The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WM. O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM HIGBEE, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia	County
II.	HORS E. KREASS' do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHUNK, do	County
IV.	A. L. ROBINSON, do	do
V.	JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery	do
VI.	ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh	do
VII.	WILLIAM W. DOWNING, Chester	do
VIII.	HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster	do
IX.	PETER KLINE, Berks	do
X.	BERNARD S. SCHOCHOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWETLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAS BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN C. KING, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon	do
XV.	ROBERT J. FISHER, York	do
XVI.	FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin	do
XVII.	JOHN CRISWELL, Huntingdon	do
XVIII.	CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene	do
XIX.	GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford	do
XX.	JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver	do
XXI.	GEORGE P. HAMILTON, Allegheny	do
XXII.	W. H. DAVIS, Crawford	do
XXIII.	THOMAS IVES, Potter	do
XXIV.	JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler	do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

ISRAEL PAINTER,

Of Westmoreland County.

FOR CONGRESS,

SAMUEL W. BLACK,

OF WESTMORELAND.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, Pittsburgh.
JOHN S. HAMILTON do.
EDMUND SNOWDEN, Allegheny.
WILLIAM L. MILLER, Versailles.

SHERIFF.

EDWARD M'CORKLE, Indiana.

AUDITOR.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Lawrenceville.

COMMISSIONER.

JAMES WALLACE, Baldwin.

SECONDER.

DR. JOHN POLLOCK, Clinton.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

BENJAMIN WILSON, Elizabeth Borough.

IN THIS PAPER: THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. TREATIES. RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRESS, &c., ARE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Morning Post Job Printing Office.

CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

☞ Having added to our Establishment a splendid Steam-Power Printing Machine, we are prepared to do all kinds of Newspaper and Book work in a style of unsurpassed beauty and neatness, and upon the most reasonable terms. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in this line of our business.

☞ *Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before 4 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure its insertion. When its possible, our earlier notice would be preferred.*

☞ E. W. CARR, United States Newspaper Agency Sun Buildings, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and 400 North Fourth street—is our only authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Meeting of the County Committee.

An unusual large meeting of the Democratic County Committee of Correspondence, convened at the St. Clair Hotel, on Wednesday the 26th inst.

HENRY S. MAGRAW, Esq., on taking the chair, stated to the committee that an editorial had appeared in the Morning Democrat, in reference to the article of a correspondent, which reflected upon the manner in which the County Committee, and chairman of that Committee had been appointed; for which reason he requested some other gentlemen might be elected chairman.

Henry S. Magraw was then, on motion, was unanimously elected Chairman.

On motion, James Watson was elected Secretary.

It was then

Resolved, That the primary meetings, for the choice of Delegates to the County Convention, be called for Saturday the 12th of August next, at the usual places. And that the Convention meet on the Wednesday following, at the Court House, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Resolved, That the time of meeting in the townships will be from 4 to 6 P. M.; and in the wards and boroughs at 8 in the evening.

The following Committees were then appointed:

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

Jas. K. Moore,	Thos. Farley,
John Birmingham,	Thos Donnelly.
J. K. Moorhead,	

COMMITTEE ON NATURALIZATION.

John Coyle,	R. H. Korr,
M. J. Stuart,	C. Barnett.
John Layton,	

HENRY S. MAGRAW, CHAIRMAN.
JAS. WATSON, Secretary.

Butler County.

We yesterday conversed with a very intelligent and highly respectable citizen of Butler county, and from him we are pleased to learn that the prospects of the Democracy in that region are truly encouraging. He states that there is not the slightest disaffection in our ranks—the Democracy are firmly united, are in glorious spirits, and are eagerly "panting for the fray." On the other hand, cold indifference and apathy are visable every where in the whig ranks. It is confidently believed that our friends will carry Butler County by a handsome majority.

Demonstration in Clearfield.

The Democracy of Clearfield county held a mass meeting on Saturday, the 15th instant, at which they passed a number of resolutions, eulogising the administration of the late Governor SHUNK, presenting the claims of their fellow-citizen, (the Hon. WM. BIGLER,) to the Democracy of the State, for the office of Governor; warmly sustaining, and unanimously pledging their support to, the nominations of CASS and BUTLER; and adopting the Democratic platform as laid down by the Baltimore Convention.

Glorious Ohio.

The Democracy will sweep Ohio like a tornado in November. Every vestige of federal whiggery and Taylor quigery will be served up and scattered to the four winds! A letter to the National Era from New Richmond, says: "Out of 275 Whigs in our township, (Ohio,) not 20 Taylor men can be found. Mr. R——has been a supporter of the Whig party for the last twenty years, and has run on the Whig ticket for our Assembly; but the course pursued by the state power, in making such extraordinary demands, has induced him to array himself in opposition. When such a man as this abandons his party, you may look out."

The Pennsylvania Democratic Press.

"The National Era, the organ of the abolitionists, at Washington City, says:

"We have noticed several papers in Pennsylvania, which, while carrying the Cass flag, strongly inclined to Van Buren."

The editor of the Era is certainly mistaken. We defy him to name a single Democratic journal in this state, of established character and sound political faith, that favors, either directly or indirectly the Van Buren treason. Name the papers, sir, if you dare! We believe without a single exception, the Democratic Press of Pennsylvania is as true as steel; and the overwhelming vote which will be given to CASS and BUTLER in November, will clearly establish the correctness of which we say.

MENCES, PA. JULY 24.

FIRE!—The Rolling Mill of Messrs. McCormie, Beatties, Brown & Co., of New Castle, in this county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. It is not known how the fire was communicated, but it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

ANOTHER FIRE!—We learn that the Ashery of Mr. Williams McNamarra, of Georgetown, in this county, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A small colored boy, aged about 6 years, died near this place on Saturday last, from drinking whiskey, which was incautiously left within his reach. He drank so freely, that he died in a short time after partaking of the liquor.

Mercer Whig.

John J. Crittenden.—Henry Clay.

That this most vindictive and uncompromising Federalist has long been suspected of having dealt foully by Mr. Clay, is notorious; but nothing in the shape of positive testimony has been attainable, until very recently. Indeed, soulless as we have ever believed him to be, we have never thought that Mr. Crittenden could act so base a part, as that of betraying the man to whom, above all others, he owes his political distinction: and still less disposed have we been to believe, that this could be done under the mask of friendship. But it would seem we have been mistaken. The editors of the Louisville Democrat tell us of a letter from Mr. Anderson, a young lawyer of Cincinnati, to Mr. Snelson, formerly of Jessamine county, Ky., now in Washington. It contains the language of Mr. John J. Crittenden in a letter to Mr. Anderson. Mr. Crittenden urged Mr. Anderson to have as many delegates in favor of Taylor from Ohio as possible, as a means of defeating Mr. Clay. He said in that letter "THAT EVERY BODY HAD BEATEN MR. CLAY, AND THAT ANY BODY COULD BEAT HIM—THAT MR. CLAY HAD BEEN AN INCUBUS UPON THE PARTY FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS—THAT HE HAD BEEN A MILLSTONE ABOUT THE NECK OF THE WHIG PARTY!" There is no mistake on this subject. A gentleman, just from Washington City, has seen and read this letter; and it will probably be published in Kentucky in a few days. The Democrat also says, that "If there is any curiosity about the way in which this letter got exposed, it is sufficient to know that Mr. Snelson is a whig, and a violent Clay man; and indignant at what he conceives to be treachery to Mr. Clay; has given up the letter to Mr. Botts, and the democratic members of Congress from this State."

"Irish Clubs."

In our telegraphic despatch of the foreign news brought by the United States, published in yesterday's paper, was the following paragraph:

"Lord Brougham called the attention of Parliament to the alarming increase of Irish Clubs, and promised that the country would support measures to suppress them."

Here it will be seen that John Bull is in trouble again, and measures must be taken to put a stop, by force, to meetings and free discussion in Ireland.—There "Irish Clubs" are merely associations of men who assemble together for the purpose of discussing political subjects, like our Cass and Taylor Clubs, in the United States. But England is opposed to the utterance of free thoughts—she would enslave the body, and chin the immortal mind of man, in order to perpetuate her infamous system of plunder and outrage. The man who will dare to write and publish his honest opinions, and oppose wrong and tyranny, is tried by a corrupt and perjured court and jury, as a felon, and transported in chains, and incarcerated in dungeons. But, thank God, the day of Ireland's deliverance is near at hand. Tyrants and titled nobility, crowned heads and corrupt hearts, must soon have an end. The Irish pulse beats for liberty; and these "Irish Clubs" will be the very things to knock the brains out of the despots, who have for years been crushing the honest and patriotic people of the Emerald Isle.

More Federal Lying.

The Gazette, a day or two ago, raised a "*Hurrah for Taylor!*" from off a very weak stomach, if we are to believe honest men, who cannot be hired to lie, and who have no motive for imposing upon their fellow-citizens. The story of the Gazette is, that on the late trip of the *Colorado*, from St. Louis to this place, the vote was taken on the Presidency; and that of 136 passengers, 94 ladies and gentlemen were for Taylor, and 46 for Cass! with a few for other persons,—over the it is that the Federal organ crows mightily! But we think that we can give the *facts* a little nearer than the *respectable* authority of the Gazette even tried to get. We are informed, by gentlemen who were on board; the boat on the trip alluded to, that the manner in which this demonstration was made, was just such as we might have expected from a Federal source. These gentlemen *know* that the person who pretended to take the vote on the occasion referred to, did not even attempt to ascertain the state of opinion, except among the *cabin passengers*; that, even there, he *did not* call on the ladies for an expression of their preference; that, to their certain knowledge, he counted three or four Whigs as often as twenty times; that there were not so many as 136 cabin passengers; that there were upwards of 200 passengers in all; and that, of the whole number, MORE THAN TWO TO ONE WERE IN FAVOR OF CASS AND BUTLER!

Public Documents.

We are indebted to the Hon. H. S. FOOTE, of the U. S. Senate, and the Hon. WM. SAWYER, of the House of Representatives, for public documents,—for which we tender our thanks.

☞ It has been estimated that Joe Barker has, during the last ten years, threatened to kill thirteen thousand people. Strange as it may appear, he has never shed a drop of human blood, nor blackened an eye.

☞ Dare the whig papers deny that there is a letter on file in the War Department, in which Gen. Taylor uses this language:—"SEND ME NO MORE FOREIGN VOLUNTEERS!"

Amos Tuck, a whig representative in Congress from New Hampshire, in a speech in that body, uttered the following sentiment:—

"Let the same vote that declared the war unnecessary and unconstitutional, STARVE IT TO DEATH BY WITHHOLDING SUPPLIES!"

☞ To show that you don't find *Democracy* flirting about on steamboats, and also to show where it may be found we publish the following vote taken in the *harvest field* of a Missouri farmer, a few days since:—

For Cass and Butler,	15.
Taylor and Fillmore,	00.

The State Interest.

We learn (says the Pennsylvanian,) by a letter from our attentive and indefatigable State Treasurer, Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER, that the semi-annual interest on the State Debt, "will be paid without doubt."

For the Morning Post.

Hon. Daniel Sturgeon.

MR. HARPER—Sir: I have noticed several communications in your paper, recommending to the consideration of the Democracy some of the best talent in the State, as a suitable candidate for our next Governor. Without wishing to throw any reflection upon any one of those eminent Democrats, who have been thus named in connection with this high and responsible office, I may be permitted to say a few words in favor of one whose claims to the support of the people cannot be questioned—one who is every way worthy of that support, and who, if nominated, can be elected by an overwhelming majority. I refer to the Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, our present worthy Senator. Dr. Sturgeon has always been a consistent, straightforward Democrat, and will make the strongest candidate of any man I have yet seen named. Not being identified with any of the political factions of the State, all can and would unite upon him. His honesty and firmness have never been questioned. When he was State Treasurer, during the reign of Gov. Ritner, he honored the station and the State by the manly and firm course he pursued at the time. Gov. Ritner ordered him to pay out the money of the State for the purpose of defraying the Ritner men their expenses in the Buck Shot War; he then flatly refused to pay out one dollar of the State Treasury, until an appropriation was made for that purpose. He barricaded his office, and gave the Ritner men to understand that if they attempted to interfere with his political rights, they should smell powder and ball.

His private character is irreproachable. None will deny his ability to perform and carry on the affairs of the Government. He is honest, faithful and capable, with firmness to enforce the laws, and judgment to recommend what is necessary. Now, let me recommend this man to the favorable consideration of the Democrdcy. He has served us faithfully, on many trying occasions, and has never disobeyed the expressed will of his constituents.

With Daniel Sturgeon as our candidate for Governor, Pennsylvania will roll up her 20,000 majority with ease.

JUNIUS.

SALMAGUNDI.

☞ Certain Federal editors are circulating a story that "Wm. F. Johnson, a leading Locofoco, from Pennsylvania," addressed a large Taylor meeting in New Orleans, on the 24th ultimo, at which he said "I have had enough of Mr. Polk, and his doctrine, and we has the great Keystone State, of which I have the honor of being a humble son." Will these unprincipled rascals never cease lying? There is no man of the name of Wm. F. Johnson, of this State, who has ever belonged to the Democratic party.

☞ A fierce supporter of No-partyism, in Tennessee, says:—"An esteemed patron in Giles county writes to us to discontinue his paper, as he is determined to support Cass and Butler. We are sorry to part with a good subscriber, but would stand up for old Zack, if we lost all on our list." We really wonder if there is another bird of the same kind in the Union?

☞ A few months since, it was ascertained, that, in Iberville, Louisiana, of more than 200 Democrats in that place there was not a man who did not support Gen. Taylor. Since his nomination by the Federal Convention, and his acceptance of their nomination, the Democratic paper there, which was one of his earliest supporters, has dropped his name, and substituted those of CASS and BUTLER.

☞ The editor of the New York Tribune, one of the most rabid Federal papers of the country, said of the speech of Gen. CASS before the Americans in Paris, on the death of Gen. Harrison:—"*This Address does honor alike to the subject and the author; and while it nobly vindicates the fame of the deceased patriot, it will exalt that of his gallant comrade in war—his zealous compatriot in peace—and his devoted estimable friend in private life.*" And yet the political scoundrels, with whom Mr. Greely is acting, and for whom he is laboring, are constantly striving to make it appear (since he has been nominated for the Presidency,) that Gen. Cass is a *villain* in his private and public transactions; and that he has never been thought a man of talents.

☞ A late number of the New Haven Register says:—"Set down now the six votes of Connecticut as sure for Lewis Cass—and we can point to many Whigs who will say 'Amen to that.' The Whig party of Connecticut will not go for Taylor. We say to our brother Democrats the day is ours—ours, not only throughout the Union, but here in Connecticut! One and all, then, to the word—Connecticut for Cass and Butler!" Our brother of the wooden nutmegs talks with great confidence; but we fear he is too saucy.

☞ It is now a well known fact that not less than *seven* of the delegates to the late whig national convention, which nominated Taylor, have taken the stump against the nominee.

☞ Prentice, the Lie-Master General for Kentucky, recently stated on what he said was the best authority, that the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers were nearly all for Taylor. To show the utter falsity of this Federal statement, (and none of them are more to be relied upon, unless given under oath) Major Andrew, of that regiment, says, of his own knowledge, that out of 300 men, not more than a dozen are against Cass and Butler. He is himself in command of 210, of whom 200 are for the Democratic nominees. This is the case with the volunteers generally.

☞ If the Democratic party were to attempt to refute *all* the lies of the Federalists, they would be kept busy all day; and be compelled to labor more than half the night. Fortunately, owing to the natural good sense of our countrymen, and their general intelligence, many of those fabrications carry with them their own refutation.

☞ The Albany (Federal) Journal asserted, not long since, that the Massachusetts Freeman, at Charlestown, had passed into other hands, and was the third Democratic paper in that State which had discarded Cass and Butler. The Boston Post stamps the lie on this; as had been done before with one of the other papers alluded to. The third is believed to have been an abolition paper, that was supported almost exclusively by the Federalists.

☞ The unprincipled demagogues of our country sneeringly talk of General Cass having been all his life in office. Do they forget that General Taylor entered the army as lieutenant at 19 years of age, and being now 62 years of age, has been in the army, and in the pay of the government, for 43 years. And, although all his life in office, it has not been in offices where he could learn how to make a president, which he acknowledges himself; and that General Cass has been all the time becoming schooled in the performance of the highest civil duties.

☞ While some of the Federal editors are circulating a story of the officers and men of the 2d Ohio Volunteers having censured Gen. Butler and the War Department on account of difficulties they have had to contend with in getting clothing, in Mexico, obtaining their discharge, &c., Col. Thompson and Lt. Col. Crittenden, of the Kentucky Volunteers, both "Whigs," have published a statement of the facts in relation to the discharge of the volunteers, demonstrating that the conduct of Gen. Butler was liberal to them and honorable to him as a man and a soldier.

☞ Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, who has been claimed by the Federalists, lately, as an opponent of Gen. CASS, says:—"The idea of holting any nomination, at any time, even the most distant, has never occurred to me. The *Chicago Democrat* has supported and will support all the nominations—National, State and County. If that paper has any objections, it makes them before the convention, and not afterwards. I was at our first Democratic caucus, and there, with others, defined my position for Cass and Butler, and have been sending off documents in their favor ever since. It is rather hard, after twelve years of active service, to be compelled to get certificates, when I have never bolted or scratched a ticket, yet I can get cart-loads of them if needs-sary."

☞ It is now a settled point, that Gen. Taylor is fully committed on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso. *Weed*, of the Albany Evening Journal, (he is *good* authority for *any* thing,) says that "Gen. Taylor entertains *the same views* as are held by Messrs. Clayton and Mangum." One of these gentlemen voted *for* the Proviso, and the other *against* it!!! Oh! beautiful, consistent Whiggery!

☞ The Federalists make a great blow about their tests of public opinion among the *cabin* passengers on steamboats; but they do not often find any thing to suit them at raisings and in harvest fields in the country. In consequence they say nothing about such demonstrations as these. The Crawford Democrat says, that, at a recent house-raising in that county there were for Cass and Butler *twenty-six*; for Taylor and Fillmore *two!!* and adds:—"We daily receive the most encouraging accounts of the prospects of our candidates, from every part of the county. Crawford will nobly sustain her position in November."

For the Morning Post.

WILSON M'CANDLESS.

MR. EDITOR:—Among the numerous gentlemen named as candidates for the office of GOVERNOR of PENNSYLVANIA, there is not one that would give more perfect satisfaction to the Democracy of the whole State, than the gentleman whose name heads this article. The character and standing of Mr. M'CANDLESS is known and esteemed by the entire Democracy of the State—and his qualifications for the responsible, the distinguished position of Governor of Pennsylvania, are not excelled throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Should the Democratic Convention, to convene at Harrisburgh, honor the Democracy of Allegheny, by placing WILSON M'CANDLESS in nomination, his triumphant election by 30,000 of a majority, would be sure to follow—and under his guidance, the best interests of the Commonwealth would prosper and flourish by a strict adherence to the good old usages and land marks of Democracy.

ALLEGHENY.

☞ Capt. Naylor passed through this city yesterday. He lodged at the St. Charles."

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 61.]

AN ACT to change the name of the steamboat "Charles Downing, to the "Calhoun".

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the collector of the port of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, be, and hereby is, authorized to issue an enrollment and license for the steamboat now called the "Charles Downing," in the name of the "Calhoun;" the owner thereof, William A. Carson, paying the usual fees, and complying in all respects with the laws regulating the granting of enrollments and licenses to vessels employed in the coasting trade; said enrolment shall state, in addition to the usual description, that the former name of said steamboat was the Charles Downing, and that it was changed by authority of this act.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 52.]

AN ACT to authorize the issuing a register to the schooner James.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register or enrolment for the schooner James, formerly a British vessel, but now owned by Timothy Carman, a citizen of South Oyster Bay, Queen's county, State of New York, and which said vessel, having been wrecked and condemned on the south shore of Long Island, was purchased by him, and which he has caused to be repaired: *Provided*, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of the repairs made in the United States after the purchase of the said vessel by the present owner exceeds three fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonage in the United States.

APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 53.]

AN ACT concerning the taking of official oaths in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all official oaths required by law to be taken by officers of the United States may, in the District of Columbia, be administered and certified by any one of the judges of the circuit court, or by the judge of the criminal court of the said District.

APPROVED June 28, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 54.]

AN ACT respecting certain surveys in the State of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be surveyed, as soon as practicable, the islands and keys, and other lands in South Florida, interspersed with water, which cannot conveniently be connected with the regular public surveys; and also the private claims in said State, which have been duly confirmed by a state in said State; and that such surveys of said islands, keys, and lands interspersed with water as aforesaid may be made by such persons on such terms, and in such mode and manner as said Commissioners may deem most expedient and proper, without connexion thereof with the other public surveys, by township lines; but the expenses thereof shall not exceed the maximum price per mile heretofore allowed for surveys by the United States in other States and Territories; and the surveys of said private claims or grants may be made by such persons, and on such terms as said Commissioners may deem most expedient and proper; but the expenses thereof shall not in any case exceed twenty-two per centum on the said price heretofore allowed in addition to such price: *Provided, however*, That it shall be the duty of the President at some convenient time, and before offering any of said islands for sale, to have an examination made by, and a report from, a board of engineers, to ascertain whether any of said islands or parts of them, and if so, which of them shall be reserved from sale for the use of the United States; and that all islands or parts of islands recommended by such board to be reserved for public use shall be reserved from sale.

APPROVED, June 28, 1848.

[PUBLIC No. 55.]

AN ACT for the relief of the bona fide settlers under the acts for the armed occupation and settlement of a part of the Territory of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that any person who obtained a permit under the act, entitled "An act to provide for the armed occupation and settlement of the unsettled part of the peninsula of Florida," approved August fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and who was an occupant under that act, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four, and who actually occupied or settled under such acts, and did not voluntarily relinquish and abandon the same, but continued to reside on said frontier south of said line specified in said act of eighteen hundred and forty-two, thereby biding to effect the object of said acts, and who has not received the lands provided by said acts, such settler shall be entitled to a grant and patent for the land so occupied or settled by him, the same as if all the conditions and stipulations of said acts and requirements of the General Land Office in relation thereto had been fully and strictly fulfilled and complied with.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the lands settled or occupied by such settler or any part thereof, were or are not legally subject to donation under the said acts on any account what ever, then such settler may locate his right or the part interfered with on any vacant public lands in the same, or any adjacent township.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall extend to, and be construed and executed for, the benefit of the widows and heirs of any settler, according to the principles of the fifth section of said first above-recited act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint an agent to proceed forthwith to the different county seats of the counties of the State of Florida, where said lands lie, who shall attend at least ten successive days at each county seat, if so long time be necessary to take and receive proof by depositions before him, or in such manner as he may prescribe in relation to such settlement or occupation, and of settlers being entitled under the act to a grant or donation of land as aforesaid; and said agent shall also attend at such other places in said settlements as the convenience of such settlers in furnishing their proofs may demand, under the instructions of the General Land Office; and said agent shall, within five months after he shall commence his duties in said State, transmit all the proofs he may take, and make report of his opinion as to each case to said Commissioner of the General Land Office, who shall proceed forthwith to examine and decide said cases: *Provided*, That if any settler does not submit his proof to such agent within four months after reasonable notice, by advertisement of the times and places of his attendance to receive such proof, said settler shall not have the benefit of this act; and all the cases reported as aforesaid shall be definitely decided by the Commissioner of the General Land Office within two months after the report thereof is received at his office; and said agent shall be allowed at the same compensation as is allowed by law to examining agents of the Treasury Department.

APPROVED, July 1st, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 56.]

AN ACT supplemental to the act passed on the ninth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act to retrocede the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Supreme Court of the United States shall have full power and jurisdiction to hear and determine, and shall proceed in due course to hear and determine, all causes which had been removed into said court from the circuit court of the District of Columbia, holden in and for the late county of Alexandria, by writ of error and appeal, at the time when the jurisdiction and laws lately existing in said country had finally ceased and determined in the manner provided for in and by the third section of the act to which this is supplemental, and shall deal with and dispose of the same in the same manner, and pursuant to the same laws, rules, and regulations as would have applied to and governed the said causes if the same had been duly heard and determined in the said Supreme Court before the said jurisdiction and laws had ceased and determined as aforesaid; and all judgments, decrees, and mandates, after that time, issuing from the said Supreme Court in any such cause or causes, shall be certified and transmitted by the clerk of said Supreme Court to such court, or to the judge or judges of such court as has been vested, or shall or may be vested with jurisdiction or authority to take cognizance of the same, or in any manner to carry the same into effect, or to act judicially touching the same, by any law of the State of Virginia in such case provided, or hereafter to be enacted and provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, and of the clerk of said court, and they and each of them are hereby authorized and required to certify and transmit exemplifications of all proceedings, and of all judgments, decrees, and orders rendered or passed, or at any time hereafter to be rendered or passed, in any action, suit, or prosecution originally commenced in the said circuit court holden for the county of Alexandria, and thence removed into the said circuit court holden for the county of Washington, together with all original documents and other papers filed in the same; to such court, judge, judges, or clerk, be now required or authorized, or as shall or may be required or authorized, by any such law of Virginia aforesaid to receive or take cognizance of the same, or to carry the same into effect, or in any manner to act judicially or officially touching the same.

APPROVED, July 5, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 57.]

AN ACT further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office," approved August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and as to all warrants issued prior to the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty, and no others, and the same is hereby revived and continued in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the same right and privilege is hereby also extended for the same time to all such warrants as have issued subsequent to said tenth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty: *Provided*, That before the location thereof, it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that such warrant was issued justly and legally, and that the person who received said warrant was legally entitled to the same.

APPROVED, July 5, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 58.]

AN ACT giving the consent of the government of the United States to the State of Texas to extend her eastern boundary, so as to include within her limits one-half of Sabine pass, Sabine lake, and Sabine river, as far north as the thirty-second degree of north latitude.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Congress consents that the legislature of the State of Texas may extend her eastern boundary so as to include within her limits one-half of Sabine pass, one-half of Sabine lake, and also one-half Sabine river, from its mouth as far north as the thirty-second degree of north latitude.

APPROVED, July 6, 1848.

For the Morning Post.

Soldiers' Discharges.

MR. EDITOR: Great speculations are being made in Soldiers' discharges, and all in violation of law, as well as in violation of express orders of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Many discharged soldiers, no doubt, act recklessly in disposing of their discharges at half their value, but this can afford an Alderman no excuse for lending his official signature to a fraud, and a soldier's *claim* for Land Scrip cannot be transferred by any other process.

I do not charge any Alderman with this offence against the law. I have, however, been told that some of them are engaged in the business. If it is so, an example should be made, and the guilty Alderman, or Aldermen, held up to the penalties of the law.

"SOLDIERS' FRIEND."

☞ BOWEL COMPLAINTS occur more frequently during the summer months than at any other season, because at this season the system being debilitated, digestion is not sufficiently active to dispose of the food before it becomes putrified; hence a peculiar acid is generated in the stomach, which is the cause of those horrid diseases called dysentery; cholera morbus, inflammation of the bowels, &c. *Dr. Hoff's Indian Vegetable Pillsare* a natural remedy, and therefore a certain cure for bowel complaints; because they cleanse the stomach and bowels from those putrid humors which are the cause of the above distressing complaints. Consequently, as they remove the cause of every form of disease, it is impossible for them to fail in making a perfect cure.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.—Remember that the Original and Only Genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WILBOUR on the top label of each box.

Remember, also, that Messrs. Feuchtwanger & Co., of New York; Jas. S. Gilsons & Co., at Cincinnati; and J. B. Wilder & Co., of Louisville, are sole agents for this medicine, and we cannot guarantee the genuineness of that offered by them for sale.

The genuine is for sale at Dr. Wright's Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia; and by JOHN TMOREON, 156 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is sole agent for this city, by whom dealers can be supplied at the wholesale rate. jy25

☞ Goodson & Clark, of Bellevue, Ohio, November 23d, 1846, sent a letter to Dr. D. C. Vaughn, the proprietor of the celebrated Lithontriptic Mixture, the Great American Remedy, with a statement that in the vicinity of Ohio where they do business, the article has had unprecedented sales. Nothing like it has ever appeared. People resort to it for all complaints, and its effect is always good. Old cases, which have baffled the skill of medical men, have yielded to it, and the faculty are using it in their practice. A large number of testimonials are agents for its sale—a strong proof of the great virtues of the article. Call on Agents, in our paper, whose names are to be found under Great American Remedy, and get a Pamphlet.

Agents in Pittsburgh, HAYS & BROCKWAY, No. 21 Liberty st, near Canal Basin. jy11

☞ THE GREAT REMEDY.—The Oleosanium, or All-Healing Balsam is still performing wonders. No other medicine has done so much to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow-citizens as this. No remedy has ever been known to cure Asthma with so much facility and so effectually as this Balsam. A large proportion of the diseases of the United States are those affecting the Lungs, by this acts, such sciter shall be entitled to a grant and patent for the land so occupied or settled by him, the same as if all the conditions and stipulations of said acts and requirements of the General Land Office in relation thereto had been fully and strictly fulfilled and complied with.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the lands settled or occupied by such settler or any part thereof, were or are not legally subject to donation under the said acts on any account what ever, then such settler may locate his right or the part interfered with on any vacant public lands in the same, or any adjacent township.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall extend to, and be construed and executed for, the benefit of the widows and heirs of any settler, according to the principles of the fifth section of said first above-recited act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That immediately after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint an agent to proceed forthwith to the different county seats of the counties of the State of Florida, where said lands lie, who shall attend at least ten successive days at each county seat, if so long time be necessary to take and receive proof by depositions before him, or in such manner as he may prescribe in relation to such settlement or occupation, and of settlers being entitled under the act to a grant or donation of land as aforesaid; and said agent shall also attend at such other places in said settlements as the convenience of such settlers in furnishing their proofs may demand, under the instructions of the General Land Office; and said agent shall, within five months after he shall commence his duties in said State, transmit all the proofs he may take, and make report of his opinion as to each case to said Commissioner of the General Land Office, who shall proceed forthwith to examine and decide said cases: *Provided*, That if any settler does not submit his proof to such agent within four months after reasonable notice, by advertisement of the times and places of his attendance to receive such proof, said settler shall not have the benefit of this act; and all the cases reported as aforesaid shall be definitely decided by the Commissioner of the General Land Office within two months after the report thereof is received at his office; and said agent shall be allowed at the same compensation as is allowed by law to examining agents of the Treasury Department.

APPROVED, July 1st, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 56.]

AN ACT supplemental to the act passed on the ninth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act to retrocede the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Supreme Court of the United States shall have full power and jurisdiction to hear and determine, and shall proceed in due course to hear and determine, all causes which had been removed into said court from the circuit court of the District of Columbia, holden in and for the late county of Alexandria, by writ of error and appeal, at the time when the jurisdiction and laws lately existing in said country had finally ceased and determined in the manner provided for in and by the third section of the act to which this is supplemental, and shall deal with and dispose of the same in the same manner, and pursuant to the same laws, rules, and regulations as would have applied to and governed the said causes if the same had been duly heard and determined in the said Supreme Court before the said jurisdiction and laws had ceased and determined as aforesaid; and all judgments, decrees, and mandates, after that time, issuing from the said Supreme Court in any such cause or causes, shall be certified and transmitted by the clerk of said Supreme Court to such court, or to the judge or judges of such court as has been vested, or shall or may be vested with jurisdiction or authority to take cognizance of the same, or in any manner to carry the same into effect, or to act judicially touching the same, by any law of the State of Virginia in such case provided, or hereafter to be enacted and provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, and of the clerk of said court, and they and each of them are hereby authorized and required to certify and transmit exemplifications of all proceedings, and of all judgments, decrees, and orders rendered or passed, or at any time hereafter to be rendered or passed, in any action, suit, or prosecution originally commenced in the said circuit court holden for the county of Alexandria, and thence removed into the said circuit court holden for the county of Washington, together with all original documents and other papers filed in the same; to such court, judge, judges, or clerk, be now required or authorized, or as shall or may be required or authorized, by any such law of Virginia aforesaid to receive or take cognizance of the same, or to carry the same into effect, or in any manner to act judicially or officially touching the same.

APPROVED, July 5, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 57.]

AN ACT further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office," approved August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and as to all warrants issued prior to the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty, and no others; and the same is hereby revived and continued in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the same right and privilege is hereby also extended for the same time to all such warrants as have issued subsequent to said tenth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty: *Provided*, That before the location thereof, it shall be shown to the