THE INVITATION OF VENUS.

When the sun-flowers turns
Her head to the eastern sea,
And with love of the bright sun burns,
Come, then come to me,
In my rosy bower,
From my lip
Thou shalt sip
Sweets of magic power.

When the sun-flowers turns
Her head to the eastern sea,
And with love of the bright sun burns,
Come then come to me,
Oh by arms
All my charms
Shall unfolded be.

When the lily bows
Her head to the wave so free,
When the rose bud blows,
Come then come to me,
Dainty breast
Thou shalt rest,
In visions of ecstacy.

Poetry for the People.

Here is a fine Sonnet by Ebenezer Elliott, the famous corn-law poet, written for the London "People's Journal," one of the most useful publications extant:

How many men have lived to bless mankind,
Have died unthank'd! For teaching and self-taught,
They did what learning scorns to learn or teach;
Their deeds are portion of the general thought;
Their thoughts have passed into the common speech,
And labor's wages yet they left behind.
Nor mine, nor yours, save the good that grew
Out of the sacrifice which gives and saves!
God! what a tree is rising from their graves!
To shelter, ev'n on earth, the wise and true!
Then worship not him! we do, which, like the winds,
Ye Homer's song, seem things that cannot die,
And ever live; they are but *names of minds*,
Whose good and evil speaks immortality.

THE RANGE.

Unclouded shone Hope's brilliant beam
With bright, celestial ray—
And like a lovely fairy dream
My young hours flew away.

Ah, yes, they flew—those happy hours!
Bright blossoms quickly to die,
And the sweet dreams in childhood's bours
Are all too soon decayed!

They cannot last—but Memory,
To tell of pleasures fled,
Still lives, would Mem'ry, too, could die,
Or, oh! that I were dead!

For now that Hope's last ray is gone,
Sure Lethe's dream would bless—
For grief, to think of bliss that's flown,
Adds pangs to wretchedness!

Nessun maggior dolore, che, ricordarsi
Del tempo felice, nella miseria!—*Dante.*

Will their be Flowers in Heaven?

BY MISS C. W. BARBER, ALA.

where is that radiant shore?
Shall we not seek it and weep no more?

MRS. HEMANS.

I sat alone in my school room. The little busy beings who had sat about me all day had taken their dinner baskets upon their arms, and trudged off over the hill, in the paths which led to their several homes.

My desk was strewed over with withered wild-flowers. Some were the offerings of infantile hands, while others had been brought in by the botanical class for analysis. In the recitation of that class, I had dwelt a longer time that night than I was wont, upon the beauty of the vegetable world, and the goodness and wisdom of its Creator. I spread before them the beautiful tinted corolla of the field lilly, and showed them its thread-like stamens crowned with golden anthers, and its curious pistils. From another wild-flower, I drew the delicate and nicely-notched calyx, and explained to them its various uses, and asked, if *man* with all his boasted powers, had ever planned or executed any thing one half as lovely.

I turned over the pages of God's holy Word, and read a description of the riches of Solomon, "who yet," I continued, "in all his glory was not arrayed like *one of these*." If it is out of our power to make anything as beautiful as the little flower we crush under our feet at every step, should we not be humble?"

A breathless interest prevaded the little group. "Beautiful things," I replied, "and if *flowers* can add anything to the beauty of the golden courts, we shall surly find them there."

"Oh! said she, "I hope the angels will wear *wreaths* of them; I am sure I shall love better to look upon them, and to hear them sing!"

These were among her last words, as I parted from her that evening. The next day Frances was not in her accustomed seat. I inquired for her, and they told me she was not well. I *never* saw her again. A few days after, her coffin passed my window, covered with a black pall, and followed by a train of mourners. I watched them, until they disappeared in the circuitous road which led to the village grave yard, and then I turned away with a sigh and said,—"*Yes Frances, there are Flowers in Heaven, for you are there!*"

Gen. Cass' Letter.

On our first page will be found a letter from Gen. Cass, containing his views on the War and the Wilmot Proviso. It will be seen that he is strongly in favor of prosecuting the war until the Mexicans are induced to give us ample indemnity for the past and security for the future. He is opposed to the Proviso, because he justly considers it worse than useless, and thinks the question of slavery ought to be left entirely to the citizens of the territory we may enquire. We fully coincide with his views, and think the matter better be kept out of Congress entirely. We are opposed to any extension of slavery, viewing it as a curse on the State in which it exists, and an evil to the Union at large. But the citizens of the slave states contend that it is a state institution, and one with which the citizens of other states have no right to interfere. As such we are therefore willing to leave it. If we have no right to abolish slavery in states where it now exists, the citizens of slave states can have no right to fasten it on other states or territories now exempt from the course. Slavery does not exist in any of the territory we may acquire from Mexico, nor do we believe that it can be tolerated or introduced there without some legislation to authotize it; no slaveholder could take his slaves there, if the country were to be annexed to morrow, nor could he hold them in bondage unless some law were passed on the subject. Let this subject, then, be left to the citizens of the territory and we feel confident, they will never consent to fix such an incubus upon themselves. From all we can learn of the country, we are satisfied that it is not one in which slavery would ever be profitable, and we are also satisfied that its present population would never be in favor of its introduction. We are therefore perfectly satisfied to leave the question to their decision.—*Ft. Wayne (Ia.) Sentinel.*

CONGREGATIONAL METHODISTS.—The decision of Judge Edmonds, adverse to the Methodist Centenary Church in Brooklyn, and requiring them to receive the preacher appointed by the General Conference, induced a large portion of its members to relinquish the property, and form another and an independent society with the pastor of their choice. Several other Methodist Episcopal churches have also recently established or declared their independence; we believe two more in Brooklyn, one in New York, three in Philadelphia, and some in other parts of the country. A convention of pastors and delegates from those in these three cities and their neighborhood, met a short time ago in Philadelphia, and formed what they call the "Brooklyn Association of the Pastors and Delegates of the Congregational Church." Their first regular meeting will be held on the first Tuesday in December next, in Brooklyn.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

FROM YUCATAN, the news continues to be satisfactory. Accounts to the 20th September declare the rebellion to be nearly at an end. At the last strong-holds of the Indians the whites were prevailing. The company of American volunteers had arrived at Azamal, on the 4th September, to be enrolled in the army of operation. Besides this assistance in the way of men, the government had received $1,284 from the private contributions in the city of Mexico.

AN INVENTION for cutting stone is in operation in New Haven, which dresses down stone at the rate of a square foot in from one to two minutes, and with two attendants only, and a limited amount of steam power, doing the labor of more than a hundred men. There is said to be no mistake in the thing, and if so, it promises to make stone supersede brick, and revolutionize entirely our modes of building.

THE SMITHS MISSING.—The election officers of the Sixth Ward, on Tuesday, in order to test the strength of the Smiths in that district, agreed to keep an account of all of the name who would offer votes. The result was, that *not a Smith presented himself.*

The Morning Post.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1848.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

LEWIS CASS,

OF MICHIGAN.

☞ "Having full confidence in your abilities and republican principles, I invited you to my cabinet; and I can never forget with what discretion and talents you met those great and delicate questions, which were brought before you while you presided over the Department of War, which entitled you to my thanks and will ever be recollected with the most tively feelings of friendship by me.

"But what has endeared you to every true American, was the noble stand which you took, as our minister at Paris, against the Quintuple Treaty, and which, by your talents, energy and fearless responsibility, defeated its ranification by France—a treaty intended by Great Britain to change our international laws, make her mistress of the seas, and destroy the national independence, not only of our country, but of all Europe; and enable her to become the tyrant on every ocean."—*General Jackson's letter to General Cass.*

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WM. O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY

☞ "BUTLER and his five sons" was a favorite toast with Washington, and Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER is one of them. The Butlers have fought on every field from Buker Hill to Monterey, and there is a tower of strength in the very name.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGENER, of Northampton.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

I.	HENRY L. BENNER, Philadelphia	County.
II.	HOBB R. KENZIE' do	City.
III.	ISAAC SHUNK, do	County.
IV.	A. L. ROUSTOUT, do	do
V.	JACOB S. YOST, Montgomery	do
VI.	ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Lehigh	do
VII.	WILLIAM M. DOWNING, Chester	do
VIII.	HENRY HALDEMAN, Lancaster	do
IX.	PETER KLINE, Berks	do
X.	BERNARD S. SCHOONOVER, Monroe	do
XI.	WM. SWETLAND, Wyoming	do
XII.	JONAS BERWSTER, Tioga	do
XIII.	JOHN C. KING, Clinton	do
XIV.	JOHN WEIDMAN, Lebanon	do
XV.	ROBERT J. FISHER, York	do
XVI.	FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin	do
XVII.	JOHN CRISWELL, Huntingdon	do
XVIII.	CHARLES A. BLACK, Greene	do
XIX.	GEORGE W. BOWMAN, Bedford	do
XX.	JOHN R. SHANNON, Beaver	do
XXI.	GEORGE P. HAWKEN, Allegheny	do
XXII.	W. H. DAVIS, Crawford	do
XXIII.	TIMOTHY IVES, Potter	do
XXIV.	JAMES G. CAMPBELL, Butler	do

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 o'clock, P. M. This must be complied with, in order to insure an insertion. When it is possible, an earlier hour would be preferred.*

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

The refinement of the Gazette.

The editor of the Gazette, in his paper of yesterday morning, seems to have been seriously affected, because of our having charged upon his party the *buying up* of "all the infamous blackguards and political blacklegs in the county;" and one might suppose, that he was in danger of being seized with a fainting fit, at finding that the rascality of his party was discovered. He *insinuates* that it is not very modest in us, to tell those things in a community among whom we expect to live. We shall not charge upon him a more thorough knowledge of the facts, to which we alluded, than we are in possession of,—(for, *it may be* that he is kept in ignorance of them, in view of of his peculiar character for *sanctity*,)—but this we dare to say, that there are leading Federalists of this city, who would not stand before a jury of their countrymen, and swear that what we have stated is untrue; and the *names* of certain of those gentry may yet be given to the public.

There are men in this community who dare not appear before a jury of their countrymen, and swear that *they have not paid* the consideration money, for which certain persons in this city were to exert their influence, by writing and otherwise, in favor of the Federal candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, &c. There are those in this city, of the Federal party, who know that there are wretches base enough to barter for gold, the highest privilege of a freeman—they know this, because they have been parties to the contract by which the villainy has been made manifest. It may be immodest in us to say ought against villainy of any kind, in this city: for there is here a tremendous majority, who are politically opposed to us;—and the editor of the Gazette may, therefore, claim for himself and his party, a prescriptive right to do as they please, and have none to question any of their acts. But we do not recognize such a right as pertaining either to him or to his party; and thus thinking, we shall endeavor, on all suitable occasions, to warn our readers against the projects of the enemies of Democracy, and to inform them of the means resorted to, in order to accomplish their defeat. In doing this, whether we shall gain the good will of the Gazette, and the party sustaining it, is a matter of little consequence. We are uncontrolled in our political course, in the expression of our views, and in the insertion of articles in our columns,—and, while this shall continue to be the case, we shall conduct, as we always have done, an Independent Democratic paper. Sin, with us, shall not go unexposed, even though covered with gold; nor shall honest, but humble, merit, pass unregarded.

The infamy of Federalism.

In noticing an article of the Washington Union, on the subject of the vote of our adopted citizens, the St. Louis New Era says:—

"This leading organ of Locofocoism thinks, we suppose, that if Gen. Cass did no wrong, in refusing to vote for the Irish Relief Bill, although urged to vote by the Whig members of the Senate, who introduced and supported it, that he made amends by making a speech in favor of it, although it was lost."

It is in this manner, that Federal editors, making pretensions to respectability, most wilfully, maliciously, and villainous lie, in relation to the character and acts of their political opponents. The man who wrote the sentence which we have quoted, *knew* that he was conveying a lie to the minds of those of his readers, who might not have time or opportunity for examining the public records of the country; and the man who would thus lie, about a long tried public servant, we should not be disposed to trust with the scanty purse of the wounded soldier or even the cold victuals of the crippled beggar.

Gen. Cass in Virginia.

The Wheeling Argus contains the statements of a correspondent, of an expression of political sentiment at two company musters in Wetzel county, a few days since. In one company there were—

For Gen. Cass,	63
" " Taylor,	1
In the other—	
For Gen. Cass,	64
" " Taylor,	10

This vote was among the hard-working farmers—not among the would-be gentry, who are afraid to soil their hands by following any useful employment.

Gen. Cass in Virginia.

The Wheeling Argus contains the statements of an expression of political sentiment at two company musters in Wetzel county, a few days since. In one company there were—

For Gen. Cass,	53
" Taylor,	1
In the other—	
For Gen. Cass,	64
" Taylor,	10

This vote was among the hard working farmers—not among the would-be gentry, who are afraid to soil their hands by following any useful employment.

THE OFFICIAL MAJORITY.

By reference to our official returns of the late elections, it will be seen that Judge Longstreth is elected, for Governor, by a majority of 3060. The returns, when given in, last spring, showed that Mr. Johnston received 3,000 votes more than were given for Mr. Irvin. This is owing, unquestionably, to the entire concentration of all the opposition upon the Federal candidate, and the exchange of Democratic votes, in all cases where it could be effected. Mr. Middlesworth received 8244 votes, being 612 behind Mr. Johnston, and 2114 more than Mr. Painter; he having received 6130 votes. Col. Black has received a large vote, 6613, leading Judge Longstreth 449 votes, and falling behind Mr. Hampton 1053 votes; he having received 7666. The number of votes polled is large; and the vote of the Natives beautifully small; being 259 for their Congress ticket.

Qualifications of Gen. Taylor.

A few months ago, there were few men in the country, who were not brilliantly qualified for undertaking the discharge of the duties of President, than Gen. Taylor; and notwithstanding this, those who were among the foremost to speak in utter derision of his qualities as a statesman; are now among his warmest *pretended* admirers. The Ohio State Journal held this doctrine, before the Philadelphia nomination, which we recognize as strictly true:—

"The qualifications for statesmanship are not to be acquired in a day, a month, or a year. They can only be attained through long years of patient application. We apprehend that Gen. Taylor has passed the period of life for entering upon that investigation. A good soldier and true patriot he has shown himself to be. *It were better for him, in our view of the subject, to repose upon his laurels, than to tarnish them by appearing in a character always difficult to sustain* AND FOR WHICH NEITHER HABIT NOR EDUCATION HAVE QUALIFIED HIM."

Yet the Journal is a *Taylor* paper; and consequently its editor can only be supposed, by honest minds, to wish that Gen. Taylor shall tarnish his well earned laurels, "by appearing in a character always difficult to sustain, and *for which neither habit nor education have qualified him.*"

The Steubenville Herald also thought with the State Journal; and "that a thorough, radical, uncompromising whig be the nominee; one in whom the party can confide under all circumstances and in every emergency." Yet, although Gen. Taylor has declared he is "not an ultra Whig;" and consequently, not an "uncompromising" whig, the Herald, too, *pretends* to be enthusiastic in sustaining him for the Presidency. Such *was* the general, and almost universal, estimate placed upon Gen. Taylor, by "Whig" editors, *before* his nomination, and such *is* the appearance of things in the "Whig" camp since his nomination. Can there be any regard for honor, honesty, or any other virtue, among such creatures? We think it is impossible.

Electoral Votes.

The annexed statement shows not only the number of Electoral votes given for each candidate for the Presidency, from 1795 to this day, but as it respects the last five elections, viz: those of 1844, 1840, 1836, 1832, and 1828, the number of electoral votes given for each candidate by each State. Washington was unanimously chosen the first President and was inducted into office on the 30th of April, 1789. He was in office eight years. For the third Presidential term, the electoral votes were as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT.		FOR V. PRESIDENT.	
		1796.	
John Adams rec'd	71	T. Pinckney rec'd	68
Thomas Jefferson,	68	Aaron Burr,	50
		1800.	
Thomas Jefferson,	73	Aaron Burr,	73
John Adams,	64	T. Pinckney,	59
		1804.	
Thomas Jefferson,	162	George Clinton,	162
Ch's. C. Pinckney,	14	Rufus King,	14
		1808.	
James Madison,	122	George Clinton,	118
Ch's. S. Pinckney,	45	Rufus King,	47
		1812.	
James Madison,	128	Elbridge Gerry,	128
De Witt Clinton,	89	Jared Ingersoll,	88
		1816.	
James Monroe,	183	D. D Tompkins,	212
Rufus King,	34	opp. scattering.	
		1820.	
James Monroe,	218	D. D. mompkins,	113
No opp. but 1 vote.		Opp. divided.	
		1824.	
Andrew Jackson,	95	J. C. Calhoun,	182
John Q. Adams,	84	N. Sandford, N. Y.	30
Wm. H. Crawford,	41	Nathaniel Macon,	24
Henry Clay,	37	Andrew Jackson, Te.	13
		M. Van Buren, N. Y.	9
		Henry Clay, Ky.	2

No choice having been effected by the Electors, John Quincy Adams was chosen President by the House of Representatives.

		1828.	
Andrew Jackson,	178	J. C. Calhoun,	171
John Q. Adams,	83	Richard Rush,	83
		William Smith,	6
		1832.	
Andrew Jackson,	219	Martin Van Buren,	189
Henry Clay,	49	John Sergeant,	49
John Floyd,	11	Wm. Wilkins,	30
William Wirt,	7	Lee, 11; A. Elmaker	7
		1836.	
Martin Van Buren,	170	R. M. Johnston,	147
Wm. H. Harrison,	73	Francis Granger,	77
Hugh L. White,	26	John Tyler, Va.,	46
Willie P. Mangum,	11	Wm. Smith, Ala.,	23
Daniel Webster,	14		
		1840.	
Wm. H. Harrison,	234	John Tyler,	234
Martin Van Buren,	60	R. M. Johnston,	48
	1	L. W. Tazewell,	11
		James K. Polk,	1
		1844.	
James K. Polk,	170	Geo. M. Dallas,	170
Henry Clay,	105	T. Frelinghysen,	105

There's a Lie out Somewhere.

The Hartford Courant says that a gentleman stated in the office of that paper, that he had lately a long and interesting conversation with Gen. Taylor, at Baton Rogue, and that the old hero *expressed himself freely in opposition to the admission of slavery in a territory now free.* This is the same as ascerted by the Boston Atlas, and the Albany Journal, and the same as contained in Gen. Taylor's Signal letter. The Vicksburgh Sentinel says, gentlemen *in the South have private letters proving that Gen. Taylor entertains no such opinions.* These gentlemen are all whigs, but who is to be believed?

Martin Van Buren.

The "Magician" is thus touched up by the Veteran Noah:

"But the most remarkable piece of magic he ever played off was to make the people believe that he ruled the State of New York, and that this great state ruled the Union. In 1812, he supported Clinton against James Madison, and hurled his thunders against Virginia; and yet Madison was elected without the votes of this State. In 1828, and in 1832, Gen. Jackson had votes enough to elect him without New York. In 1840, Mr. Van Buren was the candidate for the Presidency; yet this ungrateful State gave thirteen thousand majority against her favorite son. Even when the Baltimore convention and the whole democracy of the Union was with him, New York withheld her vote. Yet now, with two popular candidates against him—with an odious and unnatural change in his position—with curses loud and deep against him throughout the Union—he yet persuades his old friends that he is in the right, the true, the patriotic track, and will succeed and they go with him. Who dares deny that he is a magician"

Bathing.

An exchange has this spicy and yet truthful paragraph. It is a pity more would not heed its counsels:

"Citizen, of manufacturing towns, who dwell in an atmosphere of copperas and cotton-fuzz, coal-smoke and unsavory zephyrs from the "raging canal," ought to bathe often. Instead of this, half of them encase themselves in "chreasby" flannel, from January to June and June to January, and dodge the water as if they had the hydrophobia. The other half take a duck about once a year, and then run home as if frightened by their own cleanliness. Hence we hear of dyspepsia, colds, fevers and the like, in spite of the tons of "infallible remedies" which are annually swallowed, at a great expense of grimaces and cash."

☞ The whig lawyers are becoming ferocious and voracious on the subject of the Deputy Attorney Generalship of this county. We hear of more applicants since the election than there were before; in fact the *young whig* portion of the Pittsburgh Bar are up in a mass for the honor. The appointments must be made in a few days.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION--OFFICIAL.

Tuesday, October 10, 1848.

| | Governor. Shunk. | Governor. Cass. | Canal Commissioner. Jos. Lawrence. | Canal Commissioner. Wm. Wilkins. | Canal Commissioner. Wm. E. Lehman. | Canal Commissioner. Wm. Lorrington. | Canal Commissioner. Wm. Middlesworth. | Canal Commissioner. Jacob Painter. | Canal Commissioner. Jacob Hampton. | Canal Commissioner. Samuel W. Black. | Canal Commissioner. Jacob W. Jackson. | Canal Commissioner. Jacob C. Noble. | Canal Commissioner. Christian Snively. | Canal Commissioner. A. Stewartson. | Canal Commissioner. Henry Ayre. | Canal Commissioner. John L. Mitchell. | Canal Commissioner. John S. Mitchell. | Canal Commissioner. Edmund Stockton. | Canal Commissioner. Wm. L. Dunn. | Canal Commissioner. John R. Dunn. | Canal Commissioner. James M. Crawford. | Canal Commissioner. James H. McCabe. | Canal Commissioner. Wm. E. Barkman. | Canal Commissioner. Theodore Nixon. | Canal Commissioner. John Pollock. | Canal Commissioner. Linton Dougherty. | Canal Commissioner. Linton Scott. | Canal Commissioner. Edward M. Crotsley. | Canal Commissioner. Benjamin Wilson. | Canal Commissioner. Joseph H. Baker. | Canal Commissioner. Joseph Dickson. | Canal Commissioner. William Brown. | Canal Commissioner. James Dickson. | Canal Commissioner. Thomas Dickson. | Canal Commissioner. John E. Foster. | Canal Commissioner. John Orbison. | Canal Commissioner. Wm. M'Clure. | Canal Commissioner. Wm. Bigham. | Canal Commissioner. Wm. Bigham. | Canal Commissioner. Wm. Bigham