The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1845.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia	County.
II.	HORN R. KNIGHT do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHURE, do	County.
IV.	A. L. ROUSPORT, 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. SCHOONOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWEELAND, 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 CRAWFILL, Huntingdon	do
XVIII.	CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene	do
XIX.	GEORGE W. HOWMAN, Bedford	do
XX.	JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver	do
XXI.	GEORGE P. HAMILTON, Allegheny	do
XXII.	W. H. DAVIS, Crawford	do
XXIII.	TIMOTHY IVES, Potter	do
XXIV.	JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler	do

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER,
Of Westmoreland County.

FOR CONGRESS,
SAMUEL W. BLACK,
OF PITTSBURGH.

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

REGISTER.
EDWARD MCCORKLE, Indiana.

AUDITOR.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Lawrenceville.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES WALLACE, Baldwin.

RECORDER.
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 be sure an insertion.. When it is possible, an earlier hour 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 authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

☞ **Primary Meetings, August 12, 1848.**

☞ **County Convention, Aug. 15, 1848.**

☞ **State Convention, August 30, 1848.**

New Election Districts.

ROSS TOWNSHIP—By an act of the last session of the Legislature, the General and Township elections of this Township are to be held at the house of Mr. George Cooper, on the Franklin Road.

SHALER TOWNSHIP.—The General and Township elections are hereafter to be held at John Shaw's mill, in said township.

LOWER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.—Elections in this Township hereafter to be held at the house of Joseph Rogers, (Lower ferry.)

The Disorganizers.

It requires no astonishing degree of wisdom to discover, that the secret, as well as the open emissaries of Federalism, will use every exertion in their power, until the occurrence of the presidential election, in order to defeat the nominees of the Democratic Convention. In carrying on this work, they will of course employ every agency, whether honorable or disreputable—"the end sanctifies the means," being a favorite maxim with them. They will not only make use of all the unprincipled mercenaries of their own camp, in order to carry on a system of the most vile lying and slander; but they will buy up (and we thank heaven that they think them worth it,) the few mercenary and unprincipled creatures who hang about the outskirts of our camp, and who profess to belong to the army of the faithful. We gave a correction, a few days since, of the statement of one of these secret Federal emissaries in this city, which had been most exultingly copied by the New York Globe; and in making the correction as we did, we felt entirely safe; knowing that the *Democracy*, in general, are not blown about by every wind of doctrine. But in order to obtain the most full assurance for our friends which we could get, we wrote to our friend of the Wheeling Argus, asking of him such a statement as we were satisfied he could make. From peculiar circumstances which he could not control, a reply did not reach us until yesterday, which we give below:—

ARGUS OFFICE, }
Wheeling, August 3, 1848. }

L. HARPER: Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiries, under date of the 29th ult., I have to say:—

First. That I am not aware of any disaffection in the Democratic ranks in Wheeling, in Ohio county, or in North-Western Virginia. I have never seen our party more united, more firm, or in a condition in which to give a better account of themselves, than they will be in November next. There are a few, a very few individuals, who are not satisfied; but this is more than five fold balanced by the confusion and dissatisfaction in the ranks of our opponents.

Second. For the past year or eighteen months, we have had lectures amongst us by the Communists and Fourerites. These lectures may have influenced some portion of our people, to what extent I am not able to say, but not so far as to form a distinct and separate party. In this movement, so far as it has taken any shape, there can be no doubt but that there are many whigs embraced than democrats. I have heard of no movement for the formation of a distinct party on that basis here; and presume, and as far as I can learn by inquiry, understand, that the democrats will not leave their ticket, but will vote for Cass and Butler.

Use these lines as you see proper.

EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.

P. S. I would have answered your queries sooner, but I wanted to inquire of the country people in market. From them, I have the strongest assurance that "all is well" with them.

We were perfectly satisfied in the outset, that there was no truth in the statement to which we referred; and inasmuch as the writer of it had gone upon a kind of jollification, in which it was not to be presumed that the little brains he has would be perfectly clear, we charitably supposed he had either been imposed upon by Federalists, into whose company he might have fallen; or that he was *too much affected otherwise* to be able to discriminate between one story, and another. Those on board the boat were probably talking of certain counties in New York, and he, being just able to hear and partially to understand, took it for granted that the speakers were mentioning facts in relation to the Democracy of Northwestern Virginia. There is another circumstance that may have led him to make the false statement alluded to; which is, that he was deprived of sleep for two or three nights, about the time of its appearance; and he possibly may have written for fact, the disturbed ideas of his half waking moments. But it is evident that; there is no truth whatever in the statement to which we referred; and we thank our friend of the Argus for his reply to our inquiries on the subject.

☞ We yesterday had the pleasure of a call from D. CORCORAN, Esq., the enterprising and sprightly editor of the New Orleans Delta. He is a glorious fine fellow, and makes altogether the best paper we receive from the Crescent City.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER.

The following tabular statement of the temperature, &c., from the City of Mexico to this city, was kindly furnished us by a citizen of Massachusetts, (Mr. D. S. HOYT,) who was with the United States' Siege Train, during the whole of Gen. Scott's campaign in Mexico; and who has kept a journal of his observations, together with the state of the weather, &c., during the entire time, until his return to the United States. This gentleman was also a member of the first American expedition from the City of Mexico to the celebrated volcano of Popocatepetl; and the second member of that expedition who reached its summit, and performed the difficult and dangerous task of looking into the crater of that mountain,—Lt. STONE, of the Ordnance, being the first to accomplish this feat. In addition to the tabular statement, this gentleman has also furnished us with the result of his observations on the top of that celebrated mountain, which are as follows:—

On the 10th of April, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the shade of the body, the thermometer stood 20° above zero; at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the extreme verge of vegetation, in the shade, it stood at 57°; at the same place at sunrise the next morning, it stood at 30°; at the village of Ameca, on the plain at the foot of the mountain, at sunset on the 11th, it stood at 54°. In making the 2 o'clock observations, great care was taken to prevent either the direct or reflected rays of the sun from striking the thermometer.

These statements of meteorological facts, will, undoubtedly, prove highly interesting to all who have been engaged in making observations in relation to the weather in different parts of our country; and they certainly show a most wonderful atmospheric change at many points, between sunrise and 2h. P. M., and again from this hour till sunset. Covering so many degrees of latitude, the observations will be the more gratifying to the curious in these matters:—

Meteorological Observations
Taken on the Route from the City of Mexico to Pittsburgh.

Date.	SUN RISE. Place of Observation.		TWO O'CLOCK, P. M. Place of Observation.		SUN SET. Place of Observation.	
May 28	.....	....	.....	....	City of Mexico,	68°
May 29	.....	....	.....	....	Ayotla, (norther blowing,)	66
May 30	.....	....	.....	....	St. Bartholomew, (cloudy,)	63
May 31	.....	....	.....	....	Rio Frio,	50
June 1	.....	....	.....	....	Puebla,	64
June 2	.....	....	.....	....	El Pinal, (cloudy,)	64
June 3	.....	....	.....	....	Vicencio,	68
June 4	.....	....	.....	....	San Antonio, (a norther,)	62
June 5	.....	....	.....	....	Las Vigas, (cloudy,)	61
June 6	.....	....	.....	....	Jalapa, (cloudy,)	70
June 7	.....	....	.....	....	Plan del Rio, (cloudy,)	79
June 8	.....	....	.....	....	National Bridge,	80
June 9	.....	....	.....	....	San Juan River,	82
June 10	.....	....	.....	....	Vera Cruz, (a norther,)	80
June 11	.....	....	.....	....	Vera Cruz, (a norther,)	82
June 12	Vera Cruz, (norther,)	80°	.....	....	Vera Cruz,	81
June 13	At Sea,	80	At Sea,	83°	At Sea,	82
June 16	At Sea,	82	At Sea,	83	At Sea,	83
June 17	At Sea,	81	At Sea,	82	At Sea,	82
June 18	At Sea,	81	At Sea,	80	At Sea,	80
June 19	At Sea,	80	At Sea,	82	At Sea,	81
June 20	Near S. W. Pass,	80	At the Balize,	86	Few miles above Balize,	80
June 21	60 miles above mouth,	77	At New Orleans,	85	At New Orleans,	81
June 22	At New Orleans,	73	At New Orleans,	85	Ten miles above New Orleans,	82
June 23	At Donaldsonville,	76	At Baton Rouge,	83	Near Bayou Sara,	79
June 24	Near Red River,	74	Natchez,	87		81
June 25	At Vicksburgh,	72	Near Milliken's Bend,	83		81
June 26	Near Lake Port,	75	Near Bolivar,	91	Near Napoleon, (cloudy,)	75
June 27		74	Near Helena,	87		76
June 28	At Memphis,	74	Near Randolph, (rainy,)	79	(cloudy,)	73
June 29		70		81	Near Cairo,	77
June 30	Ohio river, near mc'tpls.,	67		84	Near Shawneetown,	79
July 1	At Henderson,	72	Near Troy, (cloudy,)	71		74
July 2	At mouth of Salt river,	63	At Louisville, (rainy,)	70	At Louisville, (cloudy,)	70
July 3	At Madison, (cloudy,)	67	At North Bend,	76	At Cincinnati,	74
July 4	At Cincinnati,	60	Near Moscow,	83	Near Augusta,	77
July 5	At Cincinnati,	62	Near Ripley, (cloudy,)	76	Near Maysville,	81
July 7	Near Rome,	72	At Marietta, (rainy,)	77	Near Ostend, (cloudy,)	71
July 7	Near Letart,	70	At Pa. line, (rainy,)	65	Near Economy,	64
July 8	At Wheeling, (rainy,)	64	At Allegheny Arsenal,	72	At Allegheny Arsenal,	73
July 9	At Pittsburgh,	62	At Allegheny Arsenal	68	At Allegheny Arsenal,	79
July 10	At Allegheny Arsenal,	62				

General Taylor's Opinions.

In order to prove the deception which the Federalists are attempting to practice upon the country, we give one or two extracts, illustrative of the course of their leaders in different sections. *Tom Corwin*, in a recent speech in the United States Senate, with a view to affect the abolitionists in favor of the no-party and no-principle nominee, declared, as his deliberate opinion, that Gen. Taylor would not get the vote of a single whig in "the free States," if it was believed that he would veto any law extending the principle of the ordinance of '87 to the new territories; that he certainly would not get his (Mr. C.'s) vote; and that they relied on his published letters as full security that he (Gen. T.) would not veto such a law.

Another high Federal authority, Weed, the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal, says that he *knows from the most unquestionable authority*, that Gen. Taylor is *decidedly and unequivocally opposed* to any act or movement of government *in favor of the extension of slavery*.

On the other hand, the New Orleans Bee, a leading Federal organ of the south-west, says, in view of Gen. Taylor's nomination—

"One reason why the South should sustain Taylor for the Presidency with great unanimity, is—*because* his nomination affords us a final and unlooked for chance of electing A SOUTHERN MAN to office. The importance of placing at the head of the Government one who from *birth*, ASSOCIATION, and CONNECTION, is *identified* with the South, and will fearlessly STRIKE her fights and guard her from oppression, cannot fail to strike every mind. In *this view* his election becomes a matter of vital moment to the SLAVE-HOLDING PORTION of the confederacy.

And in a similar strain follows the Florida Advertiser:

"We rejoice at the selection, because we feel that under such leaders victory is certain—because we feel that the interest of the country will be protected by him who has declared that his sole aim will be the country's good—because we feel assured that *our rights as southern men may safely be trusted to one who is himself a southern man and a slave holder.*"

Who can say that there is not satisfactory evidence of all these witnesses conspiring together, in order to defraud the People. If they have not done so, then Gen. Taylor himself is the principal party to this attempted fraud: for he has expressly declared that—

"If elected to the presidential office, it must be without an agency of my own; (it will be at variance with my most cherished aspirations;) and to those duties I must go *untrammelled by party pledges of every character.*"

These men, therefore, who speak upon "the most unquestionably authority," must be liars, or Gen. Taylor is a gross impostor. The People will decide upon the matter.

Lives of Gen. Taylor.

The Federalists in the Senate of the United States, who are such wonderful sticklers for economy, and such great *pretended* friends of the People,—who would not permit the People to be imposed upon for any consideration,—lately run the Government to several thousand dollars expense in a laudable (?) effort to find out how many different copies of pamphlets purporting to be lives of Gen. Cass, had been gotten up for circulation in the country. Without knowing any thing about what discoveries they actually made, we venture the assertion that, if there was a single edition published, calculated to deceive the People, it was printed on speculation by some rascally Federal printer; and we should just as readily suspect some of the leaders, who made such a stir about it, of being privy to the imposition. But, while they are thus careful to guard the People against attempts at imposition, which they assert are being made by their opponents, it would at least be as well for them to clear their own skirts of actual rascality. Those who can unblushingly desert their old and tried friends, without an effort, and who can muster impudence enough to own that they have no principles, may well be suspected of any thing that is mean and dishonest.

The Hartford Times says, the federalists are getting out a great many different lives of Zachary Taylor in pamphlets. They are not alike. We have seen three different kinds within a short time. What is singular, among them all you cannot find any proof that he is the advocate of any political principle. But they are filled with matter calculated for the meridian in which they are to be circulated.

A Startling Development.

At a Taylor ratification meeting in Hamilton county, Ohio, held on the 8th ultimo, the following was among the resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, That in Millard Fillmore, we have a candidate for the Vice Presidency equal to any exigency that may arise; a true, tried and faithful whig, who, in the event of the Presidency devolving upon him, will never betray the high confidence which the Whig party have reposed in him.

There are but few that could arise, in any way calculated to cause the presidency to devolve upon Mr. Filmore. The first of these is his election to the Vice Presidency; the next, that of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency. In *this* event the "Whigs" possibly *might* "worry" Gen. Taylor to death, as they did Gen. Harrison. Can it be possible that they meditate using *his name*, and his fame acquired in the Mexican war, in order to drag Filmore into the Vice Presidency, so that they may kill off "old Rough and Ready," and thus secure a Whig "President." They have played strong games of deception!

Berks County Convention.

A very large and most enthusiastic convention of the Democrats of Berks county, was held in Reading, on the 29th ultimo, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburgh on the 30th instant.

A committee of one member from each township and borough of the county was appointed, to suggest business for the Convention; who, after having consulted together, named five gentlemen to be chosen Delegates to the State Convention, and also reported the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by the late Baltimore convention have our hearty and cordial approval. They constitute a platform on which the democracy of the country can rally and triumph.

Resolved, That the nomination of Gen. LEWIS CASS, as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, is an act to which the democracy of our country fully responds. He is a standard bearer under whom all our forces will be marshalled; and with whom success is certain.

Resolved, That Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER, our candidate for the Vice Presidency, is a man of whom the democracy feels proud; his brave deeds and sound democratic principles have endeared him to his countrymen.

Resolved, That *Israel Painter*, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, is a man in whom the democracy of Pennsylvania has unlimited confidence; his qualifications are known as well as his principles, and both entitle him to the undivided support of the party.

Resolved, That we deeply lament the loss of our pure minded and excellent Governor FRANCIS R. SHUNK. We cannot fully express our sense of his worth, nor truly measure the loss to his country, by his death. The name he has left, is a rich heritage to his fellow citizens, and his best monument, is in the hearts of his countrymen.

Resolved, That in the present crisis, it is of the greatest importance to the democratic party in our State, that a man every way qualified to follow in the footsteps of our departed Governor Shunk, should be nominated by the State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg on the 30th of August next. The candidate should be one fresh from the people free from faction, of undoubted integrity, honesty and firmness, and of whose attachment to the principles of the democratic party, no one can doubt.

Resolved, That without the slightest intention to disparage any of the distinguished men named, we believe the Hon. *Morris Longstreth* to be, at the present crisis, the most suitable candidate that could be selected, and therefore instruct our delegates to vote for him, and to use all honorable means in their power to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That

be and they are hereby elected delegates to represent Berks County, in the Democratic State Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg on the 30th of August next, under the above instructions.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our county papers, the Pennsylvanian, Times and Keystone, Harrisburg Union, Pittsburgh Post, Norristown Register, and such other papers as may be pleased to copy.

The resolutions were adopted as reported, after which the convention went into a ballot for five Delegates to the State Convention, which resulted on the first ballot by a large majority, in the choice of William Heidenreich, Peter Strohecker, William Karns, Dr. D. L. Beaver, and William Babbitt, whose names were then inscribed by the Jonathan in the 7th Resolution, and the whole approved of by the Convention.

On motion the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

MICHAEL K. BOYER, *Pres't.*

Attest—

DAVID KUTZ, } *Vice Pres'ts.*
WM. KRAUD, }

B. B. Mangum,
Jacob Wicklein,
D. L. Beaver,
George Coleman, } Sec'rys.

The Way he was Killed.

The *Hartford Times* illustrates the manner in which "the gallant Harry of the West" was dealt with by his professed friends, in the annexed admirable sketch:

THE LAST OF THE MILL BOYS.—*Extract from an old play.*—[Scene in the Slashes.]

Enter the Mill boy, (colloquizing)—

"To run or not to run—that is the question. But then to run and be defeated—ah! there's the rub"

Enter John J. Crittenden—(Runs up to the Mill boy, takes him by both hands and embraces him with fervor)—"Thank God that I have lived to feast my sight once more on the man whom we love better than our own soul! It is a sight for sore eyes! So help me God, we won't all die for you!" Crittenden then hugs the Mill boy close, and stealthily pulling a rusty knife out of his breeches, gives him a thrust in the ribs. The Mill boy staggers against the wall, crying, "Help! Ah-h-h! Oh!!!"

Enter Gov. Jones—"Oh, horrid sight! Who has done this foul deed?"

Mill boy, (faintly)—"He has done for me. I am a dead man. I'm spoken for. Hand me The Dying Sinner's Comfort."

Gov. Jones—"Oh, the murderous wretch! To strike you, the darling of the nation—you, who live in all our hearts' cores! you, whom we have feasted, and who have kissed all our wives and daughters! Oh, fatal day!" (He then steals round behind the Mill boy, and gives him a stab in the back!)

Mill-boy, (falls)—"Ahoo! ah, oo! ah, oo! Last confession—ession. Whiggery a lie-l-l—H-high tariff-iff! a humbug-bug-ug. Ahoo! oo!" (expires.)

Crittenden, (Kicks the Mill boy to see if he is quite dead)—"There, thank Heaven! that mill stone is out of the way at last.—He never could run, that's a fact."

Gov. Jones, (cooly wiping his dagger)—"Now we have made him safe. We've put him out of pain. He wont be likely to run again very soon, I think. We've taken care of that—Ha! ha! ha!"

Irish Repeal Clubs.

We are pleased to learn that a number of our friends in this city have it in contemplation to organize CLUBS, for the purpose of affording aid and encouragement to downtrodden and oppressed patriots of old Ireland, who are now struggling to establish for their country that Heaven-born Freedom Washington established for America. Similar Clubs have been organized in the eastern cities, and large sums of money collected. Let it not be said that the liberal and patriotic Irishmen of Pittsburgh are behind their brethren in other parts of the United States in good works.

For the Morning Post.

MR. POST: Was not the Penn Factory started as a Ten Hour Mill? I think I recollect some blowing on the subject two years ago. It is certain, however, that as soon as a sufficient number of girls were drawn off from other Factories to permit the Penn machinery to run, the soul-murdering Twelve Hour system was adopted.

Will some one explain this matter, as my recollection fails me? STARVATION.

☞ The editor of the Boston Chronotype, who is terribly whiggish on the war, and an abolitionist by profession, hits off the base hypocrisy and cant of the Whigs in relation to Gen. Taylor's *piety*, by indicting a form of thanksgiving for him after battle, which runs thus:

O Heavenly Father, I thank thee that my brave troops have checked the starving Mexicans and 'rig'n 'em hell, damn 'em," according to thy servant's commandment on the field of battle. Amen.

BE IT OBSERVED.—Whilst whig papers are filled with abuse and personal slander against General Cass, the only abuse of General Taylor in print is to be found in whig papers.

SEVEN HUNDRED BOLTERS.—The Xenia *Torchlight*, a federal paper, contains a call signed by SEVEN HUNDRED federal voters for a meeting to oppose Taylor. So they go.

☞ Col. George W. Morgan, contradicting the slander of a Cincinnati Taylor press, says, "the world never saw an army better fed or better cared for than our army.

☞ Keep it before the people that every whig paper in the South advocates the election of Gen. TAYLOR, on the ground that he is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso.

☞ Every Democratic paper in Pennsylvania is zealously engaged in the support of CASS and BUTLER.

GEN. TAYLOR'S SOUTHERN FACE.—The *Charleston News*, in urging the support of Gen. Taylor upon the South, gives as coming from the lips of "old Rough and Ready," that "Gen. Taylor in speaking "freely of slavery, *took the highest Southern ground*, "and said *he would never give up his slaves*," and adds, "we know that he never surrenders." How will this suit Northern Whigs? But perhaps there are some "letters" about, that may explain it away; or at least mystify the matter, in Old Zack's usual non-committal style.

Louisiana.

All eyes at present appear to be turned towards Louisiana, and everything in relation to the political movements there, is eagerly read by all parties, in other portions of the country. The Federal party confidently calculated upon carrying that State for General TAYLOR, from the fact that he is a citizen thereof, and an extensive slave holder and cotton planter. But all our advices from that quarter, public and private, have led us to form a different opinion. Yesterday we had the pleasure of conversing with a highly intelligent citizen of New Orleans, whose position in life has afforded him every opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with political affairs, and he assures us, most positively, that the vote of Louisiana will be cast for CASS and BUTLER, beyond the shadow of a doubt. He states that since General Taylor has thrown himself into the arms of the federalists, he will not receive the support of a single Democrat; that the Democracy of the State, to a man, will rally to the support of CASS and BUTLER, and give a larger majority than they have given at any former election. From present appearances, Gen. CASS will be elected President of the United States, by the largest majority ever given to an occupant of the White House.

The Armstrong Democrat.

We have rather neglected this worthy coadjutor of the Democracy, which has recently adopted a span new dress; and now makes as neat an appearance as any of our country cotemporaries. The Democrat does good service in Armstrong county; and long may it enjoy the confidence and receive the support of the party in that region.

The Southern Crops.

From our late New Orleans papers, we learn that the crops, both of corn and cotton, are as good, and perhaps better, in all the Southern States, than they have been for many years. In some neighborhoods, a few weeks since, there were indications of destruction by the worm, but the plants, it is said, are now entirely out of danger.

Hon. J. S. Black.

We find that there is a greatly increasing expression of public sentiment in favor of this distinguished citizen. From an article in the last Juniata Register, we extract the following:

"If we have rightly interpreted the various expressions of popular sentiment, which meet us on all sides, the contest for the nomination has been narrowed down to two persons: W. BIGLER, Esq., of Clearfield, and Hon. J. S. BLACK, of Somerset. Without presuming to detract from the merits of the former, we have no hesitation in recording our decided partiality for the latter. It is the partiality not merely of location, but of a lively admiration of the superior talents of the man, the unblemished honesty and firmness of his character, and a deep conviction of his pre-eminent qualifications for the office.

Judge Black belongs to a cast of men, entirely different from our whole line of State Executives—To the radical and inflexible democracy of Gov. Shunk he unites a vigor and brilliancy of intellect, which has never yet illuminated the Gubernatorial station. His administration would combine practical knowledge and energy with all the splendor of mature scholarship and intellectual distinction.—These traits of his mind and character are familiar to the whole judicial district; over which he has presided with distinguished ability and success, and have excited in his favor universal admiration and applause.

"But the limits of our present space will not admit of an extended delineation of his character and claims. We believe that they are properly appreciated here as elsewhere. We are only solicitous that his friends should press them, without any action to perplex their course, in case of the nomination of another candidate."

☞ The editor of the Boston Chronotype, who is terribly whiggish on the war, and an abolitionist by profession, hits off the base hypocrisy and cant of the Whigs in relation to Gen. Taylor's *piety*, by indicting a form of thanksgiving for him after battle, which runs thus:

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☞ Keep it before the people that every whig paper in the South advocates the election of Gen. TAYLOR, on the ground that he is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso.

☞ Every Democratic paper in Pennsylvania is zealously engaged in the support of CASS and BUTLER.

GEN. TAYLOR'S SOUTHERN FACE.—The *Charleston News*, in urging the support of Gen. Taylor upon the South, gives as coming from the lips of "old Rough and Ready," that "Gen. Taylor in speaking "freely of slavery, *took the highest Southern ground*, "and said *he would never give up his slaves*," and adds, "we know that he never surrenders." How will this suit Northern Whigs? But perhaps there are some "letters" about, that may explain it away; or at least mystify the matter, in Old Zack's usual non-committal style.

☞ "Kiay koons kalculate Kentucky and Karolina, kuite koonish, and konsequently konclude on karrying them for the koon kandidate. Koon kalculations kannot always be konsidered korrect."

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 63]

AN ACT to extend an act entitled "An act providing for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims in the several States and Territories," approved third August, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the power and jurisdiction given to the Commissioner of the General Land Office by the act of the third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act providing for the adjustment of all suspended pre-emption land claims in the several States and Territories," shall continue and remain in force until the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

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

APPROVED, July 17, 1848.

JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 64.]

AN ACT to amend an act approved the twenty-fourth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act supplementary to an act approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen," entitled "An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act to which this act is amendatory, as provides that the application for the correction of an error of entry shall be made within six months after the date of such erroneous entry, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, July 17, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 65.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act supplemental to an act entitled 'An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico,'" and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proviso of the first section of an act approved the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, in the following words: "That when the war with Mexico shall be terminated by a definitive treaty of peace, duly concluded and ratified, the number of major generals in the army shall be reduced to one, and the number of brigadier generals shall be reduced to two, and the President of the United States is authorized and directed to select from the whole number which may then be in office, without regard to the date of their commissions, the number to be retained, and cause the remainder to be discharged from the service of the United States," be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That no vacancy happening in the grade of general officer shall be filled up until the number is reduced to one major general and two brigadier generals.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the existing laws as require the discharge, at the close of the war with Mexico, of an additional major to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen in the army of the United States, who were appointed or promoted under the third section of the act passed on the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of said act, passed on the eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, as requires the discharge, at the close of the war with Mexico, of two additional surgeons and twelve additional assistant surgeons, as authorized by the eighteenth section of said act; and so much of the act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty seven, as requires the discharge, at the close of the war with Mexico, of an assistant adjutant general, with the rank, pay, &c. of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry, and two assistant adjutants general, with the brevet rank, pay, &c. of a captain of cavalry, as authorized by the second section of the said act of the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty seven; and the two deputy paymasters, as authorized by the twelfth section of the last mentioned act, the two principal musicians allowed to each regiment of artillery by the eighteenth section of the last mentioned act, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That no vacancy happening under the provisions so repealed shall be filled up until further authorized by law: *And provided further*, That the ten additional paymasters, appointed in virtue of the said foregoing act of the 3d of March, 1847, shall be retained in service until the 4th day of March, 1849.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the old army who received appointments in any of the additional regiments raised for the war with Mexico shall be restored to their former regiments or corps and rank, as additional officers, of the respective grades to which they would have succeeded, and to which they shall now succeed, in virtue of their former commission: *Provided*, That such officers so restored shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *And provided*, That the next vacancy happening in such grade of such regiment or corps to which they succeed shall not be filled.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates engaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, and who served out the term of their engagement, or have been or may be honorably discharged; and first to the widows, second to the children, third to the parents, and fourth to the brothers and sisters of those who have been killed in battle, or who died in service, or who, having been honorably discharged, have since died, or may hereafter die, without receiving the three months' pay herein provided for, shall be entitled to receive three months' extra pay: *Provided*, That the provision of this fifth section shall only apply to those who have been in actual service during the war.

APPROVED July 19, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 66.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States; for the year ending the 30th of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications, for the year ending the 30th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine:

For defensive works and barracks, near Detroit, fifteen thousand dollars;

For fortifications at outlet of Lake Champlain, twenty thousand dollars;

For defensive works and barracks at narrows of Penobscot river, Maine, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, nine thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of fortification on Governor's island, Boston harbor, fifteen thousand dollars;

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, thirty thousand dollars;

For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, twenty thousand dollars;

For rebuilding Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut, ten thousand dollars;

For Fort Schuyler, Long Island sound, New York, ten thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Wood, and sea-wall of Bedlow's island, New York, ten thousand dollars;

For batteries on Sollers point flats, Baltimore harbor, fifteen thousand dollars;

For Fort Monroe, Hampton roads, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars;

For preservation of site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, ten thousand six hundred dollars;

For dike on Drunken Dick shoal, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars;

For Fort Sumpter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, twenty thousand dollars;

For Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia, eight thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia, eight thousand dollars;

For Fort M'Kee, Pensacola harbor, Florida, fifty thousand dollars;

For Fort Barancas, and barracks thereat, Pensacola harbor, Florida, forty thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Morgan, Mobile point, Alabama, twenty thousand dollars;

For repairs of battery Bienvenue, Louisiana, three thousand dollars;

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana, five thousand dollars;

For Fort Livingston, Grand Terre island, Louisiana, ten thousand dollars;

For fortifications at Key West, Florida, fifty thousand dollars;

For fortifications at Garden Key, Tortugas island, Florida, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For protection of Great Brewster island, and security and defence of the principal ship-channels into the harbor of Boston, Massachusetts, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no portion of said sum of forty thousand dollars shall be expended for the objects aforesaid until the United States shall procure a good and valid title to so much of said Great Brewster island as may be necessary to the construction of the said fortification;

For additional preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, three thousand dollars;

For Fort Delaware, on the Pea Patch island, Delaware river, fifty thousand dollars.

APPROVED July 25, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 67.]

AN ACT amending the act "entitled "An act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States," in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers, passed July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act granting half pay to widows or orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved July fourth eighteen hund