The Morning Post.

C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER, 4, 1848.

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 insertion. Wants possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

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

☞ **Committee on Naturalization.**—John Coyle, R. H. Kerr, M. J. Stewart, C. Barnett, John Layton, Richard Lamb, Daniel Fickisen, Fred. Yobst.

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.*

State Election.
TUESDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER.
Presidential Election.
TUESDAY, the 7th day of NOVEMBER.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

The Democrats of South Pittsburgh and vicinity, are requested to meet in front of James Blachmore's store, near the end of the bridge, on Saturday evening, Oct. 7, at 6½ o'clock. Col. Black, Andrew Burke, Col. M'Candless, H. S. Magraw, and other distinguished speakers will address the people.

John Connor, John D. Miller, J. A. Blackmore, John Mooney, W. Meredith, J. M'Garrigle, C. M'Gahigon, Hugh Fulton, D. Murdoch, Dennis Whalen, James M'Kain, Geo. S. Hamilton, A. Cummins, James O'Donnell, H. Sellers. oct 2 2d

Mr. Shylock Johnston.

The reckless federal Editors of this place don't appear to like the statement of Messrs. GRAY and MAY, in relation to an infamous shaving transaction of Mr. Shylock Johnston, in 1837. They cannot, and dare not, deny the truth of the transaction. They know that every word in the statement of Messrs. GRAY and MAY is true—this is what gives them so much uneasiness. One federal paper—the Journal, stigmatizes the statement as an electioneering affair "got up on the eve of the election." Now hear the facts.

The statement was furnished by Messrs. Gray and May to the people of Armstrong county, in 1838, when Shinplaster Johnston was running for the Legislature, in that county, as a volunteer candidate, (professing to be a democrat) against Charles Evans, the regular candidate of the party. He never pretended to deny it, and the people defeated his election.

In 1846, it was re-published in the Pittsburgh Dispatch of March 27, from which paper we copied it That paper, now an out and out Johnston sheet, introduced it with the following remarks:

ONE OF THE OPPONENTS.—Below will be found an interesting correspondence, although some years old—likewise none the worse for it.

It will serve to show our Harrisburgh friends "who Wm. F. Johnston is," ere he left post haste for that place, to kill the "Right of Way."

The story of its revival is this: Johnston was here endeavoring to get a loan from the Banks. Not succeeding, he threatened to go to Harrisburgh, and oppose the "Right of Way" bill. The friends of that measure, to "hear him" at Harrisburgh, had it republished, and sent copies of the paper to Harrisburgh, where they met Johnston. They were spread upon the desks of the members of the Legislature, and circulated about the Hotels of the town and had the effect of making Mr. Johnston "disperse."

At that time the publication was considered very proper by some who now pretend to consider it as untrue and indecent. Then it was published by the "Right of Way men," to head him off in his spite work at Harrisburgh, against a measure which the people of Pittsburgh then considered essential to the prosperity of their city. We publish it now, as an evidence of the meanness of their Bank and shinplaster candidate for Governor.

The "Mum" Candidate.

The ancients relied much upon the sayings of the aged—receiving it as truth that age brings wisdom; and, although every man's own experience best proves to him that which is truth or error,—yet we may safely rely upon much of the wisdom of remote ages, even though we are not prepared to disprove from our own experience, the doctrines then uttered as truth; and we may safely receive, with still less of doubt, some of the wise sayings of those who have lived in days more nearly approaching to our times, or those whose career upon earth has closed in the country's service in our own day. The language of the pure and incorruptible patriots of every age, is even now heard with astonishment, with wonder, with admiration: and that of no one of the number will ever be heard, perhaps, with more of respect, or exercise a more powerful influence upon his countrymen, than that of Andrew Jackson. In him was combined the high commanding energies of the successful soldier, together with the profoundly logical mind of the statesman; and all the ease, sociability and moral excellence of the gentleman. We may be pardoned, therefore, in view of the special regard manifested for his memory, and the enthusiastic manner in which all his leading measures have been sustained by the American People, to call upon *all*, and invite their attention for a few moments to the following, extracted from an address of Gen. Andrew Jackson:

"I say, again, fellow citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and VOTE FOR NO CANDIDATE *who will not tell you with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your government.*

"That man DESERVES TO BE A SLAVE who would vote for a MUM CANDIDATE, *where his libertiee are at stake.*"

Whiggery in 1832.

In 1832, when the patriot-hero, JACKSON, was a candidate for the Presidency, the following sentiment was embodied in a pamphlet issued by "Whigs" with a view to defeat his election:—

"We hold these truths to be *self-evident*—that certain requisites are *necessary* in a Chief Magistrate; that amongst these, a respect for the laws, KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSTITUTION, EXPERIENCE in public affairs, and an acquaintance with the political and diplomatic history of the country."

The authors of this, well knew, that Gen. JACKSON had filled highly important civil stations—Senator in Congress, Judge, &c. &c.—with honor to himself, and to the satisfaction of his constituents.—Now, creatures of the same political genus, *professed* to have the utmost confidence in one who has never held a civil office of any kind, whose whole life has been spent in the camp; who frankly tells the country that he is not qualified for the office of President, and gives for reasons, that he has *no experience* in public affairs; that he has not had time to devote to the study of the Constitution; and that, in short, he has felt so little interest in any thing pertaining to the government except the discharge of his duty as a soldier, and receiving his pay for his services, that *he has never even so much as voted!* This is the man, whom those same "*Whigs*" now tell us is pre-eminently qualified for discharging the duties of the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States—although they well know that he has not even the most limited knowledge of any duties beyond those pertaining to the head of the regular army.

☞ Dr. Banning gives another lecture this evening. His course has been popular.

Clay Meeting in New York.
TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT!!
BOTTS SWALLOWING THE TAYLOR BILL!

The New York Herald, (a Taylor paper,) of the 27th ult., gives a full report of the great Clay meeting in that city, on the previous evening, which was certainly any thing but flattering to the prospects of Gen. Taylor. John M. Botts, it seems, after all his violent opposition to the "available" candidate, at length, after a great deal of squirming, agreed to swallow the Taylor Pill! The Herald says!

"The conclusion to which the friends of Mr. Clay arrived, was to assume a position of armed neutrality between General Taylor and General Cass—asserting that they could not vote for Gen. Taylor; would not support Gen. Cass, and as their chosen favorite would not allow his name to be used, that, therefore, they would not vote at all. All went on well until the conclusion of Mr. Botts' speech; when a scene of confusion ensued, which would put to the blush that which we are informed took place at the building of Babel. It was indescribable. No attempt to portray it in all its perfections could be successful."

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Botts' speech as reported in the Herald:

I say, therefore, in my judgment, the friends of Mr. Clay ought to consider his name withdrawn from the canvass. (No, no, no.) Well, you may do as you choose. There are three names presented to us, General Cass, General Taylor, and Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren we have tried and found wanting. (Applause.) Lewis Cass we cannot try. I have heard friends of Mr. Clay reason in this way. "Well, if we can't get Mr. Clay, we will take Gen. Cass." Well, I think they are wrong. We can't take either of them, and whom am I to take?

Voices.—Mr. Clay, Henry Clay, Henry Clay.

I might choose not to vote at all.

Voices.—That is right.

No that is not right. I said I might choose to do so, and I would choose to do so, except that my vote withheld from General Taylor is a vote for General Cass.

Disturbance and commotion, and a disinclination to stop.

"Well, all I have to say is this, that you may do as you choose. You are evidently very independent, and I dare say, very obstinate. (Laughter.) But as I prefer the chances of a good government to the certainty of a bad one, I shall give my vote, as between those there, to Zachary Taylor."

Its thunderbolt had been launched, fresh from the hands of Jove, into this assembly, it could not have created a greater excitation, than the last remark of Mr. Botts did. Such a hooting and hissing, and screaming, we never heard before at any meeting.

[Here the reporter attempts to describe the scene that ensued, Mr. Botts endeavoring to be heard. Finally, an appeal was made to the meeting not to treat a stranger in this manner, when Mr. Botts again proceeded, as follows:

Gentlemen, I have been invited here this evening to express my opinion, and I told you when I commenced, that I intended to make my own speech, and not yours; and to declare my own sentiments, which I informed you might not be acceptable to all present. I did not tell you that I would make a speech that would please every one. Have I not swallowed the Taylor pill with a wry face enough to please you? Then don't give it to us. ("Good that's it.")

Mr. Botts.—Did you ever see a child take physic worse than I took this Taylor pill?

Voices—Yes and we've seen them "spew" it up, too. ("Good; capitally" and a perfect uproar of laughter and applause.)

Mr. Botts.—Well, I said I would vote for General Taylor, but not at the dictation of my own judgment, and for the purpose of keeping out a worse man.—Botts then took his seat, and Mr. Greely took the floor, speaking on the slavery question, but voiding all expression of opinion as to the Presidency.

Great Democratic Meeting in Allegheny City.

Although there was but one day's notice, and the night unfavorable, yet a vast assembly of the friends of *Democratic principles, equal rights, and the "ten hour system,"* convened at the appointed time, at the old Market House, on Monday evening.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. MOFFIT (the tried friend of the Factory Operatives) to the chair, and selecting George Curts and ——— as Vice Presidents, and M. Kane, Jr., and Jas. Watson Secretaries.

Col. S. W. Black was then loudly called for, and responded for an hour and a half in one of those soul-stirring speeches which he is so capable of pronouncing. He has the rare and happy faculty of making argument eloquent. He referred to the "ten hour law" with eloquence and feeling. He spoke complimentary of his opponent Mr. Hampton; and said something about T. J. Bigham, that made the audience hold their sides, and *squeal* right out.

He then entered into an investigation of the Veto power and the Wilmot Proviso, showing up Whig inconsistency on these questions by argument and anecdote in such a manner as seemed to satisfy and convince all present.

Col. T. Hamilton was next called upon and entertained the audience in a most argumentative and convincing manner for some time, warmly enforcing the claims and qualifications of Col. Black for Congress, and satisfying all present of his superiority over mournful Moses Hampton.

The chair then announced that a communication had been received by a committee appointed at a cotton factory meeting, from the Hon. Morris Longstreth, on the "ten hour system." This most excellent and patriotic letter was read by James Watson, the chairman of that Committee, and received with thundering applause. Mr. Watson was then called upon to address the meeting, which he did by showing most clearly that the "ten hour system" was a Democratic measure, sustained by Democratic votes and Democratic speakers; that the proviso alone, was of Whig origin. He also contended that all the measures passed, since the formation of the Government, beneficial to the working classes, were passed by the Democratic party!

The Chairman, Mr. Moffit, then addressed the meeting in his usual energetic and fearless manner; entering fully into the merits of the ten hour system, and also showing that the Democratic party alone were the true friends of labor and the working classes.

The Pittsburgh and Manchester Glee Clubs entertained the meeting at intervals with their lively and soul-stirring music. By the by, that Manchester Club is hard to beat.

The meeting then adjourned, with three enthusiastic cheers for Cass, Butler, Longstreth, Black and the county ticket.

The Whole Number of Vetoes.

The veto power, says the Virginia Recorder, has been exercised *twenty-five times* since the formation of the government.

By George Washington,	
" James Madison,	2
" James Monroe,	6
" Andrew Jackson,	1
" John Tyler,	9
" James K. Polk,	4
"	3
Total number of vetoes,	25

The whole number of acts passed and approved, since the origion of the government, is about 7,000 which will make 280 acts to one veto.

Every exercise of the veto power by the Executive has been sustained by the People. In fact, the President is the only direct Representative of the *whole people*, and he would be criminally derelict in the performance of his duty, if he did not put a check upon hastily passed and unconstitutional acts.

Keep it Before the People,

That Moses Hampton, the Federal candidate for Congress, last winter introduced a preamble and resolution to ANNEX MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES, long before the termination of the war. He has never yet attempted an explanation of that act, and is afraid to do so, knowing that the Whigs of Allegheny county detest his conduct in that matter from the bottom of their hearts.

Voters Remember,

That Moses Hampton has told two different stories in explanation of his vote in opposition to the Ashmun amendment, in Congress last winter. Neither explanation has been satisfactory to the Whigs of Allegheny county; and yet this man, has the cool assurance to come before the people for their suffrages again!

TREATY WITH HANOVER, OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION, CONCLUDED JUNE 10, 1846.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Hanover was concluded and signed at the city of Hanover, on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty six, which treaty, being in the English and German languages, is word for word, as follows:

"The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Hanover, equally animated with a desire of placing the privileges of their navigation on a basis of the most extended liberality, and of affording otherwise every encouragement and facility for increasing the commercial intercourse between their respective States, have resolved to settle in a definitive manner the rules which shall be observed between the one and the other, by means of a treaty of navigation and commerce, for which purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on A. Dudley Mann, their special agent to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and his Majesty the King of Hanover has furnished with the like full powers the Baron George Frederic de Falcke, of his privy council, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphick Order; who, after, exchanging their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed, subject to ratification the following articles:

Article 1. The high contracting parties agree, that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandize, of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the Kingdom of Hanover; and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in a vessel of the United States or in a Hanoverian vessel. And in like manner, whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandize of any foreign country, can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the kingdom of Hanover in its own vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the United States: and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one party or the other.

Whatever may be lawfully exported or reexported by one party in its own vessels to any foreign country may, in like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other. And the same duties, bounties, and drawbacks shall be collected and allowed, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the one party or the other. Nor shall higher or other charges of any kind be imposed in the ports of the one party on vessels of the other, than are or shall be payable in the same ports by national vessels.

And further, it is agreed that no higher or other toll shall be levied or collected at Brunshausen or Stade, on the river Elbe, upon the tonnage or cargoes of vessels of the United States, than is levied and collected upon the tonnage and cargoes of vessels of the kingdom of Hanover; and the vessels of the United States shall be subjected to no charges, detention, or other inconvenience by the Hanoverian authorities, in passing the above mentioned place, from which vessels of the kingdom of Hanover are or shall be exempt.

Article 2. The preceeding article is not applicable to the coasting trade and navigation of the high contracting parties, which are respectively reserved by each exclusively to its subjects or citizens.

Article 3. No priority or preference shall be given by either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce to be lawfully imported, on account of or in reference to the national character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party or of the other, in which said article was imported.

Article 4. The ancient and barbarous right to wrecks of the sea shall remain entirely abolished, with respect to the property belonging to the citizens or subjects of the high contracting parties.

When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, stranded, or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, their respective citizens or subjects shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the accident happens.

They shall be liable to pay the same charges and dues of salvage as the said inhabitants would be liable to pay in a like case.

If the operations of repair shall require that the whole or any part of the cargo be unloaded, they shall pay no duties of custom, charges, or fees, on the part which they shall reload and carry away, except such as are payable in the like case by national vessels.

It is nevertheless understood that if, whilst the vessel is under repair, the cargo shall be unladen and kept in a place of deposite destined to receive goods, the duties on which have not been paid, the cargo shall be liable to the charges and fees lawfully due to the keepers of such warehouses.

Article 5. The privileges secured by the present treaty to the respective vessels of the high contracting parties, shall only extend to such as are built within their respective territories, or lawfully condemned as prizes of war, or adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the municipal laws of either of the high contracting parties, and belonging wholly to their citizens or subjects.

It is further stipulated that vessels of the kingdom of Hanover may select their crews from any of the States of the Germanic Confederation, provided that the master of each be a subject of the kingdom of Hanover.

Article 6. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom of Hanover, or of its fisheries, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed upon the importation into the kingdom of Hanover of any articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, and of their fisheries, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country, or of its fisheries.

No higher or other duties and charges shall be imposed in the United States on the exportation of any articles to the kingdom of Hanover, or on the exportation of any articles to the United States, than such as are or shall be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country.

No prohibition shall be imposed on the importation or exportation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the kingdom of Hanover, or of its fisheries, or of the United States or their fisheries, from or to the ports of said kingdom, or of the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other powers and States.

Article 7. The high contracting parties engage, mutually, not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect to navigation and commerce, the consequences of which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing a compensation, as near as possible, if the concession was conditional.

Article 8. In order to augment, by all the means at its bestowal, the commercial relations between the United States and Germany, the kingdom of Hanover hereby agrees to abolish the import duty on raw cotton, and also to abolish the existing transit duties upon leaves, stems and strips of tobacco, in hogsheads or casks, raw cotton in bales or bags, whale oil in casks or barrels, and rice in tierces or half tierces.

And further, the kingdom of Hanover obligates itself to levy no Weser tolls on the aforementioned articles, which are destined for or landed in, ports or other places within its territory on the Weser; and it moreover agrees that if the States bordering upon said river shall consent at any time, however soon, to abolish the duties which they levy and collect upon said articles destined for ports or other places within the Hanoverian territory, the kingdom of Hanover will readily abolish the Weser tolls upon the same articles destined for ports and places in such States.

It being understood, however, that the aforesaid stipulations shall not be deemed to prohibit the levying upon the said articles, a tax sufficient for defraying the expense of maintaining the regulation respecting transit goods. But in no case shall such tax exceed eight pfennings Hanoverian currency, (two cents United States currency) for one hundred pounds Hanoverian weight, (one hundred and four pounds United States weight.)

Article 9. The high contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having, each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and vice-commercial agents of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nations; but if any of the said consuls shall carry on trade, they shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private individuals of their nation are subjected in the same place.

The consuls, vice-consuls, commercial and vice-commercial agents, shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges, and arbitrators, in such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews or the captain, should destroy the order or tranquility of the country; or the said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, or vice-commercial agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported.

It is, however, understood that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their own country.

The said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents and vice-commercial agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country.

For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the master rolls of the crews, or by any other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and on this claim being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice consuls, commercial agents or vice commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belong, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months from the day of their arrest they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserter be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be pending shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

Article 10. The citizens and subjects of the high parties shall be permitted to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of the said territories in order to attend to their affairs, and also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, provided they submit to the laws, as well general as special, relative to the right of residing and trading.

Whilst they conform to the laws and regulations in force, they shall be at liberty to manage, themselves, their own business, in all the territories subject to the jurisdiction of each party, as well in respect to the consignment and sale of their goods, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships, or to employ such agents or brokers as they may deem proper, they being in all these cases to be treated as the citizens or subjects of the country in which they reside; it being, nevertheless, understood that they shall remain subject to the said laws and regulations: also, in respect to sales by wholesale or retail.

They shall have free access to the tribunals of justice in their litigious affairs on the same terms which are granted by the law and usage of the country to native citizens or subjects, for which purpose they may employ in defence of their rights such advocates, attorneys, and other agents, as they may judge proper.

The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise.

The personal representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, whether by testament or *ab intestato*.

They may take possession thereof either by themselves or by others acting for them, at their will, and dispose of the same, paying such duty only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said personal property is situate shall be subject to pay in like cases.

In case of the absence of the personal representatives, the same care shall be taken of the said property as would be taken of the property of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving it.

If any question should arise among several claimants to which of them the said property belongs, the same shall be finally decided by the laws and judges of the country wherein it is situate.

Where, on the decease of any person holding real estate within the territories of one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage; such citizens or subjects shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the government of the respective States.

The capitals and effects which citizens or subjects of the respective parties, in changing their residence, shall be desirous of removing from the place of their domicil, shall likewise be exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of their respective governments.

Article 11. The present treaty shall continue in force for the term of twelve years from the date hereof, and further until the end of twelve months after the government of Hanover on the one part, or that of the United States on the other part, shall have given notice of its intention of terminating the same; but upon the condition hereby expressly stipulated and agreed, that if the kingdom of Hanover shall determine during the said term of twelve years, to augment the existing import duty upon leaves, strips, or stems of tobacco, imported in hogsheads or casks, a duty which at this time does not exceed one thaler and one gutengroschen per one hundred pounds Hanoverian currency per one hundred pounds Hanoverian weight, (seventy cents per one hundred pounds United States currency and weight,) the government of Hanover shall give a notice of one year to the government of the United States before proceeding to do so; and at the expiration of that year, or any time subsequent, the government of the United States shall have full power and right to abrogate the present treaty by giving a previous notice of six months to the government of Hanover, or to continue (at its option) in full force until the operation thereof shall have been arrested in the manner first specified in the present article.

Article 12. The United States agree to extend all the advantages and privileges contained in the stipulations of the present treaty to one or more of the other states of the Germanic confederation, which may wish to accede to them, by means of an official exchange of declarations; provided that such state or States shall confer similar favors upon the said United States to those conferred by the kingdom of Hanover, and observe and be subject to the same conditions, stipulations, and obligations.

Article 13. The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by his Majesty the King of Hanover; and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at the city of Hanover, within the space of ten months from this date, or sooner, if possible, when the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the high contracting parties at Berlin, on the 20th day of May, 1840, shall become null and void to all intents and purposes.

In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties, have signed the present treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done in quadruplicate, at the city of Hanover, on the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and in the seventieth year of the independence of the United States of America.

(L. S.) A. DUDLEY MANN.
(L. S.) GEORGE FREDERICK BARON DE FALCKE.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the city of Hanover on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, by A. Dudley Mann, special agent of the United States to his Majesty the King of Hanover, and the Baron George Frederick de Falcke, of his Majesty's Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one (L. S.) thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

By the President:
JAMES K. POLK.
JAMES BUCHANAN, *Secretary of State.*

Declaration of accession of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, under the twelfth article of the foregoing treaty.

Whereas a treaty of navigation and commerce, between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Hanover was concluded at Hanover on the 10th day of June last, by the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, and was subsequently duly ratified on the part of both governments:

And whereas, by the terms of the twelfth article of the same, "the United States agree to extend all the advantages and privileges contained in the stipulations of the present treaty to one or more of the other States of the Germanic confederation, which may wish to accede to them, by means of an official exchange of declarations; provided that such State or States shall confer similar favors upon the said United States to those conferred by the kingdom of Hanover, and observe and be subject to the same conditions, stipulations, and obligations."

And whereas the government of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, has signified its desire to accede to the said treaty, and to all the stipulations and provisions therein contained, so far as the same are or may be applicable to the two countries, and to become a party thereto; that is to say, to all the said stipulations and provisions, excepting only those relating to the State, and the Weser tolls, in which the government of Oldenburg has no interest, and over which it has no control.

Now, therefore, the undersigned, Baron W. E. Beaulieu, Marcognay, of the privy council of his Royal Highness, and at the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs, on the part of Oldenburg, and A. D. Mann, special agent on the part of the United States, invested with full power to this effect, found in good and due form, have this day signed, in duplicate and have exchanged, this declaration of the accession (hereby agreed to on the part of the United States) of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, to the treaty aforesaid, the effect of which accession and agreement is hereby declared to be to establish the said treaty between the high parties, to this declaration, as fully and perfectly, to all intents and purposes, as if all the provisions therein contained, excepting as above expressly excepted, had been recited word for word in a separate treaty, concluded and ratified between them, in the ordinary form.

In witness whereof, the above named plenipotentiaries have hereunto affixed their names and seals. Done at Oldenburg, this tenth day of March, 1847.

W. F. BEAULIEU MARCONNAY. [L. S.]
A. DUDLEY MANN. [L. S.]

A CALCULATION.

We have for some time past closely watched the signs in the political horizon, and we give it as our deliberate opinion that the following calculation as to the result of the approaching Presidential election, will be found pretty accurate. Indeed, the States set down for Cass, we consider positively certain.

Cass.		*Taylor.*	
Maine,	4	New York,	36
N. Hampshire,	6	Rhode Island,	4
Pennsylvania,	26	Vermont,	6
Ohio,	23	Massachusetts,	12
Michigan,	5	Delaware,	3
Illinois,	9	Kentucky,	12
Indiana,	12		
Wisconsin,	4		73
Iowa,	4		
Missouri,	7	*Doubtful.*	
Louisiana,	6	Connecticut,	6
Georgia,	10	New Jersey,	7
Mississippi,	6	Maryland,	8
Virginia,	17	North Carolina,	11
South Carolina,	9		
Alabama,	9		32
Arkansas,	3		
Florida,	3		
Texas,	4		
Tennessee,	13		
	185		

In the States put down in the doubtful list, we consider that it is altogether probable CASS will outrun Taylor. North Carolina, we honestly believe, will cast her electoral vote for the "brave old volunteer." New Jersey is claimed for certain by our friends there. The chances for Cass carrying Maryland and Connecticut, are equal, at least to those of Taylor. In the States set down for Taylor, we do not concede Delaware to him; for we are aware that every inch of ground will be closely contested by our friends. Clay's majority was only 200 in that State, and it is the general opinion that Taylor will not make as good a run as "Harry of the West." Surveying the whole ground, then, we cannot consent to take a single State from the above list set down for CASS; but on the other hand, we have every reason to believe that at least two more States will be added to strengthen the mighty Democratic Pyramid!

Federal Meeting Last Night.

The Whig meeting last evening was pretty large, but if any of the party suppose that all these people were attracted thither because they felt interested in the success of the party or its candidates, they are wofully deceived. There were no Democratic meetings near by, and our friends were at leisure to attend—anxious to hear what the distinguished Bank bought politician had to say on the subject of the pecuniary transaction between him and Mr. May, in 1837. But on this subject he was mum—he breathed not a word in explanation of his manner on that occasion.

He commenced by making a display of his own name. He informed the people that there were a great many Coal mines in Pennsylvania, as well as numerous beds of iron ore. This was listened to with considerable wonderment, and many asked: "How did he find that out?" He went into a history of the operations of the Tariff in this country.—A dry recital of facts, perhaps, this is of no importance. It was curious to hear him talk about the degradation of European laborers, *just as though there were no Tariff for protecting them.* The Governor seemed to presume a good deal upon the stupidity of his listeners in the point of his speech.

He next spoke of Free Soil, but here he said nothing that has not been heard a thousand times from whig stumps.

Some of the audience became vociferous in their determination to hear something on the subject of the "Ten Hour" system. Here the speaker was checked essentially. He acknowledged being the author of the "special contract clause" which was satisfactory to the friends of the great measure of reform. He made loud pretensions, but "actions are louder than words."

After two songs from the Glee Clubs, we left.

The People's Candidate.

Judge LONGSTRETH's frank, decided, and truly Democratic letter on the Ten Hour System, has made him hundreds of new friends, in the cities of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and vicinity. It not only satisfies the Democratic laborers, but seems to please every whig who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. We have heard already of scores of whig laboring men, whose votes were heretofore calculated upon with certainty for Johnston, the Shinplaster and monopolist candidate, who will now give their support to the honest old farmer of Montgomery. LONGSTRETH is emphatically the People's Candidate for Governor.

Think of this, Laboring Men.

If the Shinplaster and Monopolist candidate for Governor, Wm. F. Johnston, should be elected, the State will be flooded with another batch of illegal, filthy, abominable, depreciated Shinplasters, to take the place of the honest Currency of the Constitution, GOLD AND SILVER. Besides this, we shall undoubtedly have a revival of the infamous plundering system of internal improvements, which was introduced by Joseph Ritner and Thaddeus Stevens, a few years ago, and which reduced the State to the very verge of bankruptcy; and at the same time imposed enormous taxes upon the people. Voters, think of these things!

Patent Right Colonels.

We warn the Democrats to be on the lookout for another "Buckshot War," on the defeat of *Johnston*, the Accidental Governor! Johnston is preparing for something awfully bloody, by the appointment of such a batch of *Aid-de-Camps* as never was heard of before in the annals of the Commonwealth! Allegheny County has been honored with nearly a dozen of them! It is understood that these "buckshot Colonels" are to proceed to Harrisburgh immediately after the election to "bum,—fire,—kill,—slay!—nor let a Locofoco live!" In the meantime, their duties are to press into the service as many recruits as possible, after the manner of the redoubtable *Sir John Fallstaff*, and when these have cast their vote for Johnston, they are to be formed into companies and marched to head quarters. It will surely try the nerves of old Farmer *Longstreth*, when he sees Generalissimo Johnston and his fire-coating, "Kurnols" and Coventry recruits, encompassing Harrisburg, and declaring Pennsylvania under martial law! "Breakers Ahead!"

Awful Catastrophe.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, we learn that the Prapellor Goliath, on her way from Detroit to Sault St. Marie, with a large quantity of flour, corn, &c., and with seven kegs of blasting powder, was blown up, on the 20th ultimo, occasioning the loss of twenty lives, being every soul on board. The yawl was the only thing belonging to the vessel, that is supposed to have been preserved uninjured. It was taken up at Rincardine, together with some portions of the vessel, which is believed to have been made a complete wreck.

☞ **Duquesne Greys.**—You are hereby notified to attend a meeting on this evening, (Tuesday) at the St. Clair House, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, at 6½ o'clock.
JOHN HERRON, Captain.

☞ **U. S. District Court.**—The United States District Court will meet every day, until the election, from 10 to 1 o'clock. Persons wishing to be naturalized had better see to it in time.

LOCAL MATTERS.

FIREMEN'S SONG.—The following song, written by some of the members of the Duquesne, we publish by particular request, for the benefit of the company:

A Song for the Duquesne Fire Company.

[WRITTEN BY A MEMBER OF THE SAID COMPANY.]

AIR—*Dearest Mae.*

As brothers now we'll meet you;
As firemen of the west:
With conscious pride we'll greet you,
And hail each one our guest.
We're linked in a noble cause,
And joined in a holy tie—
Hurrah! hurrah! ye Duquesne boys,
When urged by an impulse high.

CHORUS.

A welcome with heart and hand,
The Duquesne boys give to you,
A welcome by our noble band,
The "Hope" boys, now to you.

The property of our citizens,
We always strive to save,
And with our brother firemen,
We're always prompt and brave.
When Duty sters commands,
'Tis our's to obey,
To keep the fery element
From taking onward sway.

We meet you with hearts sincere,
And the willing hands extend:
For as brother firemen here,
We'll meet you as our friends.
When danger is on your side,
Then quickly we'll appear,
And with our brother firemen,
We'll strive to do our share.

Our Iron City firemen
Are always swift, you know:
No matter for the blustering winds,
Or for the drifting snow:
For when the fire is raging,
We're always at our post;
We care not for the wet or cold:
For humanity 's our boast.

Allegheny City firemen,
We'll give a verse to you:
You always give a helping hand,
When danger is in view.
The Uncle Sam and Washington,
The President and Penn,
They are the only engines
That your city recommend.

A welcome, &c.

THE TOWER.—A poor old fellow, who talked through his nose, was in for being drunk—but this was nothing new, for he has been a regular tenant of the jail for a long time. He protested his innocence, and asked for mercy, just as if he did not know something of the immovability of the Mayor "Bring up the man without a name," said the Mayor. "Och, your Honor, sure I have a name," said a pretty looking Irishman, who made his way up to the seat of justice. He was charged with drunkenness. "What have you to say for yourself?" "Well, to be candid, I'm from Clarion; I worked at a furnace, and the Judge told me I could get no money, on account of the Tariff of '46—for, you see, the Judge is a Taylor man. So, hearing that the Tariff was in Pittsburgh, I just thought I'd call down and see about it." "Well, have you a dollar and a quarter for fine and costs?" "Troth, I have not, and sorry am I to say it." "Well, sir, you must go to jail for twenty-four hours." He did go up.

Then came a hard scene. Two young girls—they were sisters—were brought up, charged with drunkenness. They made merry over their misfortunes, and thought nothing more of being sent to the Hill, than most ladies would of going a shopping. For years they have lived there, at the expense of the county. One was sent up for twenty days, the other for thirty. "Why don't you give her thirty too?" said the latter, indignant that his Honor should show such partiality. And here they began to wrangle among themselves. "You must not both come out together." "Well, I vow, you won't get me here again," said one; and the other made a similar declaration. This might be encouraging, but for the fact that the promise has been made fifty times before, and as often broken.

When will the people of Pittsburgh establish an institution suitable for such cases? In less than a quarter of a century, we hope.