Exiles friend."

**HENRY CLAY.**—The reception of Henry Clay, the great statesman of the west, in the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, on Wednesday and Thursday last, exceeded anything of the kind ever witnessed in those cities. In the latter place, the papers speak of the reception as an unparalleled demonstration of popular regard. Mr. Clay will remain in Philadelphia about ten days, and will then leave for Ashland by way of Pittsburgh.

**SPECIAL ELECTION.**—The Special election for member of Congress which took place in the Bucks and Lehigh district on Wednesday last, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hornbeck, resulted in the election of Bridges, Loco, by about 150 majority. Shunk's majority in the same district last fall was 688, showing a Whig gain of more than 500 votes since the last election.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden has been nominated by the Whigs of Kentucky for Governor. The country will regret to lose his services in the National Councils.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**

From the National Intelligencer of the 21st inst. **Ex-President Adams—a Touching Scene.**

Just after the Yeas and Nays were taken on a question, and the Speaker had risen to put another question to the House, a sudden cry was heard on the left of the chair, "Mr. Adams is dying!" Turning our eyes to the spot, we beheld the venerable man in the act of falling over the left arm of his chair, while his right arm was extended, grasping his desk for support. He would have dropped upon the floor, had he not been caught in the arms of the member sitting next to him. A great sensation was created in the House; members from all quarters rushing from their seats and gathering round the fallen statesman, who was immediately lifted into the area in front of the Clerk's table. The Speaker instantly suggested that some gentleman move an adjournment, which being promptly done, the House adjourned.

A sofa was brought, and Mr. Adams, in a state of perfect helplessness, though not of entire insensibility, was gently laid upon it. The sofa was then taken up and borne out of the Hall into the Rotunda, where it was set down, and the members of both Houses and strangers, who were fast crowding around, were with some difficulty repressed, and an open space cleared in its immediate vicinity; but a medical gentleman, a member of the House, (who was prompt, active, and self-possessed during the whole painful scene,) advised that he be removed to the door of the Rotunda opening on the east portico, where a fresh wind was blowing. This was done; but the air being chilly and loaded with vapor, the sofa was, at the suggestion of Mr. Winthrop, once more taken up and removed to the Speaker's apartment—the doors of which were forthwith closed to all but professional gentlemen, several of whom arrived in succession as the news spread into the city.

While lying in this apartment, Mr. Adams partially recovered the use of his speech, and observed, in faltering accents, "This is the end of earth," but quickly added, "I am composed." Members had by this time reached Mr. A.'s abode with the melancholy intelligence, and soon after Mrs. Adams and his nephew and niece arrived and made their way to the appalling scene. Mrs. A. was deeply affected, and for some moments quite prostrated by the sight of her husband, now insensible, the pallor of death upon his countenance, and those sad premonitions fast making their appearance which fall with a chill upon the heart.

In the Hall, meanwhile, a gloomy pause occurred in the usual hum of voices that fills it. Some members sat in mute suspense; others stood in groups, and made or answered inquiries as to the cause and the probable issue of the attack; others hastened toward the Speaker's room, to get the latest intelligence of the sufferer's condition; while many were busily engaged in writing to their friends at home the alarming news. A remark very frequently made was, "Well, this is just what Mr. Adams could have wished; it is an appropriate ending of his public career; he falls, like a second Chatham, in the Senate House."

Mr. Adams, though for some months very feeble, was, when he entered the Hall in the morning, in his usual health, and had but a few minutes before, delivered his vote on a motion before the House, in an unusually distinct and emphatic manner. The attack was believed, at first, to have been a fainting fit, but this idea soon gave place to the appalling conviction that it was a recurrence of paralysis, which has twice before affected Mr. Adams, though in a milder degree. Very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. Mr. A. attained his 80th year in July last.

**DEATH OF MR. ADAMS.**

The Pa. Intelligencer of Thursday last says:

This morning it becomes our painful duty to announce to our readers, that the Sage of Quincy has fallen! A Nation mourns the loss of one of her purest and best Patriots and Statesmen. The venerable ex-President died at Washington, on Wednesday, full of years and honors. The grief of a Nation will hallow the grave of one who has proved himself her greatest and best benefactor, and whose whole life has been spent in the service of his country. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is no more, but his memory will be forever sacredly cherished in the hearts of the American people. The name of that great Philanthropist, pure Patriot and eminent Statesman, will go down to posterity, surrounded with a halo of glory.

His death was announced in the Legislature yesterday morning. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and both branches immediately adjourned.

The government at Washington, has noticed the death of Mr. Adams with the deference and respect which are due to his memory. Business was suspended in all the executive offices during Thursday and Friday last, by order of the President.

**PEACE! PEACE!!**

THE PROJECTED PEACE TREATY—CABINET MEETING.

We learn from Washington that the project of a Treaty of Peace, signed by Mr. Trist as Commissioner on the part of the U. S., and three Commissioners on the part of Mexico, has been received by the Executive, and that immediately after its arrival, a Cabinet meeting was held, and the whole subject discussed. The Cabinet is said to be divided—the President and several members being in favor of submitting the Treaty to the Senate, and the others adverse to such a course.—The treaty negotiation was conducted by General Scott, Mr. Trist, Mr. McIntosh and the Mexican Commissioners.—The National Intelligencer says:

The substance of the Treaty is, as we understand it, as follows: First. Peace between the United States and Mexico, and an Armistice between the Military Commanders of the two countries during such time as the Treaty shall be in suspense.

Secondly. Mexico agrees, in consideration, &c., that the boundary between the United States and Mexico shall hereafter be from the Sea up to the middle of the Rio Grande to the boundary of New Mexico, and thence in a line which (with some digression) is to run west (or nearly west) to the Pacific Ocean, and strike a point south of the port of San Diego.

Thirdly. In consideration of this large cession of Territory, the United States are to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen Millions of Dollars, and to satisfy all the just claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Mexico.

The Treaty is understood to contain many provisions of detail; but does not, as we hear, include any provision, as has been reported, for the maintenance of a military force by the United States for a certain time in Mexico.

The Treaty makes its appearance in a questionable form; being concluded by Mr. Trist, as with full powers, after those powers had been withdrawn, or intended to be withdrawn, by the Executive. It is understood, however, that the Treaty, such as it is, will be submitted by the President to the Senate for its consideration. What will be its fate in that body we will not undertake to predict.

We can at least rejoice at one thing; that for the present there is a cessation of hostilities in Mexico. May it be perpetual.

The Daily News of Friday last says: "The Treaty of Peace was sent into the Senate on Wednesday; and that body immediately went into executive session. The funeral ceremonies of Mr. Adams will probably prevent any action on it for a day or two. It is said, the President, and Mr. Buchanan, have given the Treaty their full approval, so that the prospect is daily becoming more bright and cheering."

**A Loan to the Mexican Government.**

The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th inst. says:

We understand that a merchantile house of high credit in this city has received a letter from its correspondent in Mexico, stating that an agent of the Rothschilds had loaned to the Government at Queretaro \$2,000,000 to sustain itself till the ratification or rejection of the Trist treaty by the United States could be ascertained. The negotiation of this loan was regarded as corroborating the general impression that peace would shortly be procured. The correspondent alluded to was of the impression that Gen. Scott had been consulted before the loan had been made, as it was not deemed probable such a transaction would have taken place unless the negotiator on the part of the Rothschilds had other assurance of peace being made than those derived from rumor or the speculations of parties who had no concern in making the treaty.

**DEATH OF MAJOR WEBSTER.**

Mr. Frenner, bearer of the peace treaty and despatches for our government, brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of Major EDWARD WEBSTER, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, and son of the Hon. Daniel Webster. He died at St. Angel, eight miles from Mexico, of typhoid fever.

FROM MEXICO.—Among the late news from Mexico, we find the following:

Orizaba was captured on the 26th ult. One of the purposes of the expedition was to capture Gen. Santa Anna at Tehuacan. The wily Mexican, however, effected his escape through the treachery of one of his countrymen.

**REJECTION OF PIOLLET.**—"Independent," the Washington correspondent of the North American, announces that VICTOR E. PIOLLET, of Bradford County in this State, who became somewhat notorious two years ago as a member of the Legislature, on account of his course respecting an alleged bribe tendered to him by the agents of the Lehigh County Bank and who has since been nominated by the President as a Paymaster in the Army, has been almost unanimously rejected by the Senate. A most righteous judgement!"

**FROM HARRISBURG.**

We have the pleasure of announcing to our readers that the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad bill passed the House on Friday last, despite the efforts of a borer from Hollidaysburg to defeat it. Mr. Blair had the bill so amended as to render it acceptable to the Governor. The Senate will concur in the amendments, and the Governor will doubtless sign the bill.

The Senate have passed a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 21st of March. It remains to be seen whether a democratic House will respond to a movement which cannot fail to save the people thousands of dollars. It will be remembered that last year the session continued but seventy-one days, and was sufficiently long to enable the Legislature to dispose of all legitimate business before them. By that session upwards of twenty thousand dollars were saved to the tax-payers. A loco loco House can testify the sincerity of their professions for the "dear people" by concurring in the Senate resolution.—Will they do it?

An act to limit the hours of labor and to prevent the employment in factories of children under twelve years of age, has passed the Senate.

The supplement to the Pennsylvania Railroad, making it lawful for corporations to subscribe to the stock of the road, is still under consideration in the House. It meets with considerable opposition, but we presume it will pass after its opponents have blown off their spare wind.

A bill to prevent the pernicious practice of Fortune Telling, as a profession, has been introduced into the Legislature. We hope it may pass.

The Governor has vetoed the Ocean Telegraph company, which, says a correspondent, has created some fluttering among the more reasonable democrats. His objections are of a threefold character: first, because the Company would interfere with "individual enterprise"—"still harping on my daughter"—secondly, because it might interfere with Cave Johnson's mail arrangements—and any interference with that department, I apprehend, would be for the better—thirdly, because we know nothing comparatively of electricity and therefore an incorporate company, if it should chance to be Whig, might use its influence to the disadvantage of the "toiling millions."

The Revenue Commissioners commenced their session on the 18th inst.—They have addressed circulars to prominent individuals in each county with the view of obtaining information to enable them to judge correctly the assessed value of property in every part of the Commonwealth.

The probabilities are against any change of the banking system at this session. The Legislature should adjourn at an early day.

**The Taylor Convention.**

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22.

The Taylor Convention assembled here to day. James M. Porter was chosen as President. About fifty delegates were present, mostly from Philadelphia. An electoral ticket has been agreed upon. Senatorial Delegates, Judge Bucher, of Harrisburg, and Judge Shaler, of Pittsburg. First district, Thos. D. Grover; second, Dr. J. K. Mitchell; third, James Peters; 4th, J. Sidney Jones. Among the others are A. W. Smith, of Berks; Luther Kidder, of Luzerne; Judge Burnside, of Centre; Thos. C. Miller, of Cumberland, &c.

A letter from General Taylor, dated the 30th ult. to P. S. Smith, was read.—In it Gen. Taylor says that if the people think fit to bring him before them for the office of President, through their Legislatures, Conventions, or in mass meetings; he cannot object to their designating these bodies as Whig, Democrat or Native; but in being thus nominated, he must insist on the condition, and on this point his position is immutable, that he will not be brought forward as the candidate of a party, or the exponent of its doctrines.—N. American.

**More Ruin.**

We take the following from the Baltimore Sun, an administration paper.

**THE IRON TRADE.**—The extensive house of Messrs. Murdock, Leavitt & Co. who failed in New York a day or two since, is the third in the iron trade who have met a similar fate. They were agents for the Montour Works, in Pennsylvania, and the Dover Works, in New Jersey. The decline in Pig Iron, by the introduction of foreign, has been \$10 per ton. And the same in railroad iron. The New York Sun says some hundred workmen will be thrown out of employment by this calamity.

The Canal Commissioners have announced that the Main Line, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg will be opened for navigation on the 10th of March.

**A CARD.**

Mr. CLARK:—In order that the inquiry of your subscriber, made in your last week's paper, may receive a true answer, and that any censure, (if any is deserved,) may not be misapplied, I make a statement of the following simple facts:

Being in Hollidaysburg on the 15th inst., as a witness before an arbitration, I was, while there, requested by John Broderline, Esq., to attend a meeting of the Senatorial Conference from Huntingdon, Bedford and Blair counties, (of which I knew nothing when I left home,) and to represent Huntingdon county, (instead of A. K. Cornyn, Esq., who I was informed had been appointed a Senatorial Conferee from Huntingdon county and did not appear,) and I did not recollect, if indeed I ever had known that Huntingdon county had not appointed any Conferees, I attended it and participated in the proceedings, it may be without reflecting sufficiently whether I had any right or not to do so, and truly without any design on my part to disregard the wishes of Huntingdon county.

I make this statement that all may know why and for what reason I was in Hollidaysburg at that time.

J. SMYTH READ.  
Huntingdon, Feb. 29, 1848.

**COL FREMONT.**—The Daily News says: Col. Fremont has resigned his commission, as before stated. The President pardoned him, and ordered him to duty. But it seems his blood was at the boiling point just then, and he indignantly refused the Executive clemency. He was found guilty on every specification of the many charges preferred against him, and our telegraphic report was in error on Monday, in stating that he was acquitted of the charge of mutiny. His case has cost the nation many thousands of dollars without being of any sort of use to any body. These military chaps are costly ornaments to the country.

**Great Whig Taylor Mass Meeting in New York.**

The Whigs of New York, friendly to General Taylor for the Presidency, held a great mass meeting on Buena Vista day. Despite the weather, which was most boisterous and stormy, not less than FIVE THOUSAND persons assembled at 7 o'clock, and during the evening this number was increased by thousands. Addresses were delivered by Ogden Hoffman, Col. Baker, of Illinois, and others. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, for the Presidency, and recommending his name to the Whig National Convention.

**THE NEW-YORK BARN-BURNERS.**

—This division of the Locofoco party in New York held a full State Convention at Utica last week. They re-affirmed the positions which they took at Herkimer last fall, and passed resolutions to adhere to the principles of the Wilmot Proviso, in direct opposition to the course lately taken by the Old Hunkers at Albany, who denounced the Proviso. The two factions continue therefore to be at daggers' points—and Father Ritchie must give up New York to the Whigs. The Barn-Burners passed a resolution highly complimentary to Gen. Taylor; and Mr. RATHBUN, ex-M. C., one of their leaders, declared, amid loud applause, that he "would give his vote to that old hero, before he would give it to such a man as Cass, for whom he entertained a most profound contempt."

**THE SCOTT AND WORTH DIFFICULTY.**—We shall publish in to-morrow's Delta, the correspondence between Generals Worth and Scott, which led to the arrest of the former, and the suspension of the latter. They are interesting documents, and have never been published before. In reference to this difficulty we may remark, that the officers late from the Capital all agree that there are no parties in the army, as has been represented in regard to the difference between the Commander-in-chief and his subordinates—that Gen. Scott is sustained by the whole army, and that his suspension will be received with much concern and chagrin by officers and men. The arrest of Worth, Pillow, and Duncan, produce no greater sensation in the army, than if three Lieutenants had been arrested by a Colonel of any of the regiments.—N. O. Delta, 15th.

**DESTRUCTIVE DELUGE.**

MASSILLON, Ohio, Feb. 23

A great excitement was occasioned here to-day by the town being flooded and much destruction occasioned by the contents of an immense reservoir occupying a location ninety feet above the town, escaping and pouring through our midst. The force of the flood tore down several brick warehouses, a brick factory, the Tremont House, and the canal embankment, and almost all the stores, warehouses, &c., in town were overflowed and their contents damaged. The disaster occurred about 3 o'clock this afternoon, but the waters have since subsided.—North American.

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