The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1848.

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.	HORE E. KNEASS' do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHUNK, do	County.
IV.	A. L. ROTHROCK, do	do
V.	JACOB S. YORT, 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. SCHOOLCOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWITZLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAH BREWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN C. KING, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WEIMAN, 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 F. 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 FITZSIMONS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN J. MITCHEL, 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.

NEWSPAPER 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 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 409 North Fourth street—is the only authorised Agent in Philadelphia.

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

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

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

☞ **Committee on Naturalization.**—John Coyle, R. H. Kerr, M. J. Stewart, C. Barnett, John Laytton, Richard Louth, Daniel Fickinen, Fred. Yohst.

Gen. Taylor and the Proviso.

We were in company with a large number of "Whigs," the other evening, every one of whom declared they would not vote for Gen. Taylor, if they thought he was opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. Such is the feeling that prevails in the ranks of the Whig party throughout the North. That there are large numbers of Whigs in the North who have been taught to believe that the General is a warm Provisoist, we have every reason to believe. They take for the truth what is stated in the lying federal newspapers in the North, in relation to Gen. Taylor's opinions on that question. But we are disposed to let the old General speak for himself on this subject, as he has arrived at the years of maturity. A committee of the Mississippi Legislature waited on Gen. T., and published a report of the interview. The following is an extract from the Report. Will the federal papers please notice it:

"In regard to the conversation we had with Gen. Taylor, we did not talk of the tariff—we did on the war. He expressed himself *in favor of the war; he said he was decidedly in favor of prosecuting it vigorously*, till they should yield to an honorable peace; *he was for indemnity, and that territorial*; he was not wedded to any line particularly, but thought, perhaps, as a kind of compromise with the Wilmot Proviso men, we had better go up to the 23d degree, make the Rio Grande the western boundary up to that degree; and said THE SOUTH SHOULD NEVER AGREE TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE WILMOT PROVISO; though he did not believe there ever would be slavery there, yet if the country was acquired, the citizens should be left free on the subject. *He says all Mexico will eventually come into our government by degrees; it cannot be avoided.* On the subject of politics, he said he was no politician; had been three-fourths of his life in the army; devoted his time and mind to that service, and paid but little attention to any thing else."

Another Patriot.

A majority of the officers and privates in the Mexican war, who belonged to the "whig" party before leaving home, have returned democrats, in consequence of the unpatriotic course pursued by the Federal leaders in this county. We learn from the Huntingdon Globe that Capt. LOZIER, of the Reading Artillerists, formerly a distinguished "whig," has abandoned the "aid and comfort" party, and taken a stand beside Cadwalader, Wynkoop, Naylor, and other patriots, who have joined the honest Democracy. The Globe says:

No Go.—At the Federal County Meeting at Hollidaysburgh, on Tuesday evening last, Captain LOZIER, of the Reading Artillerists, who was on his return from Mexico, and who happened to be present, was called on to make a speech. He rose and stated, that in 1840 he was a whig, and supported Harrison, and in 1844 he was a whig, and exerted all his influence for the election of Henry Clay; "but," said the gallant Captain, "I am a whig *no longer*." Of course the Feds let the brave Captain off without any further desire to hear him.

Wisconsin All Right!

In the legislative caucus of this State, held at Madison on the 26th ult., the proceedings of which we find in the Wisconsin, Mr. Crary, of Milwaukee, made a motion that the House vote *viva voce* on their choice for the Presidency. It was common for whigs and their allies to manufacture false stories, and among others, that there were reports that there were members who had repudiated the regular nominations of Cass and Butler. To correct that impression was the object of the motion. The following was the result:

Cass and Butler,	46
Van Buren,	0
Blank,	6

On motion of Mr. Horn, it was

Resolved, That as the Representatives of the people of the State of Wisconsin, we will support the nominations of Cass and Butler, not only because they are the regular nominees of the Baltimore Convention, but because we consider them the standard bearers of the principles of the democratic party.

Only one dissenting voice.

☞ A communication has been made to the New Orleans Delta, from a reliable source, that seems to fix on Gen. Paredes—the author of the revolt which is now in full vigor in the city of Guanajuato—the charge of being directly under the influence of the Spanish Bourbons; in fact of being the acknowledged agent of the present titular King of Spain, the brother of Isabella.

☞ The Guernsey Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, has just gone into operation. It is located at the town of Cambridge. There is an increased demand for rags.

Hear Col. Wynkoop!

The decent Federal papers have taken to abusing the patriotic Wynkoop, in the most villainous manner, simply because he could no longer act with a party, the leaders of which have openly taken sides with the public enemy upon every occasion when our beloved country has been involved in difficulties with foreign powers. But when such creatures abuse the brave soldiers, who have perilled their lives in defence of their country, it will have the undoubted effect of driving hosts of honest men from the whig party into the Democratic ranks.

There was an immense meeting of the the Democracy of Bucks county, on the 5th ult., at which 5000 of the real bone and sinew were in attendance.—Among the distinguished speakers present was Fas. M. Wynkoop, the brave Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. We copy his remarks below, and invite for them an attentive perusal. The way he makes the fur fly from that same old Tory Coon is a caution to all aiders and comforters of the enemy in time of War. Let all honest Whigs take counsel from this brave soldier. Col. Wynkoop said:

Old friends and playmates of Bucks! for I was born among you, I have wandered long from you, but have not forgotten you, and my heart has yearned toward you as I have sojourned in distant lands. The same impulse which influenced you to send your soldiers to fight your battles, for your country's honor and glory, influenced me. (Cheers.) I went out from among you a Whig, and I can count hundreds of my Whig kindred among you; but I come back to you a full blooded Democrat; as the Whigs say, a red-mouthed, venomous Democrat! And I thank the Mexican war for my conversion. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) From the moment of my entry into Mexico until this time, the conviction has been pressing upon me, of the falsity, of the rottenness of that party. I clung to that party with all the ardor of an educated Whig. But I saw, when there, a party opposing a just and necessary war, because blood, good, red, American blood, had been shed upon American soil. When I saw their disgraceful opposition, I became disgusted; and I now trace back to them the great burden of the war. They caused its prolongation, and I charge upon them the authorship of the whole guerilla system; that vile system which has laid so many of my brave men in foreign graves. Salas pointed to the great Mexican party in the United States, led by Mr. Clay, and urged his fellow-citizens to adopt the guerrilla system, and to hold out against the United States forces until this Mexican party obtained the ascendency, and then they should have an honorable peace, without loss of territory. Let the bodies of the brave officers and men who fell along the National Road sustain me in what I say of the terrible destruction which this horrible system caused. Our brave men looked to their friends at home for approval and encouragement for the sacrifices they made. What did they find? Instead of approval, bitter hostility and fierce denunciations—almost preparing the gun-powder which was to destroy us. But the crowning act of all which drove the last drop of Whig blood from me was Henry Clay's Lexington speech. (Loud cheers.) And where did I read it? In good Spanish, in a Spanish newspaper at Puebla. And from the moment I read, my Whig principles were trampled in the dust, so help me God, forever.—(Great cheering.) A few days after, I saw in a Mexican paper the proceedings of the Philanthropic Society of Mexico, constituting Clay, Giddings, and other Whigs, honorary members of that society, for their exertions in behalf of Mexico, and may they remain, fellow-citizens, honorary members of that society until the end of time. (Loud and prolonged cheering) I know both your candidates. I know them both to be gallant soldiers and honest men. I know General Taylor well, and feel with you all, that he is entitled to the gratitude of the American people for his conduct as a soldier. The very men who, six months ago, talked of bloody hands and hospitable graves, have thrown away Mr. Clay, the representative of their feelings, for expediency, and have taken up General Taylor, the head and front of this unrighteous war. Gen. Taylor has received, and is now receiving his reward, and you might as well expect a blacksmith to make a good watch as Gen. Taylor to make a good President. I give way to my friends, Gen. Patterson and Col. Black, who are better able than I am to address you.

More Slanders upon Gen. Cass.

The Federal papers of this city copy from the lying Louisville Journal, a wickedly false statement about "Gen. Cass's Land Speculations," after nearly every paper of their own party, that makes the least pretentions to decency, has corrected the falsehood of Prentice. The Cincinnati Gazette, one of the most respectable whig papers in Ohio, contains the following paragraph, in relation to this matter, to which we earnestly call the attention of the lying crew in this city:

GEN. CASS'S LAND SPECULATION.—Some days since we published from the Louisville *Journal*, a charge against Gen. Cass of highly improper conduct in managing the funds of the "Western Land Association," of which he was a member. Gen. Cass was challenged to deny the charge, with a promise, in that case, to produce the proof. We have seen no denial from Gen Cass, but Mr. B. B. Kercheval, an old and respectable citizen of Detroit, who says he was the agent of the company, has published a card on the subject.

He states that the company (of which General Cass was one) was formed in 1836, and he (Kercheval,) appointed agent, through General Cass' influence. The funds, except those contributed by Gen. Cass, were paid to H. Hubbard, Treasurer, at Washington City. Gen. Cass' subscription was to be paid to the Agent at Detroit, and was so paid. The affairs of the company at Washington were closed up in 1837. Their property was appraised and divided by lot into 41 shares, distributed to the several shareholders, and their receipts given to the agent. The operation was unfortunate, owing, as Mr. Kercheval says, to the unprecedented fall of prices at the time.

Gen. Cass left for France in the fall of the year 1836, *and remained absent during the whole of these operations.* Mr. Kercheval wholly exonerates him; and takes all the blame, if there be any, upon himself. The card is too long for our space.

A Champion for Ireland.

We have just perused the truly patriotic and eloquent speech of the gallant General SHIELDS, recently delivered before the Hibernian Society of Chicago. We know not when we have met with nobler sentiments than those which conclude that speech; and we wish we could print them here in letters of gold, that no reader might pass them by, unobserved:

"If the Irish can effect organization, they can achieve independence. I would undertake with more confidence than I ever felt in entering a battle field, with the counties of Cork and Tipperary, to have all that would remain of the British soldiers now in Ireland prisoners in six weeks, and yet Ireland has been so long accustomed to the British ascendancy, that she fears the phantom of British power. For my own part, I will pledge myself here, that if Ireland ever strikes for liberty, I will join her in the struggle, and consecrate the rest of my life to her service; and I sometimes think that heaven has preserved my life for some good purpose—and I know of no purpose more holy and more benevolent than that of aiding in the redemption of my native land."

Irishmen, What think you of this!

We cut the following war cry of the Church burning Native American party, from their organ, the Philadelphia Sun, of the 2d of August. We ask our intelligent foreigners who intend voting for Gen. Taylor, to read it:

Rally Natives, firm and steady,
Rally for the fall campaign,
Give your votes for Rough and Ready,
But your *identity* maintain.

This same Philadelphia Sun, an original Native and Taylor organ, omits no opportunity to exhibit its hatred of foreigners, and to ridicule the actors in the present struggle for Irish emancipation. Recently in allusion to the proposed presentation by the friends of Ireland in New York, of a splendid sword to Meagher, the Irish patriot, this native Taylor organ indulges in this fling at him and his compatriots:

"The Irish Patriots, notwithstanding their ten years' bluster, have proved themselves 'the mildest mannered men that ever cut a throat.' We would recommend the committee to reconsider their proceedings and welcome the great Irish rebel with a wooden fire-horn, or some other emblem which makes a great deal of noise, but never does any harm."

The Native American Whig Party.

By the nomination of Gen. Taylor the whig party has become swallowed up in the Native American party. The name of GEN. TAYLOR WAS FIRST BROUGHT FORWARD AY THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY. Every Native American editor in the Union was present at the Convention and spoke in favor of Gen. Taylor. By this act THE WHIG PARTY HAS UNITED WITH THE NATIVE AMERICAN PARTY.—*Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat.*

☞ Our thanks are due to the Hon. CHARLES BROWN and the Hon. T. H. BAYLY, for various Congressional favors.

State of Parties in the House of Representatives.

The inquiry is often made as to the result of the Presidential contest, in the event of its being carried into the House of Representatives. Although there is but little chance of any such thing, we subjoin the political complexion of that body, by States—premising, what every one knows, that if no one candidate shall have a majority of *all* the Electoral votes, *one* of the *three* highest candidates voted for by the People shall be selected by the House of Representatives—each State casting but one vote:

Loco.	*Whig.*	*Tied.*
Maine,	Vermont,	N. Hampshire,
Virginia,	Massachusetts,	Rhode Island,
S. Carolina,	Connecticut,	Georgia—6.
Alabama,	New York,	
Mississippi,	Pennsylvania,	
Louisiana,	New Jersey,	
Texas,	Delaware,	
Arkansas,	Maryland,	
Missouri,	N. Carolina,	
Tennessee,	Florida,	
Indiana,	Ohio,	
Illinois,	Kentucky—12.	
Michigan,		
Wisconsin,		
Iowa—15.		

There are not Barnburners enough in any of the Locofoco States to affect the vote for Cass. So that, if the People do not elect a President, the Baltimore nominee will be very likely to have clear sailing in Congress.—*Albany Journal.*

☞ We find the above statement going the rounds of the Federal papers. The leaders of that party are becoming alarmed least the election of a President may devolve upon the House of Representatives! It was only a few weeks since that these same politicians spoke with the utmost confidence of the election of Gen. Taylor by a tremendous majority; and now they are calling upon their scattered and dismayed party to rally to the support of Taylor, in order to prevent the election going into the House!! We apprehend that the federalists will have no difficulty on that score. There is not the slightest ground for supposing that the people will not elect a President and Vice President. Gen. Taylor will be permitted to remain on his cotton plantation in Louisiana, to oversee his TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SLAVES; and Millard Fillmore will not be disturbed in his abolition reveries in the State of New York.

Mutiny in the Whig Camp!

☞ By way of showing the spirit among the Southern Whigs, producing the disastrous losses which Federalism has sustained in North Carolina, we extract from the Richmond Enquirer, the following card refused to be published by the Taylor papers of that city. It speaks an unmistakeable language:

For the Morning Post.

MR. HARPER: Sir—In the Union of the 8th inst., I find the card of Acting Paymaster Gen Larned, herewith enclosed, which please publish for the information of volunteers and others:

Very respectfully, G.

"CAUTION TO THE SOLDIERS."

"*To the Editor of the Union:*

"SIR: Will you do me the favor to publish the following notice, for the benefit of all concerned?

Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.,
BENJ. F. FARNED, Acting P. M. G."

"The Paymaster General is rapidly preparing rolls, and will send paymasters into the several States; and for the convenience of claimants, as far as practicable, to the places of company enrollment, for the payment of the three months extra pay authorized by the Act of Congress of the 19th of July, 1848, to all volunteers who have served in the war with Mexico, and have been honorably discharged, and to the heirs of such as have died in the service.

"It is earnestly recommended to all, not to sacrifice their claims, the Department being determined to settle the claims without delay, and secure to the claimants the full benefits of the law. The regulations governing the Department in the payment of this gratuity, are in preparation, and will be published and sent to the different States, for the information of all interested."

☞ We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that the Treasurer's office of the Little Miama Rail Road, was forcibly entered by burglars, on Saturday night last, and the sum of $3,000 stolen. The daring scoundrels had not been discovered at our latest dates.

Who is General Cass?

The man who, with a single dash of the pen, defeated the five greatest European powers.

The man who asserted successfully the freedom of the seas, against the grasping hand of England.

The man who first set hostile foot on British territory in the war of 1812.

The man who received the confidence of Jefferson, at the early age of 24 years.

The man whose character and good conduct, every Democratic President from Jefferson to the present day, officially endorsed.

The man who sat for years in the cabinet of Andrew Jackson, the co-worker of that great patriot in the cause of republicanism.

The man who has invariably contended during the war, for his country, her honor and rights.

The man who will, if elected President, oppose by every constitutional means, every attempt of a foreign power to plant their colonies upon the western continent.

The man whom the monarchs of Europe fear, and the oppressed people of Europe love.

The man who is destined to lead the Democratic party to an old fashioned Jackson victory. Such is Lewis Cass.—*Sunbeam.*

A Delegate to the Buffalo Convention.

THE N. Y. True Sun says:

"Samuel R. Ward, who is sent as a delegate from Courtland county to the Buffalo Convention, is a colored man of the very darkest kind—as black as the ace of spades—but is withal a very intelligent and respectable person, and one who will not allow his claims to a seat to be set aside with impunity. We apprehend the occurrence of an amusing scene when he presents his credentials."

Filial Obedience.

They say that John Van Buren is getting very impudent to his pops, and that on one occasion they were both riding in a close carriage together, and Matty remonstrated with John for smoking a long Havana, with the fumes of which the former was nearly suffocated. John told his dad if he did not like it, to get outside and ride with the driver.

A. TRAVELLER.—The Chicago Democrat notices the arrival in that city of the canal boat John Drew, *from the New York*. It came up the Hudson river and Erie canal to Buffalo—from Buffalo to Erie through the lake—from Erie to Pittsburgh by canal—from Pittsburgh down the Ohio to the Mississippi—up the Mississippi to the Illinois—up the Illinois to the canal, and down the canal to Chicago—thus making an inland voyage of about two-thirds of the distance from this country to Europe.

☞ CHILLS AND FEVER.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of intermittent fever, because they excel all others in ridding the body of those morbid humors which are the cause, not only of all kinds of fevers, but of every malady incident to man. Fear of fever of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the most obstinate case of chills and fever; at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified that fever and ague, or disease in any form, will be absolutely impossible.

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

Remember, also, that Messrs. Feuchtwanger & Co., of New York; Jas. S. Glascoe & Co., of Cincinnati; and J. H. Wilder & Co., of Louisville, are our agents for the Western country, 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 THOMPSON, 156 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is sole agent for this city, by whom dealers can be supplied at the wholesale rate. aug12

☞ THE GREAT REMEDY.—The Oleosaccharum, 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. A remedy for Cholera Morbus, it acts with a certainty and promptitude, and effectually as this Balsam. A large proportion of the diseases of the United States are those arising from the Liver, Throat, Liver, or Stomach, and for such this medicine is peculiarly adapted. The proprietor defies the world to produce a single instance where the proprietor and manufacturer, would urge upon all the necessity of procuring the Genuine, and not be put off with any *imitation* of it, or with any other medicine. He would deprecate imitation, that the unprincipled unblushingly attempt to palm off their worthless mixtures, hoping to share in the advantages of the proprietor's labors and expenditures, when they have not the energy or ability to get up and establish any thing themselves.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, No. 89 Liberty street, head of Wood, Pittsburgh. jy11

☞ Goodson & Clark, of Bellevue, Ohio, November 23d, 1846, sent a letter to Dr. G. 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 medical men 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. jy14

LAST WEEK OF
HUDSON'S PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER!
AT PHILIO HALL

THE proprietor of this great Picture of the North River, (on his way to the eastern cities,) will exhibit his Panorama at the above Hall, for

ONE WEEK MORE.

Commencing on Monday evening, August 14th, and to continue every evening during the week.

It is painted on 12,000 feet of canvass, and represents with wonderful accuracy, every city, town, and landing, (on both sides,) from New York Bay to the mouth of the Mohawk River, constituting one of the largest and most beautiful Panoramas in the world.

☞ Admission to only 25 cents. Children half price.

☞ Tickets to be had at the principal Hotels, and at the door.

☞ Doors open at 7½; Panorama to commence moving at 8½ o'clock, precisely. aug14-6t

☞ We stated advisedly that the *two hundred and sixty* names to the call for the Free Soil meeting in this county, but *twenty-two* were Democrats. We believe we were rather too liberal in conceding so many. But if there was any mistake in our count, it can be shown, we presume, without great difficulty.

We say to our friends in the State—all is fair in the west. The Democratic party of Beaver county is sound and reliable.—*Beaver Star.*

Citizens of Beaver county, with whom we have conversed, fully confirm the above statement of Dr. BARKER, of the Star. The "Free Soil" movement will have a similar effect in other parts of Pennsylvania; and, indeed, the nominees of the Buffalo Convention will take so many Whig votes, in this State, from Gen. Taylor, as to make it certain that Gen. Cass will receive altogether the largest Democratic majority ever given in Pennsylvania! Why don't Gen. Taylor resign?

Major Noah.

This veteran of the press manifests the same spirit and vivacity in his editorials that he did five and twenty years ago. He has usually over his editorial head about a quarter of a column of answers "to correspondents," many of which are quite spicy. Here is one of them:

"Clarissa H. begs to know our age. How is it that the ladies take a greater interest in the fate of old fellows than they do of young? We have no particular objection to telling our age. We are ten years younger than Mr. Ritchie, of the Washington Union, and he is the most sprightly, active, and extraordinary man of his years in the country. We are younger than Mr. Van Buren, who has not yet arrived at the years of discretion."

HORRIBLE.—To see women with infants in their arms gathering around the mangled corse of a man who has died a violent death. Such a scene was presented on the wharf on Saturday.

LOCAL MATTERS.

MAN SHOT BY A WATCHMAN—DEATH BY THE SHOT OR DROWNING—ARREST OF THE WATCHMAN.—There was quite an excitement in the city, on Saturday morning, caused by the report of a man having been shot by Mankey, of the Night Police. The body of a man was picked out of the river, near the Point, the face being horribly mutilated and covered with blood. He was a large man, and appeared to be tolerably well dressed.

As soon as possible, the Coroner summoned a Jury, who proceeded with the investigation.

Dr. Armstrong was called to make an examination of the wound, and then, under bath, made the following statement: "On the right side of the face, about an inch from the angle of the mouth, I found a hard substance supposed to be a slug, which passed backwards and upwards, rupturing vessels in its course. From the appearance, it is presumed that it entered the base of the brain, which was sufficient to produce death, and did so produce death in this case, in my opinion."

Mr. S. G. Robinson was the next witness examined; who stated, in substance, that about the latter part of July the deceased came to this city, and gave his name as White. He was destitute of money; and stated that he was in search of a half brother, whom he believed to be in this country somewhere, and who was a Methodist Preacher.—He had a note from the Rev. Hunter, giving some information about him. Said he did not want to find him, however, as they had a large estate in the old country, which would fall to him, (deceased,) if his brother could not be found. Deceased looked like a dissipated man, but was not drunk when I heard him speak. He was an Irishman.

J. M. White was sworn, and stated that the deceased went by the name of White, and claimed to be a relative of witness—a second cousin. Have known him about three weeks. Believe him to be a relation of mine; but never heard of him before.

A son of the deceased was next brought in, and sworn. When asked for his name he said:—I can't tell what my right name is; I have always called myself Allen, and never heard of being White before." He went on with the following statement. "My father (the deceased) belonged to the Inneskillen Dragoons,—was an officer—and deserted. I believe he changed his name when he deserted, and we have been known as Allen ever since. He has been in this country about three weeks—we came with him. I have a brother here."

It appeared that the deceased deserted his Regiment on account of some difficulty about promotion.

An officer arrived from the Mayor's office to say that it was not deemed prudent to let watchman Mankey leave for the purpose of being examined before the Jury, on account of the excited state of feeling against him. At the suggestion of the Coroner the Jury proceeded to the Mayor's office, when

Francis Mankey made the following statement:

I was at the Lamp Post, corner of Liberty and Water, this morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock; saw deceased coming up Water street; he went up Liberty, and went to a door and stood on a door-step, and looked around. I went over to where he was, and he left; I followed and asked: "Where are you going so early?" He replied: "Up street." "Wasn't you standing at that door?" He did not answer. I again asked:—"What business had you at that door?" He made no answer, and then turned and ran down Liberty as hard as he could. I suspected him and ran after him. He turned round the corner of Water street, when I caught him. He still said nothing to me, and broke loose from me. Some country men were near, when I asked for assistance, but did not give it, when they left; the deceased fled from me—down Water street, and I after him. I cried "stop or I'll shoot you." He said, "Shoot away." I did fire one barrel. I caught him again above the mouth of Penn street. He knocked me down and kicked me several times; but I started after him again and caught him; but soon again he broke loose, and ran into the river, when I fired a second time. Did not go into the river. I remained there about half an hour. Several watchmen were with me—we thought the Ferry boat had taken him on board. Didn't know that I had hit him. Didn't want to shoot him, only to scare him. One barrel had shot, the other a slug—I fired the shot first, the slug afterwards. I arrested this same man near the same place about two weeks ago, on suspicion that he was a thief.

After considerable discussion, the Jury agreed upon a verdict based upon the statement of the watchman, which was all the testimony in relation to the transaction that was elicited.

Manky was ordered to be arrested by the Coroner, to answer the charge of homicide.; and he is now in prison, but will no doubt be brought out to-day on a writ of Habeas corpus.

The deceased was buried at the expense of the County, as the sons declared that they were destitute. He was a puddler; and had worked for Woods. No money was found upon his person; nor any article that would induce a suspicion that he was a bad man. The object of his being out at so late (or early) an hour, will probably remain a mystery forever, as there appears to be no witnesses except the watchman, on either side.

There will be a meeting of the Factory Operatives at 9 o'clock, this morning, at the north end of the upper Bridge. Another will be held at the Allegheny Market House to-night.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Richardson held two Inquests Saturday morning.

The first was upon the body of *Shipley R. H. Barker*, (son of Joseph Barker, of the Fifth ward,) who was killed by the discharge of a gun in the hands of a young man named Jones. The result of the investigation proved that the affair was entirely accidental. The witnesses made in substance the following statement:—A party of young men had been out fishing and gunning, and camped out near Jack's run, on the Ohio river. At about 11 o'clock, on Friday evening, Barker proposed that the party should leave their lines and "play soldier" for awhile. They went on the bank, and organized in military fashion, and proceeded to go through the exercises. The boy Jones took the part of a "deserter," and the company was ordered to charge upon him. He and Barker got into a sham combat, Jones having a loaded gun, which Barker struck several times with a stick. By some means it was discharged, and the lod (shot) entered Barker's breast, killing him almost instantly—he only said "*I'm shot!*" The body was brought up.

The funeral will take place at 8 o'clock this morning.

PICKING POCKETS, OR SOMETHING LIKE IT.—On Friday night a young lad made information before Mayor Adams against a very honest looking man for attempting to pick his pockets in Davis' Auction store. After a careful hearing of both sides, the complainant concluded that as he had lost nothing, it might be best to drop the matter, and the prisoner was discharged, with a reprimand about imprudence. He may not again be caught in such a scrape.

LARCENY.—On Thursday afternoon, four negroes went into a house kept by Mrs. Collier, on Ohio st., Allegheny, and called for some ale. While the woman was in the cellar, the negroes entered the back room, and took from the table a work box containing about $15. They made their escape, and have not yet been found.

☞ A very genteel young man, who contemplates matrimony, is anxious to know the meaning of the new article of dress now being introduced by some of the ladies, which he calls a roundabout. He fears that it is indicative of a desire on their part to put on another indispensible article of male apparel. How is this?

☞ The Serenaders have left for the east.

DESERTION AND BIGAMY.—One of the deserters noticed last Thursday, is named Webster, and is from Philadelphia, where he has a wife. The Dispatch says:

"He was married to Elizabeth Yeager, by Esq. Chambers, a few weeks ago—and soon after enlisted in the army, but (when recruits were shipped,) found it convenient to be too late for the boat, and returned to the rendezvous, was complained of as a deserter, arrested when drunk, and sent to the "hill" to cool off.

On his person was found a certificate that he had been discharged from enlistment in Philadelphia, on a habeas corpus, on the ground of minority. He alleges that he will get discharged in a similar manner, in this city.

A woman whom he had married in Philadelphia, came here a few days ago, to prosecute him for bigamy, but returned home upon being informed (by some wise "squire,") that she could not punish him, because he had enlisted in the United States service. We understand that he will yet be brought to justice."

BENCH WARRANT.—John Bradley, alias John B. Sath, was arrested by Hague, on Saturday morning, and committed to prison on a bench warrant from the Court of Quarter Sessions. The case was tried at the April term. It was "a cross firing gambling case," that we never did understand; and don't care much if we never do.

By the President of the United States:

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of IOWA, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at Iowa City, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line, and West of the fifth principal meridian.

Township eighty, of range fourteen.
Townships seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, and eighty, of range fifteen.
Townships seventy-six and eighty, of range sixteen.
Township eighty, of range seventeen.
Township eighty, of range eighteen.
Sections two, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-six, and twenty-eight; the south half of the south-west quarter, and the south half of the south-east quarter of twenty-nine; Sections thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty-four; the south half of the south-west quarter, and the south half of the south-east quarter of township thirty-five, and Section thirty-six, in Township seventy-six; the north half of the north-east quarter of Section one, and all the even numbered Sections, (except Section sixteen,) in Township seventy-seven; Townships seventy-eight (except the west half and south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of Section nineteen), the south half of section twenty-one, and the south half of the north-west quarter and south half of the north-east quarter of the same Section; Sections thirty-one and thirty-three; and the south-west quarter; and south half of the south-east quarter of Section thirty-five,) seventy-nine, eighty and eighty-one, of range twenty.

At the same place, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line, and West of the fifth principal meridian.

Township seventy-six, (except the north half, the north half of the south-east quarter, and the north half of the south-west quarter of Section one; the south half of the quarter of Section one; the south half of the north-west quarter, and the south half, and all the even numbered Sections (except Section sixteen,) in Township seventy-seven; all the even numbered Sections, (except section sixteen,) in Township seventy-eight; and Sections two, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen, the south half and north-west quarter, and the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section eleven, in the same Township; and north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of Section eleven, in the same Township; and Township seventy-nine (except Section thirty-one) eighty and eighty-one, of range twenty-two.

Township seventy-six; Sections two, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen, the south half, the south half of the north-west quarter, and the south-east quarter, and the north-east quarter of Section seventeen, Sections eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, the south-west quarter, the south half and north-east quarter of the north-west quarter, and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of Section twenty-one; Sections twenty-seven, twenty-four, and twenty-six, the south half, and the south half of the north-west quarter of twenty-seven, Sections twenty-eight to thirty-four inclusive, Section thirty-five, (except the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter,) and Section thirty-six in Township seventy-seven; all the even numbered Sections, (except section sixteen,) in Township seventy-eight; Sections one to fifteen inclusive, the north half of the south-west quarter, and the north half of the south-east quarter; of seventeen, Sections eighteen and twenty; the north half of the north west quarter, and the north half of the north-east quarter, and the north half of the south-west quarter, and the north half of the south-east quarter, and the north half of the south-east quarter, and the north half of the south-west quarter, and the north half of the south-east quarter, and the north half of the south-west quarter of twenty-two, the west half and south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of twenty-three: Sections twenty-four and twenty-five, (except the north half of the north-east quarter, and north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of the latter,) and Sections twenty-six to thirty-six inclusive, in Township seventy-eight; all the even numbered Sections, (except Section sixteen,) in Township seventy-nine; Sections one to six inclusive, the north half, the north half of the south-east quarter, and the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of seven, Sections eight to fourteen inclusive, the north half, the north-west quarter and south half of the north-east quarter of fifteen, and Sections eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-four, and thirty-six, in Township seventy-eight; and Townships seventy-nine, eighty and eighty-one, of range twenty-one.

At the same place, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line, and West of the fifth principal meridian.

Sections one and two, the north-east quarter, and the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of Section four, six, eight, ten and twelve, the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of thirteen, and Sections fourteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-four, and thirty-six, in Township seventy-two; of range thirteen.

All the even numbered sections (except section sixteen), in Township seventy-two, all the even numbered sections (except section sixteen,) in Township seventy-three, and Sections one, three, eleven and thirteen, in the same township, of range fourteen.

Sections two, four and six, the south-west quarter and the south half of the south-east quarter of seven, Sections eight, ten, twelve and fourteen, the south half and north-west quarter, and the west half and south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of seventeen, and Sections eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-two (except the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter,) twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, (except the north half of the north-east quarter