The Morning Post.

L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1848.

The Largest Journal in the West.

NEW AND CHEAP WEEKLY FAMILY PAPER.

THE PITTSBURGH
SATURDAY MORNING POST

DEVOTED TO

POLITICS, NEWS, LITERATURE, &c., &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ISSUE, about the first of October, 1848, the first number of a LARGE FAMILY PAPER, containing *more reading matter* than any weekly published West of the Mountains. Every department will be faithfully attended to, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the *Saturday Morning Post* one of the most instructive and acceptable newspaper ever issued in the Mississippi Valley.

In its POLITICAL DEPARTMENT the paper will aim to be the faithful and honest exponent of the Principles of the GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY—the People's Party—the Party of Progress, Honesty and Truth. We shall fearlessly expose the unrighteous doings of Federalism, in whatever guise it may present itself, or under whatever cognomen it may sail.

The NEWS DEPARTMENT will be the object of special care and attention. Every thing that is new, interesting and exciting, will be faithfully chronicled. The various lines of MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH being now completed from Pittsburgh to nearly every leading city in the Union, we shall be enabled to present our readers, up to the latest moment, a full digest of all the STIRRING EVENTS OF THE DAY.

In the LITERARY DEPARTMENT, we shall introduce an entire new feature into the columns of the Saturday Morning Post. At least *eight columns* of the paper each week will be devoted exclusively to *Tales, Poetry, Biography, History, Moral Essays, &c., &c.* In short, we shall aim to make the paper, in this respect, fully equal to the BEST LITERARY PAPERS of the East. We have now engaged several distinguished writers, who will regularly contribute ORIGINAL TALES AND POETRY, to the columns of the Saturday Morning Post.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—We shall furnish our readers each week with an extensive and accurate *REVIEW OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKET*, carefully made up from ACTUAL SALES, together with the markets of *Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, &c.*, received by Telegraph and other sources, up to the latest moment before going to press. The fluctuations in the Money Market, Prices of Stock, Exchange, &c. will also be carefully noted in each number.

PREMIUMS.

To encourage Western Talent, we shall pay a liberal compensation to any person who will furnish us with either Tales, Poetry or Essays, which shall be deemed worthy of publication by a Committee selected for that express purpose.

TERMS OF THE SATURDAY MORNING POST.

☞ In order to secure a large circulation, we shall offer our Mammoth Weekly to the public on terms heretofore unsurpassed by any paper in the West. To do this the CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adhered to:

For 1	copy, in advance,		$2.00
" 5	copies, "	"	8.00
" 10	"	"	15.00
" 20	"	"	25.00
" 50	"	"	50.00
" 100	"	"	80.00

CLUBBING!

To any person who will obtain the largest number of subscribers to the Saturday Morning Post, (not less than fifty) we shall present a copy of Shakspeare's Plays, splendidly bound, worth at least $5.00, besides a copy of the paper for one year. To the person who will procure the next largest number of subscribers, we shall present a beautiful edition of Lord Byron's Poems, worth at least $4.00, and a copy of the paper.

POST-MASTERS AND OTHERS,

To whom this Prospectus may be sent, are respectfully requested to act as Agents in procuring subscribers to the Saturday Morning Post. To the person who will procure 10 subscribers, we will forward one copy of the paper, and their exertions will otherwise be handsomely rewarded.

☞ Letters must be addressed (post paid) to

L. HARPER,
Editor and Proprietor of the Saturday Morning Post, Pittsburgh, Pa. September 18, 1848.

SOMETHING FOR WHIG DOUGHFACES!

☞ Gen. Taylor has RECENTLY invested ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN NEGROES, and therefore cannot be in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.—*Speech of Balie Payton, (whig) in La.*

Philadelphia Assembly Ticket.

Upon an examination of the list of candidates for the legislature in Philadelphia, we find on the Federal ticket, the name of CHARLES BIDDLE, and on that of the Democrats, the name of CHARLES J. BIDDLE, one of the brave spirits who served his country in the late war with Mexico.

Mass Meeting at Florence.

There is to be a mass meeting of the Democrats of Washington and Beaver counties, at Florence, to morrow, at *one o'clock, P. M.* Col. Samuel W. Black, G. W. Layog, and Col. M'Candless, of this city; N. P. Fetterman and Lewis Taylor, Esqrs. of Beaver; and Col. Wm. Hopkins and Wm. Montgomery, Esq., of Washington, are expected to be present and address the meeting.

Mr. Clay's last Letter.

The New York True Sun, says of this remarkable production, sent to the editor of the New York Express:—"It is said about the city that the stars in this letter as published, occupy the place of comments upon the action of the Philadelphia Convention: and a scorching exposure of the impudence and folly of asking the whig party proper to sustain Taylor, which made the editor and others who have been permitted to see the whole letter, "see stars" with a vengence. We do not know that this is true, yet if the supposed portion was not likely to injure the cause of Taylor, surely, stars—always suspicious—would not have been made to supply its place. We presume that, ungarbled, this missile from Clay, while it declines a nomination for the Presidency, at the same time demonstrates that Taylor is not the whig candidate, and has no claims on the whig party proper. Give us the whole letter, Mr. Express, if you dare."

Andy Stewart on Extra Charges.

We have advised our readers of the fact that, Andrew Stewart, of this State, who disgraces the office of Representative in Congress, has been consuming much of the People's money in efforts to make it appear that Gen. Cass has been an unworthy public servant, and is not entitled to the confidence of his countrymen. The Washington Union handles a portion of *Andy's* speech after this manner:—

Mr. Stewart states that "Gen. Cass received between $60,000 and $70,000 for sitting in his splendid mansion in the city of Detroit, enjoying his champagne with every luxury, and the society of his family and friends, while Gen. Taylor was enduring hardships on the frontier." We should like to know where the gentleman obtained these facts. He could only have drawn on his imagination for them, for, according to our information, they certainly existed nowhere else.

We have been informed by gentlemen, who have been intimately acquainted with Gen. Cass for many years, and to whom his habits were and are, well known, that he never drank a glass of champagne in his life; and that, probably, there is not a man living, more temperate and abstemious than he is, and always has been. With respect to his "splendid mansion"—from the account we have had of it, from those who have been in it, it must very much resemble what General Harrison's was described to be, only inferior to it. It was the old homestead on the farm he purchased, built of logs, clap-boarded, and a story and a half high. And in this humble tenement he continued to live during the whole time he was Governor of Michigan, setting an example to his fellow-citizens around him of frugality and economy, so far as himself and family were concerned, combined with a liberal hospitality to all who visited him; for no one, of whatever state or degree, ever entered his doors, but received a kind and generous welcome.

With respect to General Taylor's "hardships on the frontier," it is a tale at which the old General himself would laugh; for it is well known that, from the termination of the last war with Great Britain, to the commencement of the Florida war, our military officers had comparatively little to do; and that they were generally stationed at regular military posts, where comfortable quarters were provided for them by the government. And it is equally well known, that during the same period, Gen. Cass was overburdened with the most laborious and responsible duties, which called him from home at long periods at a time, traversing the great lakes in an open canoe, or our then boundless western wilernesses on horseback or on foot, subjected to the greatest exposure and privation, and frequently danger. It was only by such exertions that he was enabled to keep quiet the 40,000 Indians in his charge, and prevent them, on frequent occasions, from deluging the frontier with the blood of our citizens, or different tribes from waging bloody and exterminating wafs against one another.

☞ The Supreme Court presented the list for Allegheny, on Saturday, and the Erie District will be taken up to-day.

Gov. Johnston's Supporters.

That "a man is known by the company he keeps," is too obvious a fact to admit of any question; and we wish to apply the maxim to the case of William F. Johnston, the regularly nominated candidate of the Federal party for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. His nomination by the Federal Convention at Harrisburg, was a matter to have been expected; and his support by those who have heretofore constituted the "Whig" party, was to have been looked upon as equally a matter of course. There had been a party bearing this name, who once asserted political doctrines at variance with those contended for by the Democracy, and which doctrines he had sustained: therefore he had a right to expect the votes of the members of this party.

But we have seen other confessions of faith, by a portion of the People of Pennsylvania, which were *professedly* opposed, in many important particulars, both to those of the Federal "Whig," and the Democratic party; and We have had a separate organization of those who *professed* to have no sympathy in common with either "Whigs" or Democrats; but who at least *pretended* to war against both,—asserting that neither of them were disposed to favor those doctrines for which they were contending. This has been the case with both the Native American and the Abolition party: but how stands the case now? Have the Native Americans a State ticket in the field? Have the Abolitionists made a nomination for Governor? We find that there has been no State nomination by either of them. Yet these men are still contending for the same doctrines that once constituted their ground of opposition to both "Whigs," and Democrats. These men have not deserted the polls; they do not stand idly by and witness the struggle between the Democracy and Federalism; between the rights of labor and the rights of capital; between liberty and oppression; between the wanderer from a land of despotism, and the worse than tyrant, nursed upon soil consecrated to freedom. They do not stand idle in this great contest.

Where, then do we find all those to whom we have referred? Are they divided between the two great parts of the country, with the probability of becoming neutralised—exerting no influence in the affairs of our government? Or, are they going steadily forward, with a strong hope, from their union with, and perfect assimilation to, one of those great parties, that they shall one day be enabled thus to compass all at which they have aimed? This is their hope, and with a view to its accomplishment they have become joint laborers with the Federal party, and have endorsed its nominations. Wm. F. Johnston is now the candidate of the Nativists and Abolitionists, and also of all other vagabond politicians, for Governor; and Ner Middleswarth is their candidate for Canal Commissioner. Thus we find these factions, that have professed to be actuated by honest principles, have only been in the market for a price, and until they could be purchased at their own price, they have held to their organization. That price it is of some consequence to take into consideration: and we may do well to inquire what are to be the consequences of its payment, and who are to bear those consequences?

We think this is a question easily answered; and in giving an answer we need not go back to an earlier period in our history than that in which the Sanctuary of the Most High was profaned in Philadelphia; when women and children, (the wives and offspring of adopted citizens of the United States,) were abused and insulted; and when Christian homes rights were utterly disregarded, by an infuriated and demoniac band of political fanatics. We might abstain from referring to the Ursuline Convent at Charlestown, which was fired at midnight, and its delicate inmates driven forth like beasts, to satisfy the same demoniac spirit. We need not refer to the hundreds and thousands of efforts that are being indirectly made, all aiming at the same point. These things are too well known by our adopted citizens, to admit of their mistaking the consequences, that must result from the union of these factions with the Federal party; or to leave them in doubt, respecting the portion of our community who are to be made victims, in the event of a Federal triumph.

However, lest any man, who has had the misfortune? to be born upon German or Irish soil, (and if those factionists should succeed, it would prove to be a misfortune thus to have been born,) shall mistake, and be cajoled into the belief that the leaders of the Federal party, and their various adjuncts, have any sympathy for them, we feel it to be our duty to raise the note of warning. We advise you to "beware of wolves in sheep's clothing." We refer you to the acts of the Native American party, in Philadelphia and in Boston: to the support and encouragement which they then received from the Federal press and the Federal party: to the fact that the Native Americans *now* sustain the Federal nominee for Governor, because of his known sympathy with them in all their unholy schemes—subversive alike of social order and of political equality. We warn you to bear these facts in remembrance; and when you shall come to the polls, if you feel safe in placing your constitutional rights—your liberties—in the custody of such men, we can only say, in that event, let the consequences be upon your own heads.

A Most Villainous Imposition.

Those Federal editors and orators, in every free state of the Union, who *pretend* to have such a holy horror of slavery, the slave trade, and slavery extension; and who, nevertheless, are yet *trying* to influence the People in favor of Gen. Taylor—must be a set of political vagabonds as consummately impudent as ever disgraced the political history of any country. They must *know* that they are lying whenever they talk of Gen. Taylor being an enemy of negro slavery, or a supporter of that infamous scheme of northern fanatics to dismember the Union, known as the "Wilmot Proviso." The following, from the Louisiana Ledger, printed but a few miles from the residence of Gen. Taylor, shows what is the sentiment of his supporters there; and from the intimacy of Bailie Peyton with him, we are of course led to the conclusion, that all which he said in his speech was authorized from conversations with Gen Taylor himself;—

"Col. Bailie Peyton, in his speech at the Court House on Thursday, stated, that Gen. Taylor had RECENTLY INVESTED ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN NEGROES, AND THEREFORE COULD NOT BE IN FAVOR OF THE WILMOT PROVISO. This startling declaration from the "great available"? *curator ad hoc* produced decided symptoms of vertigo in the heads of of some of his whig hearers, inasmuch as the General had not long since dosjed the "soft impeachment," and the whigs of the north are every day rallying their scattered forces under the war cry of the "Signal letter."

The Language of a Whig.

CHARLES BARNETT, Esq., of this city, has kindly permitted us to make the following extract from a letter received from a friend in Cincinnati, who until recently was an "ultra whig." The letter is dated September 11, 1848:—

"Political gatherings are numerous, but there is little or no enthusiasm among the people; it being almost impossible to get up a huzzah at one of them, although they are better attended than I have ever witnessed them at any previous campaign. The "last letter" of General TAYLOR, accepting the nomination of the Democratic Convention, in South Carolina, in conjunction with Gen. BUTLER, for the Vice Presidancy, is considered here, and I believe elsewhere, as a virtual abandonment of Mr. Fillmore, and settles his fate in regard to the Presidency. It shows what desperate means he would resort to, in order to secure the office; for the man who would sacrifice the affections and friendship of his best friends to gain the good will of his political enemies, deserves the execration of every honest man. I had concluded to choose the least of three evils, and give him my silent vote; but I must confess that the last truckling somerset has driven me over the wall, where all he can say or do, the hand of political resurrection cannot reach me; and I assure you I am not alone. Why, out of some 400 or 500 voting members of the Wesley (Methodist) Chapel of this city, three-fourths of whom are Whigs, Old Zach; as you call him, won't get 100 votes, and it appears to be a general thing, every fifth whig, on an average, is a bolter. From present appearances, I should not be astonished if the whigs, after the State election, dropped him altogether."

The Allison Letter, No. 2.

A correspondent of the Washington Union, writing from New Orleans, under date of the 7th inst., gives the following complete history of the *lost* Allison letter from Gen. Taylor, which was deemed of so much importance by the Federalists of that city, that they had it telegraphed at once to the different eastern cities. Major Bliss, it would seem, was not at hand to act as emanuensis on the occasion, and one of the editors of the Picayune was obliged to take his place:—

"The whigs of this city have been in a terrible stew and pother since the news of the Albany indignation meeting was received. I never saw such fluttering and confusion in all my life. To patch up the matter as much as possible, a committee of the "ever faithful" was immediately raised to take the matter into *serious* consideration—to devise proper ways and means—wait upon the old General at Pascagoula, (where he and old Whitey were watering,) and get him to "still and calm the troubled waters," by saying he *meant* nothing very particular in accepting the nomination of those Charleston fellows, &c. Accordingly, the right sort of a document was duly "cut and dried," prepared nicely for the old gentleman's autograph; and thereupon, one of the "ever faithful," (A. C. Bullitt, of the Picayune,) was despatched upon the flying wheels of the locomotive to do the thing up brown! The upshot of the matter was, the "messenger bird" duly returned next morning with a long document, which you will find marked "Gen. Taylor's last," a Captain Allison letter, (No. 2,) *all* from the same mint, as indicated above. Poor Captain Allison is a good-natured soul, brother-in-law to the old man; but really it is too hard to trouble him with such epistles, and send them blast-fashion, especially as this last one has been, all over the world, when he is as profoundly ignorant of its existence, *at this time*, as the inhabitants of Kamskatcha are."

For the Morning Post.

Democratic Meeting in Mifflin.

MR. EDITOR: On the 14th inst., a large number of the citizens of Mifflin township assembled at the house of Mr. Patterson, for the purpose of attending a military parade. Col. Black being on the ground, the gentlemanly Captain of the company invited him to put his command through the drill, which the Col. did in true military style. After the company were dismissed, it was proposed that a meeting should be organized, and Col. Black and several other gentlemen should address the good people.

When the Colonel took the stand, he said he did not come there for the purpose of making a political speech, but since he had been called upon, he would say something for the other gentlemen on the Democratic County ticket, who were too modest to say anything in their own favor. After going over the County nominations, he proceeded to pay a handsome and well deserved compliment to John S. Hamilton, Esq., who had served his country faithfully and honorably in Mexico. The Col. seemed perfectly willing to share the laurels *equitably* with the soldiers. How different is his noble and magnanimous conduct from that of a certain General, of "hasty soup" notoriety. This respect and particular "honorable mention" which the Colonel always displays towards the "rank and file," is a beautiful trait in his character, and shows that his heart is in the right place. Not withstanding he stated when he commenced that he did not intend to make a speech, before he concluded he *did* make an able and eloquent one, touching on most of the great political questions of the day.

After Col. B. concluded, J. S. Hamilton, E. Snowden, and T. Howard, Esqs., were severally called upon and addressed the meeting. The Democracy of Mifflin appeared in good spirits. J. Cunningham, Esq., appeared *taller* than ever, and Gen. Lang looked as good natured as though he was certain of an overwhelming Democratic victory. Mr. Patterson entertained all hands in the best style—good dinner, and fair ladies to serve it up, and nothing to pay. This was certainly good enough for *Democrats*. The young ladies who prepared that dinner will make good Democratic wives—no mistake; so look out, boys. PONTIAC.

Voting among the Farmers.

At a barn raising, on the farm of Mr. Samson, in Franklin township, in this county, a vote was taken among the hardy sons of toil who were present, and the result was as follows:

For Cass,	38
Taylor,	2
Van Buren,	☞ 0!!

☞ I. O. of O. F.—ANGERONA, LODGE, No. 229, of the I. O. of O. F., meets at their Hall, corner of Fourth and Market streets, every Wednesday evening, at 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. 229, is the only legal working Lodge of Odd Fellows in this or Allegheny city. [aug28-tf

☞ Goodson & Clark, of Bellevue, Ohio, November 23, 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, HARRA BRACKENRAY, No 7 Liberty st, near Canal Basin. 1514

☞ Headaches, no matter from what cause, have an unfailing remedy in Ellerson's Sugar-Coated Vegetable Purgative Pills. The most obstinate nervous headache, or headache arising from dullness of the stomach, yield to their operation in a few hours, and persons who use them as a general opening medicine and purifier of the blood, will never be troubled with the headache at all. The proprietor gives his warrant of this, and will return the money paid for them if they do not come up to his recommendations. Nearly every regular physician in New York recommends them for headaches, to the exclusion of all other remedies, and upwards of thirty of them have given the proprietor certificates to this effect. Ellerson's Pills produce neither gripe or nausea; and being coated with sugar, are as easily swallowed as bits of candy, which gives them an obvious advantage over all other medicine. Persons subject to headaches should never be without a box of them, for fear attied they will have but little to tear from its attacks.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Gen. Agent,
59 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

(For list of Agents see advertisement.)

☞ Consumption is a disease which is carrying its victims to the tomb by thousands, without being arrested in its progress by the medicines in common use at the present time. But a brighter day is coming, and has come—as to successfully arrest this disease, DR. ROGERS LIVER WORT AND TAR, not only gives immediate relief in COUGHS and COLDS, but the testimony of men of the highest standing here and elsewhere, is making some very remarkable cures of CONSUMPTION. Improvement in the treatment of disease is onward; and nothing can arrest its spirit in the present age. Those who are afflicted with *disease of lungs* would do well to call on KNEELAND & HARDER, Grant st., one door below Second st., the agents, and see the certificates of Dr. Wm. J. Richards, Judge NEWBERRY, the wife of the Rev. Geo. W. Maley, and of Dr. Hiram Cox, late Professor in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. sep23

☞ Bad Breath, a disagreeable taste in the mouth, and other unpleasant symptoms, are the result of indigestion. When the food, instead of being properly dissolved, remains in the stomach until it becomes in a manner putrified; a deleterious fluid, called Septic Acid, is generated, which, mixing with the fluid of the mouth, is certain not only to give a bad breath, but is also the true cause of wasting of the gums, a deposit of tartar, and decayed teeth.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the "North American College of Health," not only cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bilious and putrid humors, and purify the blood, but they also restore the digestive organs to a healthy tone; and are therefore certain to remove bad breath, and prevent a premature decay of the teeth.

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. Peachwanger & Co., of New York; Jas. S. Glascoe & Co., at Cincinnati; and J. B. Wilder & Co., of Louisville, are NOT agents for this medicine, and we cannot guarantee the genuineness of that offered by them for sale.

The genuine is for sale at Dr. Wright's Principal Office, 160 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. 4ep21

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

C. S. POTTER, ... Manager and Lessee.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Private boxes.....$5.00. | Single tickets.....75c.
Dress Circle.....50c. | Second Tier.....25. | Pit.....25c.
Gallery.....20c. | Private Boxes.....$1.00.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 25th, will be presented a play in 5 Acts, called

JANE SHORE.

Duke of Gloster, Mr. Orley. | Jane Shore.....Miss Porter.
Hasting.....Prior. | Alicia.....Mrs. Madison.

After the play,

Clog Hornpipe.....Master Wood.

To conclude with a musical farce called

WHY DONT SHE MARRY.

Nail Tick-Mr. John Dunn. | Corporal Max.-Mr. Archer
Lisette.....Miss Anna Cruise.

☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

GARDEN FARM TO LET—25 acres well situate for gardening purposes, near East Liberty, on a term of five or ten years, and at a low rent.

THOS. MELLON,
sep25 Corner 5th and Wylie sts.

FOUND—A quantity of silver ware, scattered or deposited in a Lumber Yard, and believed to have been stolen. They are at the Mayor's office; where the owner can have it on proving property and paying charges.

sep25

W. & M. MITCHELTREE, Wholesale Grocers, Rectifying Distillers, and Wine and Liquor Merchants. Also, Importers of Soda Ash and Bleaching Powder, No. 160 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep25

Democratic Songs.

Cass and Butler.

AIR—"*Picayune Butler.*"

They came to town the other day
And told us what the People say—
Ahoo!
That Cass and Butler, 'tis a fact,
O they're the ones to clear the track!
Ahoo!

Cass and Butler's coming, coming,
Cass and Butler's come to town—
Cass and Butler's coming, coming,
Cass and Butler's come to town.
Ah ou, ah ou, ah ou—ah ou, ah ou, ah ou!
Cass and Butler's coming, coming,
Cass and Butler's come to town.

Some time ago they met before,
And started the Ball in Baltimore,
Ahoo!
When Polk and Dallas was the name,
But Cass and Butler's now the game.
Ahoo!

O, Cass and Butler's coming, &c.

Ye Democrats, who're good and true,
Just hear the news I tell to you,
Ahoo!
That far from Baltimore it's spread,
And in the papers it is read—
Ahoo!
That Cass and Butler's coming, &c.
A very good ticket, whiggies say,
But they'll win with Taylor hurra,
Ahoo!
But let them bawl; we do not fear,
For every place you go you hear—
Ahoo!
That Cass and Butler's coming, &c.

The whigs they want a President,
But the people won't give their assent,
Ahoo!
For when the race is o'er you'll find
Him left away in the track behind,
Ahoo!
For Cass and Butler's coming, &c.

From north and east, and west and south,
You hear the cry from every mouth—
Ahoo!
When shouts of thunder strike despair
In the hearts of whiggies everywhere,
Ahoo!
That Cass and Butler's coming, &c.

O, in November next look out,
You'll hear the people raise a shout,
Ahoo!
For then they'll have their President,
And O, the Taylorites—let 'em went,
Ahoo!
For Cass and Butler's coming, &c.

And when the Fourth of March is here,
The Democrats will raise a cheer,
Ahoo!
For Cass and Butler then will be
All safe in Washington, you see,
Ahoo!
For Cass and Butler's coming, &c.

O, Polk and Dallas they'll go home,
When Cass and Butler for us come,
Ahoo!
The former all the people bless,
And crown the latter with success,
Ahoo!
For Cass and Butler's coming, coming,
Cass and Butler's come to town,
O, Cass and Butler's coming, coming,
Cass and Butler's come to town
Ah ou, ah ou, ah ou, ah ou, ah ou, ah ou!
O, Cass and Butler's coming, coming,
For four good years to Washington.

O, The Democrats are Coming,

O, the democrats are coming!
O, the democrats are coming!
O, the democrats are coming!
With their Cass and Butler pledge.
We're a band of Cass men!
We're a band of Cass men!
We're a band of Cass men!
And we'll sound it through the land!

We go for Lewis Cass—
O, Coonies, let him pass!
For we're bound to give you gas,
As we did in '44.
We're a band of Cass men! &c.

The blue light Federal pack,
Have nominated Zack,
But he'll have to clear the track,
For the hero of Canada.
We're a band of Cass men! &c.

O, the Feds begin to quail!
They all look mighty pale!—
For they know they're bound to fail
With their *no party man!*
We're a band of Cass men! &c.

We've not yet forgot,
That the Feds can never blot
That *bloody handed spot*,
With their *no party man!*
We're a band of Cass men! &c.

Come, whigs, and leave the clans,
That wished our noble hands
Might meet with "bloody hands"
And "hospitable graves!"
We're a band of Cass men! &c.

Join the people as they pass,
Shouting loud for Lewis Cass!
The friend to every class—
The Statesman of the West!
We're a band of Cass men! &c.

Come, push the ball along,
With the democratic throng!
Shout for Cass and Butler, strong!
The People's glorious choice!
We're a band of Cass men!
We're a band of Cass men!
We're a band of Cass men!
And we glory in the cause!

A Capital Song.

AIR—"*Carry me back to old Virginia.*"

Young Michigan, and old Kentuck,
Send out two heroes bold;
Whose valor and whose honest worth,
Was never bought nor sold;
They've proved themselves from youth to age,
True patriots to the core.
And we'll carry them to the old white house,
By old Potomac's shore,
And we'll carry them to the old white house,
By the old Potomac's shore.

'Gainst British force and Indian foes
Their gallant blood was shed,
They fought where noble Harrison,
And valiant Jackson led.
At Thames, Detroit, and New Orleans,
They travel the cannon's roar,
And we'll carry them to the old white house,
By old Potomac's shore.

They're like their mighty tutors brave,
In Congress as in field,
And there with fearless tongues and pen,
Oft proved, our country's shield;
Cass proved our right to Oregon,
Clean up to 54;
And we'll carry him to the old white house,
By fair Potomac's shore.

Brave Butler made the tory whigs,
Hand back great Jackson's fine,
He proved the black schemes of M'Leod,
Who burnt the Caroline.
In the forfeit streets of Monterey,
He shed a hero's gore,
And we'll carry him to the old white house,
By old Potomac's shore.

When two such noble heroes lead
The Democratic van,
Democracy lifts up her voice,
And cries "Beat them who can!"
Thus doubly armed they're bound to win,
As they did in '44;
We'll carry them to the old White house,
By old Potomac's shore,
And we'll carry them to the old white house,
By fair Potomac's shore.

BY AUTHORITY.

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

(PUBLIC—No. 98.)

AN ACT making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby, made and directed to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: *Provided, however*, if a good title to any land which it may be necessary to use cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, where the interests of the United States demand it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriation shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made, at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature, subsequent to the passage of this act, in any State wherein any such land lays, to wit:—in

MAINE.

For a fog-bell at the light-house on Pond island, mouth of Kennebec river, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For buoys and beacons in Casco bay, one thousand dollars.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

For a light-house at the mouth of Farmer river, in Truro, Cape Cod, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light-house and keeper's house at Sankaty head, Nantucket, twelve thousand dollars.

For a small harbor-light at Hyannis, two thousand dollars.

For a beacon-light on Palmer's island, New Bedford, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light-house on Wing's Neck, Buzzard's bay, thirty-five hundred dollars.

For a spar buoy, at the mouth of Little Wood's Hole harbor; one on the westerly part of Mutton shoal; one on the southwest point, and one on the northwest point of Hawes' shoal; one on the easterly point of Tom's shoal in Muskeket channel; and three at the mouth of Parmet river, Truro, five hundred dollars: and the upper buoy at Edgartown harbor to be removed to the shoal point of Cape Poge.

IN RHODE ISLAND.

For a dolphin on Long Bed, in Providence river, in lieu of the buoy now placed there, one hundred and twenty dollars.

For a spar buoy at each of the following places, to wit: off Plumb beach point; on Manna rock; on Flat rock; and on Bill Dyer's rock, near Wickford, two hundred dollars.

For two buoys and a spindle at the mouth of Pawcatuck river, two hundred dollars.

IN CONNECTICUT.

For a light-boat to be placed on Eel Grass shoal, in Fisher's island sound, five thousand dollars.

IN NEW YORK.

For three lamps on the Hudson river; one at the extreme part of West Point; one at the bend of the river, about two miles north of Catskill landing, on the west side of the river; and one at Rogers's hook, two miles north of the city of Hudson, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For three spar buoys at the mouth of Port Jefferson harbor, Long Island, one hundred and eighty dollars.

For eight spar buoys to guide vessels into Niagara river from Lake Erie and into Black Rock harbor, four hundred dollars.

For a light-house upon the North Brother, near Hurl Gate, East river, if a title to the site can be obtained upon satisfactory terms, ten thousand dollars.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

For a light house on the stone pier in the river Delaware, near Fort Mifflin, five thousand dollars.

IN MARYLAND.

For a light-house on Blackstone's island, Potomac river, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a spar buoy in Potomac river, above Rozier's bluff, on the Maryland side, between Alexandria and Fort Washington, fifty dollars.

For five spar buoys to be placed on the Great shoal, in Wicomico river, two hundred and fifty dollars.

IN VIRGINIA.

For two light-houses on Sand Shoal island, to be placed so as to guide vessels in the best and safest manner into Sand Shoal inlet, or to be placed so as to guide vessels into Matchapongo inlet, ten thousand dollars.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

For a beacon light on the upper jetty, Cape Fear river, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon light on Campbell's island, same river, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon light at Orton's point, same river, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light-boat at the Horse Shoe, same river, between the New inlet and Prince's creek, ten thousand dollars.

For two beacon lights placed in the best manner at Price's creek, same river, six thousand dollars.

For two light-houses placed in the best manner upon the west channel of the same river, and a keeper's house on Oak island, nine thousand dollars.

For a buoy on the western bar, and another at the rip off the point of Oak island, same river, five hundred dollars.

IN GEORGIA.

For a light-boat to be placed off the knoll north of Tybee island, Savannah river, ten thousand dollars.

IN FLORIDA.

For the removal of the light-house on Amelia island to such other site thereon as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem best suited to the exigencies of commerce, six thousand dollars.

IN MISSISSIPPI.

For a light-house on the west end of Ship island, twelve thousand dollars.

IN LOUISIANA.

For a buoy light at Proctorsville, on Lake Borgne, five hundred dollars.

For a light-house on Ship Shoal, near Dernier or Last Island, fifteen thousand dollars.

For light boat at Atchafalaya bay, as designated on the chart drawn by Capt. Foster: Provided, The Fifth Auditor shall deem the same necessary for the protection of commerce, after causing a full examination to be made, twelve thousand dollars.

IN WISCONSIN.

For a light house to guide vessels through the passage from lake Michigan to Green bay, called Port du Mort, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a light house at Port Washington, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a buoy light on the government pier at Milwaukee, five hundred dollars.

IN MICHIGAN.

For twelve buoys to be placed on the St. Clair flats in St. Croix river, eight hundred dollars.

For two beacon light houses on Detroit river, one near Mamajuda, and the other on or near Grass island, or at such place as may be decided upon by the Fifth auditor, after a survey, seven thousand dollars.

IN NEW JERSEY.

For providing surf boats, rockets, carronades, and other necessary apparatus for the better preservation of life and property from shipwreck on the coast of New Jersey, between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor, ten thousand dollars; the same to be expended under the supervision of such officer as may be detached for the duty by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the Fifth Auditor shall report, in any of the cases herein provided for, that preliminary surveys are necessary to determine the site of a proposed light-house or light-boat, or to ascertain more fully what the public interest or agency demands, the Secretary of the Navy shall thereupon appoint one or more officers of the navy, possessing the requisite skill and experience, to perform the required service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer so appointed shall forthwith enter upon the discharge of the duty, and, after fully ascertaining the facts, shall report first, whether the proposed facility to navigation is the most suitable for the exigency which exists; and, second, where it should be placed if the interests of commerce demand it; third, if the thing proposed be not the most suitable, whether it is expedient to make any other kind of improvement; fourth, whether the proposed light has any connexion with other lights, and if so, whether it cannot be so located to subserve both the general and local wants of trade and navigation; and, fifth, whether there be any, and, if any, what other facts of importance touching the subject.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all such reports shall, as speedily as may be, be laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and if such as to authorize the work without further legislation, he shall forthwith proceed with it; otherwise, such report shall be laid before Congress at the next ensuing session; but in all cases where the Fifth Auditor does not report such preliminary examination as expedient, the provisions of this act shall without delay be carried into execution.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase lenses and to fit up, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a light-house to make trial of Mr. Jehnerwood's plan of discriminating one light from another, and of determining the distance of a vessel from a light, if the said Secretary shall be of opinion that the discovery merits such a trial of its value.

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

APPROVED August 14, 1848.

JAMES K. POLK.

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE TOWN—*Saturday, Sept. 23.*—A poor woman whose face was blotted with excessive drinking, was brought up for examination. She had no defence, and the most conclusive evidence against her was a jug of whiskey found in her pocket. She has a husband, who might support her, but he too is a victim of the demon of intemperance. They are a miserable couple and their condition is hopeless. She were sent up for ten days.

The necessity for a House of Correction was exemplified this morning. A little black boy was up on the charge of attempting to commit a larceny in Davis' Auction Room. His mother was sent after, for the purpose of consultation about her son; but she refused to come, sending word that he was uncontrollable, and she wanted him sent to jail. He has been up several times before. He cried like an innocent fellow; but before a great while, under the prison discipline of Pennsylvania, he will become as hardened as not to be particular about the place he may be put into.

There was one other case; a man, from the country, charged with drunkenness. We was sent up for twenty-four hours.

☞ Money matters are now unusually tight here as elsewhere. The causes may not be entirely understood, but no alarm prevails, as hopes are entertained of a speedy recovery. A resumption of business in this city would at once cause a change in the money market. In the east money increased in value very considerably last week.

The news of the steamer has not yet reached us, but the effects of her advices upon breadstuffs are anticipated, on account of the accounts given last week of the unexpected dry weather in Europe, which so much benefitted the crops. It is not likely we shall hear such a great cry of "short crops," though the failure of the Potatoes will cause serious alarm, and give American Flour an upward tendency. It appears, also, that the crop of Wheat, in some parts of our own country has partially failed—in Michigan and Wisconsin the hot weather during harvest did immense damage, and the same c