bably, attention is more turned to the *realities* of life, and a habit formed of thinking for one's self; in the cities, frippery and artificial fashion are too much the ruling powers.

Up we toiled, and down we clattered, (for the first fifty miles it was nearly *all* up,) over these mighty warts on the great breast of nature. It was excessively cold; the moon shone at intervals; and whenever we stopped, I found the ground thickly covered with snow. The places at which we changed horses, (which was done every ten miles,) were generally long, old, one-story houses, with stupendous fires of the soft coal that is so plentiful and cheap here. In the night, with the mountains on all sides, the precipitous and turning road, the large bare-armed trees looming up around us, the room half filled with men curiously enwrapped in garments of a fashion till then never seen—and the flickering light from the mighty fire putting a red glow upon most objects, and casting others into a strong shadow—I can tell you these stoppages were not without interest. They might, it seems to me, afford first rate scenes for an *American* painter—one who, not continually straining to be merely second or third best, in *imitation*, seizes original and really picturesque occasions of this sort for his pieces. There was one of these Alleghany inns, in particular, that we stopped at about an hour after midnight. (All the staging across these mountains, both to and fro, is done in the night, which engrafts a somewhat wierd character upon the public houses—their busy time being from sunset to sunrise.) There were some ten or twelve great strapping drovers, reclining around the room on benches, and as many more before the huge fire. The beams overhead were low and smoke-dried. I stepped to the farther end of the long porch; the view from the door was grand, though vague, even in the moonlight. We had just descended a large and very steep hill, and just off on one side of us was a precipice apparently of hundreds of feet. The silence of the grave spread over this solemn scene; the mountains were covered in their white shrouds of snow—and the towering trees looked black and threatening; only the largest stars were visible, and they glittered with a ten-fold brightness. One's heart, at such times, is irresistibly lifted to Him of whom these august appearances are but the least emanation. Faith! if I had an infidel to convert, I would take him on the mountains, of a clear and beautiful night, when the stars are shining.

Journeying in this manner, the time and the distance slipped away, until we welcomed the gray dawn of the morning. Half an hour more brought us to Uniontown, at the western side of the Alleghanies—and glad enough were "all hands" to arrive there.

AMERICAN STAR.—This is the title of a sprightly, well-conducted sheet, published in the city of Mexico, by Messrs. Peoples & Barnard. The weekly, for which subscriptions will be received at J. B. Rusconi's book store, opposite to the St. Charles Hotel, will contain an abstract of all news of importance in the "city of the Aztecs." Messrs. Peoples & Barnard have been justly called the "Pioneers of the press in Mexico," and they richly deserve the title. That they will succeed we have no doubt, and that they may, is our most ardent wish. If talent, combined with industry, can lay the basis of prosperity, our friends, Messrs. Peoples & Barnard, will, ere long, reap a rich reward. Again, we would remark, that all who wish to receive news fresh from Mexico should not fail to subscribe for the American Star.

LEGISLATURE—*March 3d.*—The Senate immediately upon being called, adjourned over until Monday, as a mark of respect to the memory of John Quincy Adams. There was no session of the House.

☞ The steamboat Harkaway leaves this morning at 10 o'clock, for Cincinnati, etc. etc.

MAJOR BLANCHARD.—We learn that subscription lists are now in the hands of several friends of our gallant fellow-citizen, Maj. A. G. Blanchard. When the cousin of war was sounded in Louisiana—when our army, under the command of the heroic Taylor, had achieved the unprecedented victories of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and even then, when surrounded by a foreign and merciless foe, he dared them to the combat, the sympathy of our noble State was enlisted. Thousands rushed to the rescue, and the last who left the field after the capitulation of Vera Cruz, was the noble company of Louisianians commanded by Capt. Blanchard. These heroic men—the relics of the chivalry of Louisiana—men who had met the brunt of battle and breasted the storm of war, arrived in this city poor and penniless, and many of them without a friend. Time and generosity, however, provided for them, and with few exceptions, each member of this gallant band has now an honorable and profitable situation in society. Capt. Blanchard, the commander of this company, on his return home was appointed by President Polk Major of the 12th Reg't. U. S. Infantry. He will start the latter end of next week for the field of war, but during the interim it is proposed that his fellow-citizens should present him with an outfit worthy of his rank. All who cherish the chivalry and revere the honor of the "Pelican State," will gladly lend their aid to achieve this noble end, and prove that they are not unmindful of one, who, for the honor of his native State, bared his breast to the assaults of an uncompromising foe.

☞ By the politeness of the steamer Kate Kearney we receive very late St. Louis papers.

THE TURF.—We are upon the eve of two of the most important racing contests that have ever taken place in our State. The great amount of money depending upon the result, the well known character of the contracting parties, and the renown of the "high mettled racers," which are to contend for the great prizes, have contributed to produce an excitement in the sporting circles here never before felt, and which is daily increasing as the period for the contests approaches.

We allude to the great matches to come off over the Bingaman Course, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22d of the present month, between "the Napoleon of the Turf," Col. Wm. R. Johnson, of Virginia, and Mr. Isaac Van Leer, of this city.

The first race—for $3000 a side, three mile heats—will bring together *Orator* and *Quadrille*. The former acquired his position on the turf in a race with Fashion, at Baltimore—four miles—in which he drove her to the winning-post, under the spur—in the remarkable time of 7:36½. The powers of Quadrille are but little known. Her own sister, the celebrated Reel, is looked upon by turfmen as the best racer that ever appeared in the South.

For the second race—$3000 a side, four mile heats—*Revenue* and *Topaz* are to contend. Revenue's performances, here and elsewhere, have placed him high on the ladder of fame. At Charleston, last winter, he vanquished the renowned Shark, who has proved victor in two important races, at the meeting which has just terminated there. He has twice beaten the "Louisiana Pet," Fanny King. The conquests of Topaz have been at shorter distances than the present one—although, in a four mile race, last fall, she beat Revenue the first heat, which was the main cause of the present match. Our latest accounts of the nags speak highly of their excellent condition.

The proprietors of the Bingaman have been busily employed in improving the course, enlarging the stands and preparing everything on a scale commensurate with the importance of the contests, and for the convenience of spectators. The new pavilion for the ladies, will, without doubt, prove a feature. We predict a very general attendance of the fair sex to enjoy its comforts, which man be seen to be appreciated.

With these attractions, it needs but good weather to draw together a "multitude which no man can number."

DAILY CRESCENT.

BY HAYES & M'CLURE.

A. H. HAYES. A. M'CLURE.

Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1848.

The Daily Crescent.

In offering to the public a new daily newspaper, and in asking for it approval and support, the publishers are fully aware of the magnitude of the undertaking, and of the difficulties to be surmounted in order to make the undertaking successful. A residence of many years in this city, a knowledge of its resources and its wants, and an ardent desire to promote its present and future prosperity, have, however, induced them to believe that a journal devoted to the great interests of New Orleans and the South-West, which would combine all the advantages of a general and accurate newspaper with enlarged and liberal views on subjects connected with our commercial enterprises and agricultural industry—which, divested of all party politics, would discuss the great questions of State and National Policy with impartiality and freedom, and which, adapting itself to the spirit of the age, should be furnished at a price that placed it within the reach of all classes of society, could be furnished by them, and would be supported by the public. Such a journal they will endeavor to publish. The enterprise is not one hastily got up, to be as hastily abandoned. It has been long in contemplation, and will be persevered in while there is any hope of success.

With such a determination on the part of the publishers, they will of course leave no means untried which may render their paper deserving of the success for which they hope. They have made arrangements in the Northern cities for the receipt of news at the earliest possible dates—they have secured in Mexico able and diligent correspondents—they have taken measures to make their local and general intelligence as full and as accurate as may be desired—and they have secured for the different departments of their paper the services of gentlemen of experience and admitted ability. Having said this much, they would willingly let the paper speak for itself; but in times of high political excitement, every one is anxious to know what part in the politics of the day a new paper is likely to take. It is a natural curiosity, and, having nothing to conceal, it may in the present instance be easily gratified. *The Crescent* will take no side in the party contests of the day, either *directly or indirectly*. But upon important questions, involving the welfare or honor of the country, it will freely and fully express the opinions of its conductors, regardless of what the leaders or the followers of either or of any party may think or do. It such opinions are founded in reason and supported with decorum, it may be hoped that they will not be without their influence on the public mind; if, on the contrary, they are erroneous, or are put forth in a manner unbecoming the importance of the subject or the occasion, they can injure no one but those interested in the paper itself. This "declaration of independence," it is hoped, may be satisfactory—for certain it is that it will be maintained.

Having thus briefly and generally indicated the purposes for which this paper was started, and the course which will be followed in its publication, let its present and future numbers, determine whether it is entitled to public support or is worthy only of public neglect.

EXCHANGE PAPERS.—It is, of course, desirable for us to receive the latest newspapers from all quarters. Will our contemporaries by whom this number of the *Crescent* is received, oblige us by *promptly* remitting their papers to us in the way of an exchange.

OUR LETTER WRITERS.—We desire to say once for all, that, as a general and special fact, the opinions expressed in the correspondence of this journal from various quarters, are not necessarily to be taken as *editorial* opinions. Having engaged gentlemen of character, in whom we have confidence, in this department of our paper, we shall not crib and trammel them, nor cut out every line which does not coincide with our own mind. May we ask the reader to remember this for future numbers of the paper?

☞ *The Crescent will be published to-morrow, Monday.*

"THE LAST OF EARTH" TO MR. ADAMS.—We get dates from Washington, through a late St. Louis Reveille, to the evening of the 26th ult. During the day, the funeral obsequies of ex-president Adams were performed. The bells were tolled at intervals, and the stores mostly closed, and business suspended. Numerous public and private edifices, and indeed nearly every building in the Avenue were shrouded in mourning. The capitol was thronged at an early hour by mourning spectators. The galleries were crowded to overflowing, and many were excluded. The House and Senate met at 12 o'clock. After the reading of the journal, funeral obsequies were joined in. The President, Heads of Departments, officers of the Army and Navy, and Foreign Ministers then entered. After reading of the Scriptures, prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Gurley, and the choir sang "Hear what the voice from Heaven proclaims." An eloquent discourse was then pronounced by Rev. Mr. Gurley, from Job, chap. ii, verse 17. There were then singing and prayer, followed by a civic procession a mile in length, bearing the corpse of the lamented dead to the vault.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—It is expected that the magnetic telegraph will be completed to this city—the "regular line," in connection with the North-east—by the middle of the current month.

MUSTANG.—"The name is common, but there 's magic in it!" quoth one Beaumont in a sterling play. But, as the crooked-backed tyrant once observed, "to fall to something of more serious method,"—we yesterday had the pleasure of meeting our old friend, Mr. James L. Freaner, *the* "*Mustang*" of the Delta. Mr. Freaner arrived here, yesterday, from Washington, and will, in all probbaility, start to-day for the city of Mexico, with important dispatches. As an Army correspondent, Mr. F. has no superior, and we congratulate him upon the high compliment which has been bestowed upon him by the Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, Gen. Scott—namely, that of bearer of dispatches from the city of Mexico to the Capital at Washington. Wherever Mr. Freaner goes, or in whatever land his lot may be cast, our best wishes will accompany him.

SPLENDID PICTURE.—We would respectfully advise the public to give a look at the splendid half length portrait of the "Sage of the Hermitage," which was taken a few months before his death by Mr. T. J. Odell, No. 15 Camp street. This picture is complete in all its particulars, and the venerable chieftain, (who now rests with the dead,) acknowledged that it was one of the most beautiful likenesses ever painted of him. It was taken at the "Hermitage," and all who knew Andrew Jackson, will be pleased to view this last tribute of a painter's art to his memory.

☞ We must acknowledge with pleasure a delicious, "flowing" bowl of punch from our friend Caldwell, of the Phœnix, which was sent to us last evening. It was made in his own excellent style—and every one knows that he can make

"A drink that 's fit for Xerxes, the Great King."

The Mexican Treaty.

We refer our readers to the letters of our intelligent Washington Correspondent for the proceedings and speculations taking place at the Capital of the Republic on the very singular document which has been referred to the consideration of the Senate, and which is dignified in some quarters with the name of a "Treaty of Peace." What action the Senate will take upon the thing, we will not presume to guess; but we indulge the hope that the whole scheme will be rejected: the dignity, the honor and the true interests of the country demand that the deliberations of that distinguished body should lead to such a result.

By whom was this "Treaty" made? Was it made in accordance with the instructions of the Government, and by any authorized agent thereof? So far from it, that the authority of the gentleman styling himself a "Commissioner" has been repeatedly and distinctly disavowed, and the General in command of the forces never had any authority, either by virtue of his office or by special delegation, to make any Treaty whatever. Mr. Trist and Gen. Scott acted, therefore, in the character of private citizens—the one without authority, and the other contrary, it is believed, to express instructions. Had Washington or John Adams, Jefferson or Jackson, been President, a document coming from such a source would never have been submitted to the Senate; and the gentlemen who have assumed the authority to negotiate it would not long have remained in the enjoyment of freedom, much less of command and honorable station. The motives of these gentlemen, in usurping the control of the foreign affairs of the Government, were undoubtedly good, but their conduct is none the less a flagrant violation of duty and propriety, unsanctioned by usage, and punishable by law.

With whom has this "Treaty" been made? With the Government of Mexico? Far from it. The gentlemen assembled at Querétaro are in no respect the Mexican Government. Their power is hardly recognized in the city where their headquarters is located, and beyond its limits neither their persons nor their acts are heeded or respected. They are in the present enjoyment of nominal authority, unconstitutionally exercised, even according to Mexican forms—and they remain undisturbed, unimprisoned or unshot, only because the immediate vicinity of the American army, which has taken them under its protection, renders any attack upon them dangerous. If our forces were withdrawn, not a week would elapse before this pretended Government would be overthrown, its agents punished, its acts disavowed, and the war recommenced with increased bitterness. A peace concluded with such a Goverement could only be maintained by supplying it with an army to sustain its authority—in other words, by converting a war, commenced against the rulers of Mexico, into one in behalf of those rulers against her people.

But this "Treaty," concluded by such fit and proper persons—what is it? Divest it of all verbiage, and it can only amount to this: "The United States, forced into a war by Mexico, has for two years prosecuted that war at a vast cost of life and treasure, and with a success unparalleled in the history of modern times; it has conquered the greater portion of the Mexican territory, and is now in a position to take and retain quiet possession of the whole. Under these circumstances, the United States will abandon all that portion of its conquests which is or ever can be of any value to Mexico, will assume the debts Mexico owes to our citizens, and will, in addition, pay to the gentlemen calling themselves the Mexican Government Fifteen Millions of Dollars for the privilege of retiring from the country!"

Is this the entertainment to which we were invited? Is this what the President calls "Indemnity for the Past and Security for the Future"? Is this to be the glorious return for Toil, and Battle, and Victory? Yes—this is all! This is the great project for peace which the President of the United States has submitted to the grave consideration of its Senators. If sanctioned, we shall have—a peace, perhaps. But by it we shall lose the northern parts of the States of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, Coahuila and Chihuahua, now in our possession, with the great military line of the Sierra Madre—which, flanked by the Port of Tampico, and fortified at its only practicable passes of Victoria and Saltillo, would have been a strong natural and safe political boundary—and will be thrown back upon the Rio Grande, to engage in a petty and perpetual border warfare. We shall surrender the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Querétaro and Mexico—the Ports of Acapulco, Mazatlan, Tampico, Tuspan, Alvarado, Tabasco, and the all-important Port of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan—and we shall be allowed to retain the Provinces of New Mexico and North California—Provinces of which Mexico could never gain possession for a day, even were every soldier of the United States withdrawn from the soil. The hunters of the mountains the fishermen of the Pacific, the Mormons, and the southern branch of the great Oregon emigration, have settled the destiny of these territories for ever. For the privilege of making all these sacrifices, and retiring from the contest, we undertake to defend Mexico against the Indians on her northern frontier, and to pay her Fifteen Millions of Dollars! After this display, the world can no longer doubt our generosity. It may laugh at our folly. It may turn up its nose in contempt at our magnificent schemes and insignificant conclusions. It may regard our rulers as the most timid and short-sighted of men. But this censorious world will be bound to admit that, for a warlike and victorious nation, we are the most generous specimens of humanity with which the earth has been adorned and blessed.

But, after all, will this "Treaty," if ratified, produce a peace? Only while our army is on the spot, to overawe the turbulence of the people and punish the treachery of the pretended Government. Let the fifteen millions be paid, and the forces be withdrawn—how long would it be before that money would be used in fitting out a new army—and how long afterwards before hostilities, great or small, would be recommenced? The conclusion of this Treaty would only produce a revolution in Mexico, and furnish the means of a new war. We would have, not only the disgrace fastened upon us which would accompany such a transaction, but we would be further punished by the reflection that it came without a solitary advantage, even the one so craved by some under any circumstances—peace.

SUBLIME EXPRESSION.—*Death of Mr. Adams.*—It is stated that the venerable ex-President Adams, just previous to his final breath, opened his eyes, with an indescribable resignation and calmness, and uttered the following expression:

"So, this is the last of earth: I am content."

A sentence, this, which deserves to be placed among the pithy eloquence of the Greek and Latin antiqes!—What a volume of meaning in it!—How expressive of the man, of the hour, and of the scene!

Mr. Adams's character as a citizen, and member of a family, was always surpassingly pure. Though his political notions were often not the popular ones, the *man* was always respected and looked up to with honor and love.

MR. CLAY IN PHILADELPHIA.—The visit of Mr. Clay to Philadelphia appears to have been a sort of march triumphal; thousands upon thousands thronged the streets and greeted him with rapturous applause.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—Most of the political papers are copying a long letter from Gen. Taylor to Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, which was read at the "Buena Vista Festival," on the evening of the late 22d of February, at Philadelphia. Mr. Barrow, who read the letter to the meeting, averred that it bore indisputable marks of "the old hoss," by which appellation he several times designated Gen. T. It announces no very definite opinions on political sub-jects—expresses a disinclination for the presidency—and is written in a common sense vein.

Washington Correspondence.

[Correspondence of the Crescent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1848.

The treaty of peace is in the hands of the public printers, after having yesterday been read in the Senate, with such parts of the accompanying papers as were necessary to explain it. The heading of the correspondence was omitted. Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, had several consultations with the President before the treaty was sent to the Senate. It has gone to Mr. Sevier's Committee, as a matter of course.

What I wrote you in regard to the terms of the treaty, and the dissatisfaction of these terms, time has made more than true, though but a day or two has intervened. The dominant party have, in their caucus, required that the legislation upon the military bills should go on as if no treaty had been made. They persevere, therefore, in demanding immediate action upon the ten regiment bill, and urge it with more precipitancy even than before the treaty was received. This was unexpected, at least upon the whig side of the chamber—several Senators, yesterday, giving indications that they supposed the necessity of action upon the bill had ceased with the presentation of the treaty. Upon the contrary, it was urged by the Chairman of the Military Committee, Mr. Cass, that it was necessary to pass this bill to frighten the war party in Mexico, and to hold up the peace party there. It was declared to do this for effect.

Mr. Mangum, much to the amusement of the Senate, and by way of retort, declared that such remarks would go to the enemy in Mexico, and that this was giving them "aid and comfort." This satire was in response to the President's message, and a good many speeches in harmony with it.

Mr. Cass, however, was unmoved in his purpose, and resolved, through the concurrence of most of the Senators upon his side of the chamber, to push the bill through at one day's notice. His "to-morrow" was echoed through the Hall, and the response was "precipitancy," unfairness, numerical force, and an unusual proceeding, particularly as most of the Senators who had recently spoken were upon the Administration side.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, at a late hour yesterday, sought to obtain action upon a resolution introduced by him, practically abolishing all Executive sessions hereafter. This bold move has been for some time threatened, and came yesterday, with a series of resolutions removing all injunction from the past—throwing the doors open for the future, and censuring Gen. Scott for making an armistice during the existence of a project for a treaty of peace, and also looking to the punishment of Mr. Commissioner Trist for venturing to make a treaty of peace at all! The Senate was somewhat troubled by all these resolutions thrown upon them at once. Mr. Mangum and Mr. Clayton remarked that the responsibility in regard to a particular, (the treaty) was now with the Administration. If they desired that the treaty should be discussed with open doors, they would not interpose their objections, though they would not recommend such a measure, or in any way be responsible for breaking in upon one of the conservative features of the body.

Mr. Calhoun regarded the resolution proposing such discussion as entirely out of character, and he trusted the Senate would consent to no such thing. Mr. C. also expressed his surprise that any attempt should be made to act upon the ten regiment bill before the question of peace was disposed of. It did not seem to suit some. Mr. C. intimated that any but war measures should be considered, though at that time a different course was obviously proper.

Upon this subject there was much conversation, though all of it was irregular. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, gave notice that he should attempt to prove that the passage of the bill was quite as necessary as if the treaty was not received.

Mr. Allen wishes to invoke summary action upon his summary resolutions for the arrest of Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist—the one for signing a treaty without authority, and against whom an obsolete law is invoked, which passed January 30, 1799, and the other of whom has made an armistice to continue during negotiations with Mexico. The President is called upon for information in regard to Gen. Scott, and the Judiciary Committee to give vitality to the law of '99, which proposes both fine and imprisonment for passing an act contrary to law. Mr. Trist, however, can only have transcended his authorities, and Congress will hardly place any penalty upon him for his efforts, concurred in too doubt by the General-in-Chief to secure peace between the two countries.

Of the treaty made, however, there seems to be a growing disposition to find fault with it, and for reasons glanced at in my first letter. Some attempts will be made to amend it, and extend the Southern line of the ceded territory to the Sierra Madre named by Gen. Taylor—if foreign territory was to be secured. There does not seem to be truth in the first reports about the retention of a large military force in Mexico beyond the ratification of the treaty, and this done, it will be a signal for withdrawing the troops in Mexico, and the peace party there with the war party will be left to take care of themselves, and to fight their own battles though they produce civil war.

The House of Representatives having nothing to say upon the treaty question, will reserve its debate for the fifteen millions of dollars, and upon this bill it is now the intention to incorporate the "Wilmot Proviso." The attempt will, however, fail. The Senate of course will not concur, and the Senate will probably reject, upon the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. Clay left the city last evening for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and home via Pittsburg. He visited his old friend and co-laborer, on the evening of the 22d of February, and taking Mr. Adams's hand, the tears fell from his eyes like rain. Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams were associated together thirty-three years since on the 17th instant, as fellow servants of the country, in negotiating the last peace with Great Britain. They were together in Congress, and Mr. Clay was Mr. Adams's choice for the Department of State, when the venerable Patriot was called by the Representatives of the People to preside over the White House. Mr. Clay was followed to the cars by a large concourse of friends, though leaving as quietly as possible. He seemed cheerful and grateful for the attentions he has received. Though in the city for some seven weeks, Mr. Clay has had his rooms thronged all the time for nearly twelve of the twenty-four hours. Many of his old and tried friends were much affected by his departure, and it would seem from the demonstrations every where made that never before had any man such friends.

John Quincy Adams, as the telegraph has told you ere this, is no more. He died in the Speaker's room, at seven o'clock and seventeen minutes, last evening, just fifty hours after he was struck down in the Hall of the House. The spirit of consciousness left him after the first few moments of his attack, and his last words were "composed:" "This is the last of earth." He died a true patriot—a christian man, and with him has expired more historical learning than probably remains in any one living man. His age was eighty on the 11th of July last, and of nearly eighty-one years of living, he has passed more than sixty in the public service. The Speaker's room, and the capital, become more and more historical by this event.

The citizens, as well as Congress, participate largely in the affliction caused by the death of Mr. Adams. He had lived here eight years as Secretary of State, four as President, five as Senator, eighteen as a Representative in Congress, and these many years of service here were not many more than his diplomatic service in Europe—at Holland, Prussia, Russia, France, England, and as a Peace Commissioner of the country at Ghent.

The House was thronged this morning with members and spectators. Mr. Adams's seat and desk which have been for days almost as a sacred spot for Pilgrims, were covered with a mantle of crape. Mr. Adams was laid out in one of the committee rooms of the Capitol.

At noon the Chaplain of the House made a most impressive prayer, which was followed by a deeply affecting and eloquent announcement of the death of the deceased from the Speaker's chair. There was hardly a dry eye in the chamber, and the scene was one of marked impressiveness. Every seat was filled, the aisles thronged and the galleries crowded, as first the Speaker, then Mr. Hudson of Massachusetts, then Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, then Mr. Vinton of Ohio, and finally, Mr. McDowell of Virginia, announced the many virtues and the appalling event connected with this extraordinary man.

The scene was hardly less impressive in the Senate, though there, to the surprise of many, the first part of the day was occupied with legislative proceedings, in the course of which Mr. Allen's resolutions, calling upon the President to inform the Senate as to the fact whether Gen. Scott had made an armistice with the Mexicans, and also as to the proper course to be taken with Mr. Trist. Mr. Sevier objected to the first of these resolutions, and moved, with eleven Senators, to lay the first upon the table. The motion was lost, and both adopted. The Pro and Anti Slavery resolutions of Mr. Bayley, of Alabama, on the one hand, and Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, on the other, were also laid upon the table by a vote of thirty-five to nine, after some few words in no very amiable temper or feeling.

The action of the House was then announced by a message and responded to in appropriate and impressive eulogies from Mr. Davis of Massachusetts and Mr. Benton of Missouri.

Mr. Webster, who is deeply afflicted by the death of his son, by the illness of his daughter, and by his own indisposition, was not able to be present.

I enclose you copies of some of the able addresses made today. The funeral will take place on Saturday, from the Hall of the House of Representatives. ORLEANS.

The following inscription is to be put upon the coffin of the deceased:

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
BORN
An Inhabitant of Massachusetts, July 11, 1767;
DIED
A Citizen of the United States, in the Capitol, at Washington, February 23, 1848;
Having Served his Country for Half a Century, and Enjoyed its Highest Honors.

The President has tendered the East Room for the corpse of the deceased. As I write, the flags are raised at half-mast and hung in mourning. The Capitol is closed to the public and hung in mourning.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.—Mr. Danl. Buck, second clerk of the House of Representatives, politely sends us from Washington sundry important and interesting documents, embodying a mass of useful information.

OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY.—The lately arrived treaty of peace with Mexico, meets with not a little stern opposition throughout some of the northern cities. It is also denounced by some members of the U. S. Senate, and by influential members of the government.

AMERICANS AHEAD.—Mr. Hoe, the great manufacturer of printing machinery, has contracted for building presses for two of the principal papers in Paris. Mr. H. is the maker of our excellent double-cylinder steam press.

Northern Markets.

New York, Feb. 25—6 P. M.—The Cotton market has been quiet to-day, with the exception of a small demand for spinners. About 500 bales, principally Uplands, were sold at previous rates. The demand for Flour is limited to home consumption and small orders for the East. Sales of Western and Genesee, command hands, to the extent of 970 bbls, at $6 12½ @ $6 18¾, and of Genesee river brands at $6 25. Southern brands are dull. There is a good demand for Wheat, but holders cannot agree on terms with buyers. The sales to-day do not exceed 1500 bushels prime Genesee at $1 37. Good Ohio red is held at $1 30. Corn is in demand, and large sales have recently been made. The sales to-day amount to 7900 bushels, at 54 cents for Southern mixed, and 57 cents for Virginia white. Sales of about 500 barrels Corn Meal were made to-day at $2 62½ for Jersey, and $2 75 for Brandywine. There have been sales to-day of 1400 kegs new Lard at 8½ cents per pound.

The steamer Britannia, which was to sail from Liverpool on the 11th of February, for Boston, has now been out thirteen days, and is expected to arrive between now and Monday.

By Telegraph, via St. Louis.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25—7 P. M.—Sales of several parcels of Flour at $5 75. Sales 21,400 bushels Wheat at former quotations. Sales 500 bushels Corn at 51 @ 52 cents. Sales of 62 barrels of Molasses at 27½ cents.

Baltimore, Feb. 25—7 P. M.—Sales of 1000 barrels Flour at $5 62½ @ $5 75. Sales of 3000 bushels Wheat at last quotations; and 40 barrels Whiskey at 25 cents.

Western Markets.

Louisville, Feb. 25—6 P. M.—There are 8¼ feet water on the falls, and river at a stand. Sales to-day of 30 hhds. Tobacco at a slight advance on previous rates. Sales of 280 bbls. Pork at $6 @ $8. Cotton—190 bales at 5½ @ 6¼ cents, and market firm. Sales of 169 barrels Whiskey at 18¼ cents.

No Eastern markets or other news received to-day.

St. Louis, Saturday Evening, Feb. 26.—The markets for the last two or three days have presented no transactions of much importance. The receipts of Produce have been somewhat heavier this week than the last, yet the demand is not as active, and prices of leading articles but feebly sustained. There is but a limited supply of Flour in the market. We have heard of no sales to-day. Buyers are offering $4 for good country brands, but holders demand higher rates. We quote $4 10 @ $4 15 as the highest figures at which sales have been made. Most of the city mills are at a stand for want of Wheat. No receipts of Lard from above—nominally $4 per 100 pounds. Freights are not very plenty. Boats for New Orleans were receiving Flour at 62½ cents—Pork and Beef, 50 cents per bbl.—Lard and heavy pound freight, 30 cents per 100 lbs.—Cattle, $6 @ $7 per head.

WM. STUART GUINNESS. JOHN BUSH.

GUINNESS & BUSH,

(New Orleans partners of the late firm of Guion & Co.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

American, English, French, German, Turkish and Chinese

FINE FANCY ARTICLES,

COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 12 Camp street.

Fans,	Card Cases,	Gold Pens,
Canes,	Bouquet Holders,	Pins, Studs, Ettis and
Knives,	Needle Books,	Thimbles,
Scissors,	Pocket Books,	Parasols,
Razors,	Fore-fingers,	Umbrellas,
Tables,	Accordeons,	Stocks, Socks,
Pencils,	Music Boxes,	Scarfs, Cravats,
Reticules,	Dressing Cases,	Suspenders,
Purses,	Work Boxes,	Mower Belts,
Vases,	Ink Stands,	Fine Linen and Cotton
Whips,	Camp Bottles,	Shirts, of fourteen
Desks,	Camp Cases,	sizes.

And an endless variety of new and beautiful articles for PRESENTS, just opened at our new store.

☞ G. & B. are the sole agents for New Orleans and Moorhead's Improved Graduated Magnetic Machines and Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belts, Rings, etc. etc.

12 CAMP STREET. mh5 1w

☞ **To Purchasers of Clothing.**—Call at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S *One Price Store*, No. 34 Magazine street, where may always be found the largest assortment of Goods in New Orleans, and at uniformly low prices. mh5

☞ **Did you say you had a Cough?** Do not for a moment neglect it, for his itself is often sacrificed by the irremediable mischief produced by the neglect of common Colds and Coughs. Use, then, one bottle of Dr. Allen's Balsam of Horehound, and save yourself from that most important of all diseases, Consumption.

Sold only at RUSTE & PADDOCK'S Medicine and Perfumery Store, 119 Poydras street, next door to the Delta office. mh5 6t

☞ **Longley's Great Western Indian Panacea**—A positive and permanent cure for Coughs and Colds. It is also an excellent physic, its effects being prompt and very gratifying.

Sold by RUSTE & PADDOCK, 119 Poydras street. mh5 6t

☞ **Clothing**—*NEW GOODS—Latest Styles.*—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 34 Magazine street, have received per ships St. Mary, Palestine, etc., a fresh supply of

Superfine French black cloth Dress and Frock Coats;
" " " Doeskin Cassimere Pantaloons;
" " " Elastic " " "
" " " black and Colored Satin Vests, best styles;
Rich black embroidered Cloth Vests, beautiful patterns;
Extra rich fancy Silk Velvet Vests, superb quality;
ALSO—Brown, blue, olive green, olive brown, claret and mulberry Cloth Frock Coats, of best French Cloth;
White Marseilles Vests;
Rich light Silk Vests, for Balls and Soirees;
ALSO—A variety of other choice articles for Gentlemen's wear.

☞ Call and examine. *One Price for Goods, and no deviation.*

mh5 ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street.

☞ **Large Sales and Small Profits.**—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street, are now selling off their entire stock of Fine and Fashionable WINTER CLOTHING, at as low prices as the same quality of goods can be purchased any where in the United States.

☞ We keep the LARGEST STOCK of Clothing in New Orleans, and we challenge the world to show, in one store, an assortment EQUAL TO OURS. Among other goods are the following:

1000 black and colored Cloth Dress and Frock Coats;
200 Cloth, Cassimere and Tweed Sacs, Paletots and Coatees;
400 long and medium length Raglan Coats;
600 pairs colored French and English Cassimere Pantaloons;
1600 pairs Black Cassimere and French Doeskin Pantaloons;
300 pairs black Satinet Pantaloons;
800 black and fancy colored Satin Vests;
200 colored French Cashmere Vests;
300 black Cassimere, Boulanine and Barathea Silk Vests;
Super black Silk Velvet and Rayed figured Silk Velvet Vests;
Rich Paris Embroidered black Cassimere Vests;
Extra rich light Vests, for Balls and Soirees;
6000 Muslin Shirts, with bosoms—latest styles;
2000 all Linen Shirts—latest styles;
Under Garments of every description;
Black and white Kid Gloves; Suspenders;
Black and colored Silk Cravats;
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Tombs, etc. etc.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.

☞ One price for Goods, and no deviation.

mh5 ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street.

☞ **NewOrleans Southern Brush Factory**, No. 10 *Camp street.* The proprietor of this establishment again calls the attention of his numerous customers to his very large and extensive variety of Brushes, just manufactured and on sale at Northern manufacturers' prices. Country Merchants and others will find it much to their interest to call and examine for themselves. Contractors for the army and navy, as well as the conductors of public institutions, and all others that purchase Brushes in quantities, will save a large per centage, as we close them with wholesale purchasers, and sell them at Northern prices. Steamboat captains and owners would do well to call and examine our Steamboat Fine Brushes, that have given such universal satisfaction on the floating palaces that glide along the navigable waters of the Hudson. Call and examine them. To our retail customers, we have the largest assortment of Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail and Cloth Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Whisker Brushes, Ladies' Puff Brushes, and in fact every kind of Brush that is now in use; and should any of our customers wish a Brush of any kind made, no matter what shape or size, we will make it to order, on the shortest notice. J. HUFTY.

☞ Catalogues can be had at the store. The highest price paid for American Bristles. Brushes of all kinds made to order. mh5

☞ We copy the following singularly interesting article from the New Orleans Commercial Times. The curious little machines alluded to can be obtained in this city at the fancy store of Guinness & Bush, 12 Camp street:

"*Moorhead's Magnetic Machines.*—From various sources which we have seen in the Northern papers, we perceive that these instruments are rapidly coming into use for medical purposes, and, in many instances, long-established chronic complaints have yielded to the application of Galvanism or Magnetism. Though somewhat inclined to be skeptical, we can scarcely close our eyes to some extraordinary facts that have been related in connection with the use of this mysterious power; and we are therefore pleased to see the subject taken up elsewhere in a proper space. These remarks have been caused by the perusal of the following communication, in a recent number of the New York Tribune, accompanied by some editorial remarks of Mr. Greeley, the editor of that paper:

"To the Editor of the New York Tribune: A circumstance has just come to my knowledge, which I deem of sufficient interest to present to your readers. It is but another instance, showing the progress of science and the development of knowledge which so distinguishes the present age.

"During the last week, one of our most distinguished surgeons and physicians was hastily summoned to attend on the confinement of the lady of a well known and highly respected citizen. On the arrival of the physician, he found the lady in a very critical state, and, in the course of some hours, the circumstances were such that additional aid was deemed advisable. This being obtained, on due consultation, it was determined that the only chance of preserving the life of the mother, the child being already dead, was the application of the magnetic machine. A messenger was immediately despatched, on a exchange, to procure the instrument made by Mr. D. C. Moorhead, 189 Broadway. In some twenty minutes this was obtained. At this time, very faint hopes were entertained, either by the physicians in attendance or the agonized female, that the object of love and solicitude could recover. The pulse was scarcely perceptible, speech was quite lost, sensation of any kind was apparently extinct. The patient lay pallid and motionless; every effort to rouse sensibility was ineff