The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1848.

Enthusiastic Rally of the Democracy at Elizabeth—The Glorious Prospects in old Allegheny.

On Friday, the Spartan Democracy of Elizabeth and vicinity, held a meeting, which, in point of numbers and enthusiasm, far surpassed any political gathering ever witnessed at that beautiful village. This is the opinion of the "oldest inhabitants" of that place, both Whigs and Democrats. The staunch and honest republican farmers of the neighborhood, turned out in their strength, to hear the speeches of the candidates. The town was alive with excitement—the Democracy were in the highest spirits; and although the "Whig" party are largely in the majority in both borough and township, there was not one of them disposed to give utterance to an expression, by which a stranger would be led to know such a class of politicians existed there! The whig leaders were perfectly overwhelmed and taken by surprise! Because their own meeting the day previous was a *miserable failure*, they flattered themselves with the belief that the Democratic meeting would turn out a failure also! Vain delusion! The funeral orations pronounced by "Mournful Moses" over the dead body of the *late* "whig" party, have about as much influence in arousing that party into life and animation as a wet blanket! while the powerful, eloquent and humorous speeches of the talented, warm-hearted, whole souled BLACK, bring out the great masses wherever he goes. Such is the difference between the candidates of the Federal and Democratic parties.

The fine little steamer ARROW, Capt. Nelson, was chartered to convey the CASS and Butler Glee Club, to Elizabeth, together with such Democrats as felt inclined to go up. A considerable number of Democrats were on board. The Club enlivened the passengers with many of their favorite songs, and as the boat passed through the locks, and along the shore, wherever a crowd of people was collected, whether large or small, the hills around were made to echo with the loud and joyous shouts of the people for CASS, BUTLER, LONGSTRETH and BLACK! Every person along the river appeared to be full of real honest Democratic enthusiasm—that kind of enthusiasm which leaps and gushes from the heart, free as the mountain breeze, and pure as the sparkling brook.

When the Arrow arrived at Elizabeth, a large number of Democrats were assembled on the wharf, to receive those on board, and escort them to the place of meeting. Three hearty cheers were given by those on shore, which were responded to with great unanimity by the Democrats on board. A procession was formed, and marched to the ground selected for speaking, under the shade of two large Locust trees, on Water street. An adjournment then took place until after dinner.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the meeting assembled, pursuant to adjournment, when the following officers were elected, viz:

President—Col. JAMES SCOTT.

Vice President—Dr. JAMES POWER, Col. JESSE SILL and Gen. JONATHAN LARGE.

Secretary—BENJAMIN WILSON, Esq.

THOMAS HOWARD, Esq., formerly a distiguished leader of the Native Americans, in the city,—but who has recently joined the great, victorious Democratic army—was then introduced to the meeting.—Mr. H. prefaced his remarks by stating that when he last had the honor of addressing the citizens of Elizabeth, he appeared before them as an advocate of Nativism;—but he had since then discovered the "error of his ways;" and believing that the measures of the Democratic party were the only honest and safe principles upon which the Government should be based and administered, he could not hesitate any longer as to the proper course to persue. He will henceforward, he remarked, use all the efforts in his power, to insure the triumphant success of the Democratic party. Mr. HOWARD then entered at length upon a review of the course pursued by the leaders of the *late* "Whig" party in nominating Gen ZACHARY TAYLOR, as their candidate for the Presidency—a man who has neither the independence or frankness to tell the American People what his opinions are upon the great question which divide the parties of the day. Mr. H. declared that the Whig party had no longer an existence—it is a mere nonentity, without any more substance or reality than the dreamy vision of Macbeth! The remarks of Mr. H. were listened to with marked attention, and were frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic applause.

JOHN S. HAMILTON, Esq., one of the candidates on the Democratic Assembly ticket, was next introduced to the meeting. Mr. H. was a member of the Duquesne Grays, and fought bravely in the war with Mexico. His speech was eloquent and beautiful, and was received with the highest satisfaction by the large and attentive audience. This is the first speech we ever had the pleasure of hearing from Mr. Hamilton, and it certainly pleased us very much. He is a young gentleman of much promise, and we have no doubt that with close application he is destined to run a brilliant professional career.

At this stage of the proceedings, the steamer Louis M'Lane landed at the wharf, having on board Judge LONGSTRETH, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and at present a member of the Board of Canal Commissioners. A committee, as per previous arrangement, waited upon the Judge, and requested him to honor the meeting with his presence. He declined in the most positive manner, assuring the committee that his visit to the west was on business altogether, and had no connection, in the remotest manner, with politics. Under any other circumstances, he said, it would afford him the greatest pleasure to meet and converse with his Democratic friends. But no excuse would be listened to, and no apology received, by the Democrats around him, whose number by this time became very large. They absolutely took possession of him, *et et armis*, as the lawyers say, and carried him off captive, amidst the most deafening applause! Upon arriving at the stand Col. BLACK introduced Judge LONGSTRETH, (the next Governor of Pennsylvania, not *by accident*, but by the overwhelming voice of the people,) to the meeting. Nine long, loud and hearty cheers, such as Democrats only know how to give, made the welkin ring. The presence of the honest, old farmer of Monigomery county afforded the greatest satisfaction to the farmers of Elizabeth; and we are certain that his frank and open manners; his plain, republican, unostentatious appearance; his great store of practical common sense, and his exalted moral worth,—all contributed to make him hosts of friends and admirers, among the whigs as well as Democrats, on that occasion.

Col. BLACK having apologized for the appearance of Judge LONGSTRETH, under the circumstances stated above, proceeded to address the meeting, for upwards of an hour, in a strain of the most impassioned eloquence we ever listened to. His speech was one continued stream of truth, sarcasm and humor. His audience were kept in the most perfect good humor; and whether he was "grave or gay, lively or severe," the heartiest applause was sure to succeed the close of every sentence! He alluded particularly to the unfounded charge of the Whig papers, that he had spoken disrespectfully of Gen. TAYLOR, in his Philadelphia speech, and read that portion of said speech which had been pointed out by those presses as containing the objectionable words. Col. B. repeated what he had said in Philadelphia, and declared his belief that notwithstanding Gen. Taylor was a brave and honest man, he was totally unfit to fill the high and responsible trust of President of twenty millions of freemen. The Col. then read an extract from a speech delivered a few days since, by the Hon. Daniel Webster—the "God-like Daniel"—before the citizens of Marshfield, MASS., wherein that distinguished leader of Massachusetts federalism said:

"Gen. Taylor is a military man, *and a military man merely.* He has no training in civil affairs; he has performed no functions of civil character under the constitution of his country, he has been known by his brilliant achievements at the head of the army. Now, the whigs of Massachusetts, *and I among them*, are of opinion that it was not *wise or discreet* to go to the army for the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. It is the *first instance* in our history in which any man of a mere military character has been proposed for that high office."

Col. BLACK appealed to the good sense of the audience to say if his speech was not infinitely by more respectful in its tone towards Gen. Taylor than that of Mr. Webster.

We shall not attempt, at present, to write out a report of Col. Black's remarks, but may do so hereafter, when we have room and leisure. That his speech made him hosts of new friends at Elizabeth, was admitted on all hands. Indeed one gentleman who heard the Colonel—a young man of intelligence, who had heretofore voted with the "whig" party,—declared to us that he would henceforward vote the Democratic ticket!

GEORGE W. LAYNG, Esq. was next introduced to the meeting, and by particular desire, made a few remarks in relation to the origin of the veto. He showed conclusively and to the entire satisfaction of his audience that the exercise of that power by the President, was necessary sometimes for the safety and welfare of the people. This power had wisely been conferred upon the Executive by the patriots who framed the constitution of the country, and any attempt to prevent its exercise, was a direct and palpable reflection upon the fathers of the Republic. Mr. L. stated that the veto had never yet been exercised but when it was necessary, and in every instance it has been triumphantly sustained by the people. He alluded briefly, but beautifully, to the candidates presented by the different parties. His remarks in reference to Judge Longstreth and Col. Black were very happy, and were received with shouts of applause.

After Mr. Layng concluded his remarks, the meeting adjourned until 6 o'clock, P. M., when it again assembled. As the ARROW started back before night, we were compelled to return to the city, without the pleasure of hearing the speakers who remained. We understand, however, that Messrs. Snowden, Mitchell, Whitesell and Shannon, delivered themselves in their usual happy and eloquent style.

This Elizabeth meeting will long be remembered by both Whigs and Democrats. It animated and cheered up our friends in that strong whig hold, and sent terror and dismay in the already discomfited ranks of Taylorism.

We cannot close this hastily written and imperfect sketch of the meeting in Elizabeth, without tendering the thanks—the heartfelt thanks—of the Pittsburgh delegation, for the kindness extended to them by the good citizens of that borough.

Gen. Cass and Slavery.

The Federal-Whig-No-Party-Taylorites, in the South, try to make the People believe, that Gen. Cass is a full-blooded Abolitionist; while their adjuncts at the North, and elsewhere, try to prove him a friend of Slavery. Let him speak for himself. In his justly celebrated letter on the right of search, may be found the following sentiments:—

"We are no slaveholder.... We never have been WE NEVER SHALL BE. We *deprecate its existence, in principle*, and pray for its abolition everywhere; where this can be effected justly and peacably."

Almost the united sentiments of the country is the same as that of Gen. Cass. There is scarcely a single Statesman of the Union, who will not say that he deprecates its existence, and that he prays for its abolition. The only ground of difficulty has been raised by the vile emissaries of England, or their no less culpable dupes in our own country, who, by their fanatical movements, have been for years, more tightly riveting the bonds of slavery.

Didn't I tell you so!"

We have long and often asserted, that, on the eve of every Presidential election, for many years past, the principal manufacturing companies, in different parts of the country, made it a rule to suspend operations in their establishments, in order to produce an influence among the People, unfavorable to the Democratic party. For two or three months past, there has been presented to us pretty strong indications of a similar game being about to be played this year. We see it stated in an eastern paper, that "the proprietors of the large woollen factory in Ware village, Mass., are stopping their looms. They are to shut down as soon as they have worked up the raw material now on hand. "Give us," said one of the proprietors, "the Tariff of 1842, and we will start every machine again in six months."

The New York Convention.

This body met at noon on the 6th. The Hon. S. Beardsley, of Oneida, presided, together with the usual number of vice presidents and secretaries.

On motion, the convention proceeded to ballot for candidates for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Canal Commissioner, with the following result:—For Governor: Walworth, 33; Pratt, 23; Dronson, 3. For Lieut. Governor: O'Connor, 83; Clinton, 16; Baldwin, 5; Dayton, 6; Scattering, 3.

Finally the nomination of Chancellor Walworth for Governor, and Charles O'Connor for Lieut. Governor, were made unanimously.

The proceedings of the convention were marked with great decorum. All the counties in the State were represented except Franklin.

Book Trade Sale.

We learn, from the New York papers, that the Trade Sale of Books in that city, which ended in the week before last, was a very large and profitable one; and that the sales amounted to about $250,000. We are much pleased to hear this; as the Book Trade is one which we have been often told, within the last eighteen months, was completely prostrated, by the Tariff of 1846; and we were led to think that the business must have been seriously affected, from the extremely low prices at which British Books have been sold, within that time. The *fact* above stated shows, however, that if the British companies *can* manufacture cheaply, it takes but a short time for our citizens to "go ahead" of them, even at that!

Removal of Barnburners.

The presses in the interest of this faction; and the Federal presses generally, are finding fault with the President for having removed B. F. Butler, from the office of District Attorney in New York; but are they not grossly ignorant of *the fact*, that this is a course most positively sanctioned by Mr. JEFFERSON himself? Gen. Washington, too, though in political sentiment a Federalist, declared that appointing to office, or retaining in office, men whose political principles were inimical to the government, was perpetrating *moral treason against the Constitution!* We think that our worthy Chief Magistrate, would greatly endear himself to the Democratic party, if he were to make a clean sweep, from every Department, of the enemies of our Government.

The Barnburners.

It is said that "Poverty makes strange bed-fellows;" but never did that dread tyrant force together, men, whose whole past life has been less congenial, in politics, than the standard-bearers of the "Free Soil" faction. CHARLES F. ADAMS, their candidate for the Vice Presidency, in 1844, wrote thus of MARTIN VAN BUREN, their candidate for the Presidency:

"The principles of liberty are never safe in the hands of men who make a trade of public affairs. Mr. Van Buren must be judged by his preceding course, taken as whole, and from that let no man delude himself with the belief that he is fixed to any thing but his own interest."

These Whigs.

From the Recruit.

To go upon their battle-ground, and hear one make a speech,
Reminds one of the sick old man who cried to get a leech.

A leech was brought—it scarch'd for place to suitable nourishment,
But, like these Whigs who pawl so loud, it all its time did waste;
In snake-like style it crawl'd about, the man with hope fed-feed,
But each attempt it made to seize, it failed him to bleed;
'Till in a rage, the old man flew, and bit his own hot skin,
To show the leech, without its aid, he would the battle win.
But from the bite his health grew worse—he fainted, and then died;
And ever after that his friends a leech's worth denied.
So 'gainst themselves these Whigs have turn'd, and dropp'd their olden chief,
For, like the leech, he could not give the long wish'd for relief;
They've driven off that good old man, who nerv'd them with his voice,
And bit themselves, by making "Zach" the leader of their choice.
In time they'll find that *he won't do*, and, like the man, they'll die,
Though they will struggle long and hard their new found cure to try;
Yet they will fail, and then you'll find, as defeat shall make them sigh,
That many, like the sick man's friend, will "Old Zack" worth deny.

From the Democratic Union.

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

Benjamin Longstreth, the grandfather of the Judge, lived at Phœnixville, Chester county, and was the proprietor of the Rolling Mill at that place. Being of a very benevolent disposition, and believing that the pestilence of the day was not contagious in one of the great yellow fevers of the last century, he visited Philadelphia several times to assist some of his friends there, and finally took the disease, sickened and died. His son Joseph was born and raised in Charleston, now Schuylkill township, Chester county, and moved to the city of Philadelphia, and entered into the dry good business, and died young in 1807. He left three sons, Thomas B. Morris, and William W. The second, MORRIS LONGSTRETH, was born in December 1800, and married a daughter of Abel John Cook, who was from Lancaster county, and of German descent, and a partner of the well known firm of WISTAR and Cook.

MORRIS following the example of his father and father-in-law, also commenced the dry goods business in Market street, with his brother in-law, Thos. Cook, and continued it either with him or Joseph Mather, until the great panic year of 1834, when he gradually withdrew from business, determining to retire to a farm and devote himself to the cultivation of the soil.

He was known to be in favor of the removal of the deposites and against the United States Bank; and in October 1836, he and John M. Read, ran as the Democratic candidates for Congress in the city of Philadelphia, against John Sargeant and John W. Toland, and received the full support of the Democratic party.

Having purchased a fine farm in the rich district of Whitemarsh, in Montgomery county, he retired to it and has become by perseverance and study an excellent practical farmer. He has improved the breed of cattle in that neighborhood at a very considerable expense to himself, and his farm furnishes the best evidence of his skill and industry as a tiller of the soil.

He was appointed an Associate Judge of his county, by Gov. Porter, and was re-appointed by Gov. Shunk. Last fall he ran as Canal Commissioner on the same ticket with Shunk, and was elected by over 17,000 majority.

Since his acceptance of the last office, he has been indefatigable in his attention to his duties. He has seen almost every part of the State and is acquainted with her most prominent citizens, and has carefully studied the interests and wants of every portion of it.

Such is our candidate for Governor. He is no lawyer, but a plain, sensible unpretending citizen, who has cultivated with great success a naturally sound and discriminating intellect. He is honest, firm and sagacious, attached from principle to the doctrines and measures of the Democratic party.—Of his election we have not the slightest doubt, and Pennsylvania will have in him a Governor worthy of the purest days of primitive Democracy.

It will always be So.

The Little Rock Whig, in mourning over the defeat of its party in Arkansas, says, "Thus far the election seems to have 'gone by contraries;' we have been beaten where we had every reason to look for success." And so it will be in the great contest for the Presidency. Your federal editors *lie*, or they "look for success" in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and about eighteen other States of the Union. They may be able to carry "old Zach" in about six! but that is the extent of their poll for him. Mark that!!

Highly Improbable.

The New York Sun says that there is a young lady residing in Coeymans's (county of Albany,) who eighteen months ago drank with water in the dark, a small snake, since which time her body has grown nearly as large as a barrel, and the physicians attending her say the snake is now about the size of a man's arm.

Pay and Rations.

The whigs complain of Gen. Cass, that he drew eight rations a day, while Governor of Michigan. Suppose he did: He worked hard for his money.

But look here! Gen. Taylor, while performing no duty—sitting at Baton Rouge and refusing to pay 10 cents postage, is now drawing, monthly pay $200 per month, and 19 rations per day for his own subsistence at 20 cents each, equal to $117 50 per month, eight rations per day for length of service, computed at $56 per month, and pay for four servants, $30 per month—total items a little over $15 per day, or $470 50 per month, or $5,627 per year.

Twenty-seven rations a day Gen. Taylor is now drawing. And he went resign! He thinks "a bird in the hand worth two in the bush!" A similar result was never before offered to the American people.

Twenty-seven rations a day, eight horses, four servants, and $200 pay per month, for being a candidate for President! Gen. Taylor thinks this all right. And yet it complains that Gen. Cass drew eight rations a day, while engaged in actual service!—*Nashville Union.*

Book Trade Sale.

MR. HERS OF THE UNION.—The Fredericksburg News, noticing the recent retirement of Mr. Heins, who has acquired a large fortune in that establishment, says that, in connection with Commodore Stockton, he has become the purchaser of the Bloomery Forge, in Spottsylvania, within eighteen miles of Fredericksburg. It learns that a war struck a few days since of incalculable value—so valuable that a large standing guard is employed to protect it against depredation.

The Interesting Variety of the Bible.

When the great Sam Johnson was asked why so many literary men were infidels, his reply was—"Because they are ignorant of the Bible." If the question was asked, why the lovers of general reading so often fail to acquaint themselves with the Sacred volume, one reason that may be assigned doubtless is, they are not aware of its interesting variety. This feature of the Bible is well illustrated by Mrs. Ellis, in the following elegant extract from her recent work entitled the "Poetry of Life,"

"With our established ideas of beauty, grace, pathos and sublimity, either concentrated in the minutest point, or extend to the widest range; we can derive from the Scriptures a fund of gratification not to be found in any memorial of the past or present time. From the worm that grovels in the dust beneath our feet, to the track of the leviathan in the foaming deep—from the moth that corrupts the secret treasure, to the eagle that soars above his eyrie in the cloud—from the wild ass in the desert to the lamb within the shepherd's fold—from the consuming locust to the cattle on a thousand hills—from the rose of Sharon to the cedar of Lebanon—from the clear crystal stream, gushing forth out of the flinty rock, to the wide waters of the deluge—from the barren wastes to the fruitful vineyard, and the land flowing with milk and honey—from the lonely path of the wanderer to the gathering of a mighty multitude—from the tear that falls in secret, to the din of battle and the shout of a triumphant host—from the solitary in the wilderness to the throne—from the mourner clad in his sackcloth, to the prince in the purple robe—from the gnawing of the worm that dieth not, to the seraphic vision of the blessed—from the still small voice, to the thunders of the Omnipotent—from the depths of hell, to the regions of eternal glory, there is no degree of beauty or deformity, no tendency to good or evil, no shade or darkness or gleam of light, which does not come within the cognizance of the Holy Scriptures; and therefore there is no expression or conception of mind that may not find a corresponding picture to delight for excellence that here may not meet with its full supply; and on condition of humanity excluded from the unlimited scope of adaptation and sympathy comprehended in the language and spirit of the Bible."

BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 90.]

AN ACT to surrender to the State of Indiana the Cumberland road in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the Cumberland road as lies within the State of Indiana, and all the interest of the United States in the same, together with all the timber, stone and other materials belonging to the United States, and produced for the purpose of being used in the construction of said road, and all the rights and privileges of every kind belonging to the United States, as connected with said road in said State, be, and the same are hereby, transferred and surrendered to the said State of Indiana.

APPROVED August 11, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 92.]

AN ACT for giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments, for the apprehension and delivery up of certain offenders.

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 there now exists, or hereafter may exist, any treaty or convention for extradition between the government of the United States, and any foreign government, it shall and may be lawful for any of the justices of the Supreme Court or judges of the several district courts of the United States—and the judges of the several State courts, and the commissioners authorized so to do by any of the courts of the United States, are hereby severally vested with power, jurisdiction and authority, upon complaint made under oath or affirmation, charging any person found within the limits of any State, district, or territory, with having committed within the jurisdiction of any such foreign government any of the crimes enumerated or provided for by any such treaty or convention—to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the person so charged, that he may be brought before such judge or commissioner, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if, on such hearing, the evidence may be deemed sufficient by him to sustain the charge, under the provisions of the proper treaty or convention, it shall be his duty to certify the same, together with a copy of all the testimony taken before him, to the Secretary of the State, that a warrant may issue upon the requisition of the proper authorities of such foreign government, for the surrender of such person, according to the stipulations of said treaty or convention; and it shall be the duty of said judge or commissioner to issue his warrant for the commitment of the person so charged to the proper gaol, there to remain until such surrender shall be made.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in every case of complaint as aforesaid, and of a hearing upon the return of the warrant of arrest, copies of the depositions upon which an original warrant in any such foreign country may have been granted, certified under the hands of the person or persons issuing such warrant, and attested upon the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depositions, may be received in evidence of the criminality of the persons apprehended.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, under his hand and seal of office, to order the person so committed to be delivered to such person or persons as shall be authorized, in the name and on the behalf of such foreign government, to be tried for the crime of which such person shall be accused, and such authority be delivered up accordingly; and it shall be lawful for the person or persons authorized, as aforesaid, to hold such person in custody, and to take him or her to the territories of such foreign government, pursuant to such treaty; and if the person so accused shall escape out of any custody to which he or she shall be committed, or to which he or she shall be delivered, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful to retake such person in the same manner as any person accused of any crime against the laws of force in that part of the United States to which he or she shall so escape may be retaken, on an escape.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That when any person who shall have been committed, or who shall have been delivered up pursuant to this act, or any such treaty, as aforesaid, to remain until delivered up in pursuance of requisition, as aforesaid, shall not be delivered up pursuant thereto, and conveyed out of the United States within two calender months after such commitment, over and above the time actually required to convey the prisoner from the gaol to which he or she may have been committed, by the readiest way, out of the United States, it shall, in every such case, be lawful for any judge of the United States, or of any State, upon application made to him by or on behalf of the person so committed, and upon proof made to him that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application has been given to the Secretary of State, to order the person so committed to be discharged out of custody, unless sufficient cause shall be shown to such judge why such discharge ought not to be ordered.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force during the existence of any treaty of extradition with any foreign government, and no longer.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the courts of the United States, or any of them, to authorize any person or persons to act as a commissioner or commissioners, under the provisions of this act; and the doings of such person or persons so authorized, in pursuance of any of the provisions aforesaid, shall be good and available to all intents and purposes whatever.

APPROVED August 12, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 93.]

AN ACT concerning the pay department of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Paymaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow any of the paymasters of the army, who shall have been employed in the payment of volunteers, during the late war in Mexico, such a commission, not exceeding one half of one per centum, on all sums disbursed by them, as aforesaid, so he shall deem a reasonable compensation for the risk and labor attending such service: *Provided,* That the said commission, to any one paymaster, shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum, from the commencement to the close of the war.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Paymaster General may, in his discretion, allow to any paymaster's clerk, in lieu of the pay now allowed by law, an annual salary of seven hundred dollars.

APPROVED August 12, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 94.]

AN ACT in relation to terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States in and for the district of New Jersey.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit court of the United States for the district of New Jersey, shall hereafter be held on the fourth Tuesdays of March and September, instead of the first days of April and October, as now by law; and that the district court of the United States for the district of New Jersey shall hereafter be held on the third Tuesdays of January, April, June, and September, instead of the second Tuesdays of March and September, and the third Tuesdays of May and November, as heretofore; and all writs, actions, appeals, recognizances, and proceedings whatever pending, or which may be pending in said courts, or returnable to the terms as they now exist, shall be continued, heard, tried, proceeded with, and disposed of by the said courts, in the same manner as might or ought to have been done, if the said courts had been held at the times heretofore directed by law.

APPROVED August 12, 1848.

A Jewel of a Woman.

Four years ago we were in possession of facilities for looking out upon a quiet, humble grave-yard, situated on the Sixth avenue. Early one morning a scanty funeral train visited the yard; a hasty burial service was pronounced over a plain coffin, the earth was speedily covered over the mortal remains enclosed therein, and the few mourners departed; all save one. That was a girl about thirteen years of age, who, casting herself upon the ground, could only sob, "my mother," until completely exhausted by the violence of her grief. She recovered, after a while, and disappeared; but the next morning she was at the spot, planting flowers there. Early every morning, for two years afterwards, that girl paid a visit to her parent's grave. In the season of flowers the mound bloomed like a garden, and in the winter its appearance was refreshed by several valuable little evergreens, and it was religiously kept cleared of all unsightly incumbrances.

One morning last week chance led us to the grave-yard, and the first object that met our eyes was the girl, now a blooming, marriageable maiden, kneeling over her mother's final resting place, and plucking away the weeds from among the beautiful petunias, zinnias, roses, etc., which beautify it. We are told by those who know, that rain or shine, cold or warm, that girl never failed once to make her daily pilgrimage to that sacred shrine since the morning of the burial. Happy parent, even in death to have given birth to such offspring. We hazard nothing in saying that the girl is a jewel among her sex, and that the man fortunate enough to wed her, will procure a *true* woman, than which the earth contains nothing superior. There are many imitations of the article; but this all hearts stirred by commendable impulses will acknowledge is the thing of all its purity. Few children remember their parents with more than common respect, while the latter live; how beautiful to cherish their memory and decorate their tombs with nature's rarest works when dead!—*N. Y. Mercury.*

KENTUCKY.—The Legislature elect stands as follows:

	Whig.	Dem.
Senate	27	11
House	64	36
	91	47

Crittenden's majority for Governor is reported official at 9,363.

LOCAL MATTERS.

BROUGHT BACK.—Officer Hague arrived on Saturday morning, having in custody Charles Walters, (formerly of the Bank Exchange, and more recently of the St. Clair House;) whom he found in Cincinnati. He was arrested on a charge prefered by Jacob Weaver, Liquor Merchant, for obtaining goods (liquor) under false pretences. Walters was given into the custody of the Sheriff, and on Saturday gave bail, and was discharged.

From all we can learn the charge against him will amount to nothing more than in a common case of debt. It may be that we have not been correctly informed as to all the particulars, but so far as the statements of those who know something of the transaction can be relied on, we can see nothing like swindling in it.

☞ The wharf looked a little like old times on Saturday; the times when low water boats were not built, and when the idea of building steamers that could run any place where it was a little damp was not dreamed of. There were three little boats taking in freight on the lower wharf; that was all. About a dozen keel boats were there, taking boxes, bales and barrels for Wheeling and other down river towns. The prices of Freights were pretty high, we must say; but perhaps before we go to press the waters may be going up, and then prices will tumble down.

There are a great many boats sticking fast between this and Captina, a *tight* place a few miles below Wheeling; but they will all get over, by lightening and hard work.

DAVID ANDERSON.—We some days ago noticed that this young man had been committed to jail on a charge of attempting to pick the pockets of a man who was lying under the effects of a disease. He got bail and was discharged from prison; and since called upon us to say that there was no truth in the charge. We know nothing about it, and really hope he may establish his innocence.

On Saturday, he was again picked up on a charge of obtaining two hats on false pretences. He gave bail for his appearance before the Mayor to have an investigation yesterday morning.

DECISIONS IN SUPREME COURT, AT PRESENT TERM.—Crane, use of Jewell vs. Reed. Opinion by Justice Rodgers—In Burns vs. Thornburg, 3, W. 75, it is ruled, that, to set off one judgment against another, is not a legal power, nor is its exercise demandable of right. It is discretionary, and the propriety of its exercise cannot be questioned on a writ of error. The writ of error, therefore, must be quashed.

Jewell vs. Reed: Opinion by Justice Rodgers—This was not a proceeding under Act of 21 March, 1806, and consequently judgment was irregular, it being taken after declaration filed, without notice or rule to plead. Judgment reversed, and *procedendo* awarded.

CINCINNATI FIREMEN.—The Delegation from the Firemen of Cincinnati, about fifty gentlemen, arrived here yesterday—but not on board the steamer Visitor, on which they started, but on foot. The Visitor grounded at White's Ripple, and the Firemen got ashore, with Engine and Reel, and marched up. The pieces were put in the Uncle Sam Engine House; and the boys were well entertained by Mr. M'Mahon, of the Emmet Hotel. The Parade will come off to-day, and the Ball to night.

We saw the Engine yesterday, it is indeed, a piece of city furniture—such as we have never before seen. The people of Cincinnati may well be proud of this specimen of their workmanship. It is constructed upon a plan differing materially from our Engines. We will not attempt to describe it—it can be seen to day.

☞ The wretched old negro whom we called "Calvin Edson," was in the Tombs on Saturday morning. He was found destitute. The woman who has been with him, is blamed for enticing him away from the Poor House. We understand it is the intention of the Guardians to send him back, and make an effort to keep him there; though he declares he would rather die than stay in such a place. Poor fellow! just as though life to him was of any value! His wife was put in prison, where she will be kept until he is disposed of.

It is stated that Col. Kinney, of Corpus Christi, is to be the leader of the Buffalo Hunt. Col. Kinney is a man of great wealth, and possesses an indomitable spirit of adventure.—*N. O. paper.*

☞ This Col. Kinney, is the H. L. Kinney who flourished in Pittsburgh some years ago. He built a steamboat (in company with Capt. Richard Phillips) which bore his name. He left for the South, became bankrupt, got into Texas, and has since became possessed of great wealth, as well as a reputation for courage.

A number of Merchants were at the Mayor's Office yesterday, examining the goods brought there on Monday, by officers Jones and Moody. None of them have been identified. If stolen at all, these goods were picked up in some other city. Such a medley of remnants, nutmegs, shoes, ribbons, baskets, spit boxes, bonnets, knives, trays, and fine goods of various descriptions, we have not seen this many a day.—*Gin. Eng.*

☞ Perhaps some Pittsburgh goods might be found in this pile. Several hundred dollars worth of goods stolen from stores and dwellings in this neighborhood, have not been recovered.

ROW AT THE OLD BRIDGE.—During the excitement caused by the firemen on Saturday, the boys of Pittsburgh and Allegheny met at the south end of the old bridge, where the long standing feud was renewed, and in battle both parties rallied. Stones were the only weapons used. Several persons were severely injured, among others, Mr. Thomas Smith, watchman on the bridge. Three or four of the belligerents have been arrested, and bound over to stand their trial on the charge of riot.

PETER DEVINE. This well known old vagrant was arrested on Saturday night in a house in Virgin alley, by officers Barr and Fitzmorris. He was charged with shooting at a man, whom he fortunately missed. He was committed. This is the third or fourth attempt that he has made to take life; but whether he commits these acts while in a sane state or not we cannot tell.

ROWS IN THE DIAMOND.—On Friday evening, several persons were compelled to leave the Diamond with their marketing, on account of the outrageous conduct of a crowd of boys—young fellows who are taking their first lessons in thieving! They stole a number of baskets of fruit, melons, &c. and what they could not eat they destroyed.

We mention this matter as a hint to the Police, to be more careful in their attentions to the market people.

☞ Mr. Longstreth was introduced to a great number of citizens of the county, on Saturday—Whigs and Barnburners, as well as Democrats, enjoyed a shake of the old man's hand very much.—Mr. L. is a fine looking gentleman, and will make a Governor, every inch of him. No one can object to him personally.

☞ A man was arrested on Saturday morning for buying butter for a retail store. He denied the act stoutly and positively; but the evidence was so strong that he was fined. He put down the money and left.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning, a stable was burned on Penn street, near Irwin. It is said to have been set on fire. No great loss was sustained by the owner. The industry of the firemen prevented a general conflagration.

☞ A man was arrested by Fox, on Saturday, for keeping a *Faro Bank*? The information was made by a person who had the evening before, lost about three hundred dollars, in a game of chance with the accused.

☞ Alderman Buchmaster, of the Second Ward, is going to make sad work with the oysters, some evening soon. The printers have all been his friends, and he is determined that they shall secure the first honors.

☞ Rockwell's Circus was in Wheeling last week.

☞ The members of the Club and Butler Glee Club, are requested to attend a meeting on Monday evening, at the Oregon House, at 7½ o'clock. By order,

F. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

☞ I. O. of O. F.—ANGERONA LODGE, No. 220, of the I. O. of O. F., meets at their Hall, corner of Fourth and Market streets, every Wednesday evening, at 8 past 7 o'clock precisely. By order,

JOSEPH S. M. YOUNG, Sec'y.

Visiting Brothers are hereby cautioned against visiting any of the Lodges meeting at the corner of Wood st. and Virgin alley, as the Angerona Lodge, No. 220, is the only legal working Lodge of Odd Fellows in this or Allegheny city. [aug28-tf

☞ Goodson & Clark, of Bellevue, Ohio, November 22d, 1846, sent a letter to Dr. G. O. Vaught, 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 had 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 family 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. 2 Liberty st., near Canal Basin. jy14

☞ Costiveness, headache, giddiness, pain in the side and breast, nausea and sickness, variable appetite, yellow or swarthy complexion, &c., are the usual symptoms of a disordered liver. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to remove the above complaints, because they expel from the body those morbid humors which are the cause, not only of all diseases of the liver, but of every malady incident to man. A single 25 cent box will in all cases give relief, and perseverance according to directions, will most assuredly drive every form of disease from the body.

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. Peuchtwanger & Co., of New York; Jas. S. Glascoe & Co., of Cincinnati, and J. B. Wilder & Co., of Louisville, are sort agents for this medicine, and we cannot guarantee the genuineness of any other than those so named.

The genuine is for sale at Dr. Wright's Principal Office, 169 Race street, Philadelphia; and by Joist Thompson, 166 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who is sole agent for this city, by whom dealers can be supplied at the wholesale rate. sep7

☞ LETTER FROM MATILDA L. DEVENPORT.—The following is an extract from a letter written to Dr. Clickener, by Matilda L. Devenport, of Philadelphia, who was cured of an Inflammatory Rheumatism, by the use of Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, after every other means had failed:

Dear Sir—It is with emotions of the greatest gratitude that I address you on this occasion; believe me, I speak the sentiments of my heart when I assure that through your agency I have been enabled to move in the land of the living. About six months since I was attacked with the inflammatory rheumatism, and consulted the best medical advice in the city. Bread medicine was given, and the utmost attention paid me, but all took no effect, and I thought I was doomed to linger out an existence made miserable by excessive pain. The physicians at last told me said that they had done all, and promised my speedy departure to the land of spirits. When they had given me over, so low had I become that it was impossible to stir a limb, without the greatest exertion, and even then my agonizing pain was at its times so painful, that friend and dear friend recommended to me the use of Clickener's Sugar Coated Vegetable Purgative Pills, stating, at the same time, that they, if anything, could afford relief. Being on the verge of despair, and ready to grasp at whatever promised relief, I commenced taking them according to directions. In six weeks pain, as it were, seem—my pains left me, my health was restored, and I become a new and different being. I am gradually gaining my strength, my appetite is good, and the disease is wholly driven from my system.

You are at liberty to publish this statement, if you wish, but I am so much rejoiced at my speedy recovery, that imperious duty demands an acknowledgement of the method of my cure.

"Believe me to be yours, truly and sincerely,

MATILDA L. DEVENPORT.

City of Philadelphia, ss:

Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, Recorder of the city of Philadelphia, the above named Matilda L. Devenport, who, on her solemn oath, deposes and says, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of her knowledge and belief. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 26th day of May, A. D. 1844.

RICHARD VAUX.

☞ Sold by WM. JACKSON, G