On the Bill granting to the State of Illinois the right of way, and a donation of public lands for making a Rail Road connecting the upper and lower Mississippi with the chain of northern lakes at Chicago, Gen. Cass said:

As I intend to vote for this bill, I wish to say a very tew words in regard to it. The subject has been often before the Senate; and the Senator from Connecticut has as often reiterated his scruples, taking the same ground that he has taken to-day, and carefully avoided the grounds upon which the bill rests. This bill does not touch the question of internal improvement at all. It asserts no right on the part of this government to lay out a road, or to regulate the construction of a road. The federal government is a great landholder; it possesses an extensive public domain: and we have the power, under the constitution, to dispose of that domain and a very unlimited power it is. The simple question is, what disposition we may make of the public lands? No one will contend for the doctrine that we cannot give them away to a State. As the Senator from Kentucky has said, every President has signed bills asserting the principle that these lands may be disposed of by the general government, without restriction as to the purpose of such disposor we may bestow a portion for the purpose of improving the value of the rest. What right have you to sit still and see your lands growing in value, through the instrumentality of individuals, without rendering any aid in furtherance of that object? It is the settlement of the lands that make them valuable. It is the settler who converts the howling wilderness into fruitful; fields. It is the labor and enterprise of the settler that has given you in the west a magnificent empire, and one which has arisen within so brief a period that it is almost incomprehensiible. When I told the story in Europe, that I had crossed the Ohio when their were scarcely twenty thousand people in that country, and that it now contains five millions, they did not laugh in my face, to be sure, but they did not believe what I said. There is no parallel in the history of man-no such splendid tribute to human industry and enterprise-since the first man went out of the garden of Eden. It is not twenty-five years ago that I sat all night in a canoe at the head of the pond at Chicago, there being no human habitation in which we could obtain shelter from the mouth of the Illinoise to the mouth of the Chicago river; and now it is one of the great highways of travel between the northern lakes and the occean. Sir, I hope the gentleman will put this upon its true ground, eaving out the constitutional question, and taking alone into consideration what is your duty as landholders in a new country-a county, too, which must derive its improvement from the industry and enterprise of our own population, where every stroke of the woodman's axe redounds to your advantage. The man who sits down with his family in the wilderness to make for himself a home, evinces more moral courage than the man who goes into battle, No man who has not experienced the difficulties and dangers he has to encounter, can estimate them. appeal to the Senator from Connecticut to look at it in this point of view. He is from an old country. where such improvements have been ready made to his hands by his great-great-grandfather. Roads have been made and bridges built for his accommodation; but he must recollect that, his cotempora-ries, his friends around him, his children, perhaps, are going into this new country and enduring privations to make that valuable which was not so be-

## FROM MEXICO.

Orizimbs, May the 16, 1848 .- On the highest pinnacle of the frozen summit of Orizaba waves the Star-Spangled Banner' So, you may tell Mr. Polk, his cabinet, and all Congress assembled, that they may pass what laws they please, make treaties, and the Mexicans issue pronunciamentos, but still will the American flag wave over their country; for who will go up there to pull it down? Humbort tried it and failed; it defeated his utmost exertions; and it was one of the few instances where he ever gave up an undertaking that he once resolved upon. But he pronounced the feat impracticable. But few others have ever attempted it since, and all came back with terrible accounts of the dangers of the undertaking; so the work was left for Yankee sailors and Yankce soldiers. For two or three days the party were husy making their preparations—the blacksmiths the sailors were making rope-ladders, snow-shoes, composed of Maj. Manigault and Lieut. Re-Rodgers, do.; Capts. Lomax and Higgins, of the Alabama Volunteers; Capt. White, Dr. Banks and Adjutant Hardaway, 30 soldiers, and two sailors of the Naval Batterry. The second day they encamped 12,000 feet above the level of the sea with the thermoneter standing considerably below the freezing point. Here they had an abundance of wood, and built fires all around them; but with all their precautions few slept a wink, on account of the cold. At early daylight the fo lowing morning the whole They were soon in the snow and ice, and now came the tug—the air become more ratified at every step, made it necessary to stop and pant for vomiting; still they tugged on, unwilling to give it coolly set down and argue the policy of imposing more up. But the party was diminishing—the great rarefaction of the air and coolness painfully affected a greet wany, and compelled them to return; and when e summit was reached, all had given out but five, viz: Manigault, Lieut. Maynard, Lieut. Reynolds, Captain Lomax and Passed Midshipman Rodgers. Here they shook hands and sat down to rest from labors, and enjoy the glorious prospects before them -Puebla, Jalapa, Cordova, the 90 miles off, and a host of villages on the plan. They descended a short distance into the crater, and brought up some beautiful specimens of chrystals and lave, and a large quantity of the most beautiful specimens of sulphur.

After all this was done, the ceremony of planting the American flag was gone through. The Navy had this honor, and honor they were fairly entitled to, having sat down in the snow over the night and made it of three shirts. Fortunately the sailors were dressed in blue and red shirts, which, with Lt. Rogers' white one, furnished all the colors. It must have been amusing enough to have seen them sitchivering. The flag has but 13 stars, after the old original 13 states. A bottle was likewise left, containing a paper with the names of the successful ew. The barometer which was taken up ceased to indicate more than 17,300 feet, and when it ran out they were, as I learn, at least 1,000 feet from the This would make the height 18,300 feet, instead of 17,500, as heretofore estimated; and this makes it the third highest mountain in the world, turned they slid down on the ice and snow. citizens of Orizaba do not believe them when they say that they have been on the summit, and the crater, and unfortunately there is no such thing as a spyglass in the city, or they might see the flag.

They would as soon believe that a man had visited the nether world and returned, as the top of the mountain. With a telescope, the flag ought to be seen, on a clear day, from Vera Cruz. This account thought that the feat was worthy of a seperate letter. - N. O. Delta.

Inrin Drucchacy .- It is often a query to our Whig friends why the mass of the Irish Emigrants invariably connect themselves with the Democratic party. An Irish friend solves the mystery.—Said he. "When I arrived in New York, I called on an old friend, and amongst other inquired I inquired about this Loco Foco party. Why, said my friend, I am a Loco Focu—and he then went on to detail the origin of the term, and the principles of the two parties, and I found that the Loco Foco, or Democratic party, advocate the same principles as were maintained by Daniel O'Connell, universal liberty, and universal suffrage-and that the whig party advocated the principles of the Old Tory party of England. And that gentleman made me a Loco Focol and that,s why all the Irish are Demosrats.!

In a church-yard in the north of England in this epitaph upon one John Newton:-

"Here lies alas! and more's the plty.
All that remains of John Newcity."

To which is strached the following:-B. B. The man's name was Newtourn, but it would

## THEOBSERVER

ERID PA: SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 10, 1848.

IT THOMAS II. ELLISON and R. O. LANDON are duly au-

thoused traveling Agents for the Observer-we have no others. Democratic Nominations. FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. LEWIS CASS. OF MICHIGAN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Gen. Wm. O. Butler.

OF MENTUCKY.

PARTY NAMES. There always will and ought to be two parties in this country. The very nature of our institutions demands it. The one will represent those principles of popular liberly promulgated by Jefferson—that confidence in the masses which never distrusts ultimately their judgment, but when falsehood and humbugery have led them astray. hopefully looks forward to their return to their true intesests and true faith-while the other represents that system of political economy which is briefly embraced rich, and the rich will take care of the poor." The first is a party of progress, and whatever is wise and good, calculated to elevate the masses, of which it is composed, it readily avails itself. The latter is its opposite. It seeks amid the musty tomes of ancient writers on government, rules of action for the present generation. It distrusts the people's capacity for self-government, and like a miser, would debar the "outside barbarians" from a participation in the heaven-born influence of our popul ar institutions. The first are styled Democrats-the latter Federalists, and many are the complaints of our friends because we do not, at all times, so designate them. They are, emphatically, a party of expediency. At first they were proud of the name Federalist, but a succession of defeats rendered it odious to the people, and it became expedient to change it, and they contended for years against the Democracy under the name of National Republicans. Not having modernized any of their political notions, they met with no better success, and in due time that, also, became thread-bare. About this time Anti-Masonry came like a God-send, and they bestrode it without saddle or bridle, and soon rode it to death. Then it was, with its carrion carcass stinking in every man's nostrils, that they re-baptized themselves, and came out Whig. We do not really know who it was that acted as political high-priest in this baptism, but believe the honor

belongs to WEBB, of the New York Courier and Enquirer. Certain it is, a more appropriate selection could not have been made from among the horde who "bent the supple hinges of the knee" around the patriot Jackson. that thrift might follow fawning," but who disappointed, found in the vaults of the United States' Bank ! healing balm for all their wounds. A more palpable misnomer, however, could not have been selected; but this probably, was its chief recommendation. The words Whig" and "Democrat," are in reality, almost synonmous in their meaning, and do not, it will be perceived. express the roal difference between the two parties.

The term "Whig," we believe, originated in the seven teenth century, in the reign of the Charles's of England. and was used to designate the advocates of popular rights. in contradistinction to the torics, or upholders of kingly power and prerogative. In this sense it was first used by our forefathers in the revolution. How far the whig party of the present day are entitled to be considered the adrocates of popular rights, is easily to be perceived. We think it was these solf-styled "advocates of popular rights" that with bayonet and ball opposed the Democracy of Rhode Island in their attempts to peaceably gct rid of a constitution or charter granted by one of these same Charles's, of England. How well the term "Whig" fits the shoulders of such a party! Then, we believe it was these same "advocates of popular rights," that when the manda of Panneylvania alected a Governor by the thousand majority, issued a manifesto calling upon its folthe saliors were making rope-ladders, snow-snoes, lowers to "treat the election as though it had not taken ce." and called out the militia to revent the instala U. S. A.; Lieut. Maynard, of the Navy; Lieut. tion of the people's chosen representatives. Verily, how well the term "Whig" applies here.

These "advocates of popular rights," have opposed every measure calculated to advance the great cause of political freedom-they have advocated every dogma in political economy at variance with the elevation and interests of the masses, and have invariably in their appeals to the people, sought to reach their hearts, and obtain their support, through their pockets instead of their patriotism. Are we engaged in a war in defence of our soil and flag-to redress the murder, of our citizens, the impressment of our seamen, or the sanctity of our firebreath; but they had not ascended more than 3000 sides—the cry of "gold," "gold," "gold" is rung in the wars of the people, and taxation held up as the great bug-bear to exceptions, were seized with a painful nausea and frighten them from supporting it. And yet, they will sides-the cry of "gold," "gold" is rung in the ears of coolly set down and argue the policy of imposing more come more wealthy, and of course, the farmer and mechanic, who consume the manufacturer's products, less so. They advocate the establishment of Banks, that monopoly may flourish. They seek to rob the government of one of its sources of revenue, the public lands, that corruption may become respectable and usurp the place of integrity, and that higher duties may be levied. They would place the public moneys in the keeping of the will cost some two thousand dollars. banks, that speculation might run riot, and political integrity be made a merchantable commodity. They would confine our institutions to the original limits of the confederacy, because they distrust the intelligence of the people. For this reason they have successively opposed St Louis. Telegraphic dispaches were successively transthe acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, Texas and New Mexico and California.

And this is the party that arrogates to itself the revered name of "whig," the "advocates of popular rights," par ting down there by the blazing faggotts sewing and excellence. These are the principles of the party that call us "Locofocos," and will not allow that we are democrats. Ought we not, if we would be just, call them by their true appelation-Faleral? Certainly-but then, there are many houest, gentlemanly men among them. whose feelings we would fain spare, for they are not responsible for the low-bred black-guardism exhibited by their Editors and orators in styling the Democracy "Locofocos." Besides, Democracy teaches us to be charand higher than Popocatapel. When the party re- itable-to look with an eyo of hope and compassion upon ignorance wherever found—whether among the untutored, uneducated serfs of Russia, or in the Editorial chair
tion by the Baltimore Convention, Gen. Cass resigned of a "whig" newspaper!

Majon Bonland .- This gentleman, of the Encarnation prisoners, and lately appointed a Senator of the United States, from Arkansas, has published an address, in which he announces himself a candidate forre-election. was given me by one of the officers who went up. - He says that he designs mainly giving his legislative at-I have seen and talked with the whole party. I tention to the allowance of the just claims of the volunteers, and particularly the Encarnation prisoners, and to the initiation at least, if not the completion, of a series of measures by which the Federal Government may constitutionally and properly extend the benefits of an extensive and practicably useful system of internal improve-

> (17 A large and enthusiastic Ratification Meeting was held by the indomitable democracy of Western Crawford. at Conneautvile, a week ago to-day. In the course of the proceedings three gentlemen who had heretofore acted with the whige, came forward and gave in their adhesion to Cass and Butten one of them, a soldier of the last war, said he knew Gen. Cass personally-knew his worth as a man, statesman and soldier, and would therefore go for him in November. After raising a hickory pole, the first of the campaign, we believe, and adopting a series of able and patriotic resolutions, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Cass, three for Butler, three for our brave army in Mexico, three for France, three for Ireland, and nine for progressive democracy This is the true spirit, and gives an earnest majority of thirty-thousand in November.

Gen. Cass "is committed against River and Harbor approvements, inasmich as he has susained President mprovements, inasmuch as he has susained President Polk's Veto, and manifested contempt of the Chicago Convention.—Fredonic Censor.

The Fredonia Censor complains that we quoted it unfairly last week, in our animadversions spon its charge that Gon. Cale "is committed against River and Harbor improvements," because we did not give the above quotation entire. It charges us with "garbling"—with "leaving out the gist of the sententa," &c. We cortainly intended no such thing—when we wrote the article in question, the Consor was not lefore us, and we quoted from momory, thus putting a more charitable construction upon its language than it will really admit of. As it now stands, the Censor's language contains

a most unwarrantable falsehood—a gross libel, which no explanation it can hereafter make will palliate. The Editor of that paper either wrote this falsehood ignorantly or designedly. If the former, all we have to my is, go and inform yourself next time before you write. If the latter, we pity him! The Censor does not dony that Gen. Cass has vited for every River and Harbor Bill which has been brought before the Senate since he has been a member of that body, but says "inasmuch as he has sustained President

Polk's veto," &c., he "is committed against" them .-Now this language must mean that he has roted to sustain the President's veto. If it does not mean his, it means nothing. And we propose to show, by evidence that cannot be controverted—the records of the Senate and House, and the Constitution of the United Statesin the dogma of "Let the government take care of the that he could have neither voted to sustain the Neto or spoken in its favor. The second clause of the seventh Section of the Constitution of the United States says that, if the President disapproves of a bill, he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated; if they pass it by two-thirds, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House. Now the first Harbor and River bill was introduced into the House on the 31st of December, 1845, and passed a first and second reading. On the 20th of March following, it finally passed, and on the 24th of July passed the Senate.

ing chains, or iron hand-cuffs toll doleful music to his Gen. Cass voting in the affirmative. On he 3d of August the President returned it to the House of Representaears. On the contrary, soft and sweet the rich notes of the piane float upon the evening air at his request, while tires-not Senate-in which it ofiginated, with his obready pen and tongue are engaged in his defence. Sureections, and after being discussed, the vote was taken on ly, surely, is not here work for moral reformers-for "mists passage, and resulted, ayes 68, nocs 55. There not being two thirds it never went to the Senate, consequently ident Polk.

the 3d of March. Soon after the commencement of the riginated. And as it did not pass that body by two thirds, the Senate was not called to act upon it, consequently Gen. Cass had no opportunity to 'sustain" that veto of President Polk. Now what has become of the Censor's Harbor improvements, inaumuch as he has sustained President Polk's Veto, and manifested contempt for the Congress show that the first part of the charge is false, bering less than a hundred. The meeting that appoint ed the delegates here, did not number fifty. In Cleveand and Detroit it was the same. In Sandusky, Toledo, and Huron it was equally so. Many went without being vention—they are so plain that he mits—and it was not necessary that he should write a voluminknow. But did it never strike the editor of the Consor. Schmidt, late as

ter of Gen. Cass referred to, that twas not written in an- again impressed in the service, and thus found a watery ery had better try again. sucer to the Committee of Arrangements for that Congrave, far from kindred and home. On his person was vention? If it did not, it is no less true? The history found a silver watch and guard, and fob chain, several of that letter is briefly this. A meeting was called at papers of no importance, and \$8 93 in silver coin. His Detroit to appoint delegates—it was 'adjourned, we be- chest was large, and well-filled with very good clothing, lieve, because nobody attended. A second meeting was a double-barrelled gun, etc. Verdict of the inquest: held, with but little better suggess as to numbers, and del- Death from accidental drowning. egates appointed. The chairman of those delegates, or the chairman of a committee appointed by them for the so frequent, that no measures are taken to prevent them. purpose, transmitted an invitation to Gen. Cass to ac- Within a year there has been at least six or seven perisfactory reasons. And this the Consor calls "manifest- spot-and yet his man trap remains set for more victims. ing contempt for the Chicago Convention." Having A few pounds of nails and a thousand feet of boards would shown the falsehood embraced in the first part of the have saved this loss of life. Will our "city fathers" charge, we are inclined to the belief that the public will think of this.

A destructive hurricane, accompanied with thupder, hail and rain, swept over Detroit on Tuesday evening. Glass was broken, chimneys carried away, shade trees prostrated, lumber blown into the river, the upper deck his wife from Cleveland as far as Fairport, on her way of the steamboat Wayne taken off and landed in the river East. He was to return to Akron immediately. Some and two small houses demolished. The city property at days after he wrote from this city that the boat would not the water works suffered severely the repairs of which

not put much faith in the balance.

LAW CASE ADJOURNED BY TELEGRAPH.-When the day for trying a law case between two Cincinnati steamboat captains came on lately, it was rendered desirable to mitted to both, and the consent of each to put it off, obtained. The proceedings by telegraph were entered on the magistrate's docket, being the first legal lightning for the Presidency. It is written in his usual able and transaction in the world.

"THE ALLEGHENIANS."-A band of vocalists bearing that the music loving of our citizens will give them a gen- bragging. erous reception, as from one of their Programms now before us we can promise them a rich treat.

I As was to have been expected from the charact his seat in the Senate. Wonder whether Gens. Taylor or Scott will resign their commissions, should either of deal. them receive the nomination of the Whig convent Two to one they will not do it.

NAMES ARE NOTHING .- Daniel O'Connell was arrest eagle in somebody clso's pocket. Oh Daniel!

Pennsylvania will speak in a tone of entire une nimity in favor of the nominees, as soon as the intelligence is diffused among her people, and will redeem the pledge made by her delegation at Baltimore, by giving hirty-thousand Democratic majority in November next

THE TREATE RATIFIED. -News was received by Telegraph on Saturday morning, that the Mexican Congress had ratified the treaty with this country without amend ment. We have no farther particulars, but presume ther is no doubt of the fact.

The Buffalo Republic, a kind of barnburuer-whig abolition paper, says the nomination of Gen. Cass fel upon the Democracy of New York like a wet blanket. We are glad to hear it - a wet blanket, according to the hydropathic practice, will sweat all the disease out of the patient's system, and we know of no more diseased body than the "barnburners."

A Yankee has invented a machine by which cul prits can be hung by steam, and the sheriff may be saved the trouble of meddling with the business. He half

FACTS FOR MORAL REFORMERS .- The New York Globe says in this country one man dies worth twenty millions, and while he has been making it, twenty thousand women have perished in infamy, to escape staryation at their nec-The drunkard a mass as the worst trembling of his nerves, are unnoticed, or if at all, with pity and sympathy. Verily a fine coat makes a vast difference in the eyes of community. | flere again is a man who has purloined a few hundreds from his employer's shelve-he has followed the example of bigger rogues, and attempted to get rich without labor. He is arrested, and will ere long take up his abode within the walls of a penitentiary. There is no pity, no sympathy for him, and of right should not be. He has transgressed the laws. and must take the consequences. Turn we to the banker-he has defrauded community of thousands-his promises to pay are in every man's pocket. At one grasp he has taken the labor of years of hundreds, because they put their faith in Banks. It is not a few yards of tape or bobbin that he has taken, consequently he is a great financier-has displayed great business capacities-and is worthy of the entire confidence of Minister and Layman, saint and sinner! No gloomy cell awaits him-no clank-

sionaries ?" "AID AND COMFORT." -The whigs derive no little "aid and comfort" from the course of the "barn burners" in New York. With them now, John Van Buren is a nice The other Harbor Bill vetoed by Presdent Polk was introduced into the House of Representatives on the 23d young man proper fine gentleman the pink of political honesty and consistency. But how long is it since ical honesty and consistency. But how long is it since February following. It passed the Senate, Gen. Cass they were ridiculing this same John—calling him "Prince toting in the affirmative, on the last day of the session, John"—leveling all their shades of malice against him and his father? The ink has hardly and since we were present session of Congress the President returned it with told he had gone to Engiand as "special ambas," ador from his objections, to the House of Representatives, tchere it his father's court," or to "espouse Queen Victoria."-Now, however, like the Anacoda before swallowing its him down at one swallow, Verily, they will get a sweet morsel-a most palitable repast. Let us see-there is To-day or to-morrow tells the story which. charge? "Gon. Cass is committed against River and Free Trade; how that would coalesce with their protective notions. There is his hard money notions: how cozily that would lay side by side with their's on the "necessity Chicago Convention," says that sheet, but the records of of a paper currency," especially such as furnished by a United States Bank. Then John is a ramping ranting the second improbable, and as to the third, "manifesting Independent Treasury man, which, of course, would contempt for the Chicago Convention," the Censor is at | sweeten up the morsel to their taste exactly. But seriousliberty to make all the capital it can out of that. We ly, whigery is welcome to all the "aid and comfort," were a member of that convention, and know that a more they can extract from the course of the New York factionstupendous humbug never was got up. The delegates ists. They cannot defeat Gen. Cass n that State, and were appointed, in a majority of class, by meeting num- if they do, her vote will not be required to elect him .-The Democracy have made arrrangements to do without

her this time. Coronen's Inquest. The Coroner was called upon to hold an inquest, this morning, upon a man who was appointed at all, by even a fires de gathering. They found drowned in the bay, near the dock. The evidence breathe the fresh air, and "threw their business to the the Steamboal Bunker Hill, about 12 o'clock and stopdoga," and went. Will the Censor pretend that, even if ped at Knoble's, and after talking about an hour, conclusoldier in the Hessian army, whose

Is it not strange that when occurrences of this kind are company them. This the General declined to do for sat- sons drowned in the same way—two of them in the same

MORE BANK FINANCIERING .- We learn from the Cleveland Herald that the Bank of Akron has been robbed by F. J. Hamilton, its Assistant Cashier. On the 13th of May, Hamilton left Akron for the purpose of escotting the Providence Journal: land him at Fairport, and he had been detained here by illness. Since then the Bank has got no trace of the Assistant Cashier, and an examination of the coin in the vaults shows that \$1,300 in gold had been abstracted,-The Bank will suffer no loss by the villainy of Hamilton, defer the case, one having gone to Pittsburg, the other to as his bail for \$10,000 is perfectly good. Some \$300, has been cancelled, and the balance stolen soon will be.

GEN. CASS'S LETTER: We call attention to the letter of Gen. Cass in to-days paper, accepting the nomination eloquent style, and commands the admiration of all.

PARENTAL BRAGGING .- The Editor of the Fredonia this name, whose musical powers we have seen noticed Censor has been boasting every week for two months, in the most flattering terms by our cotemporaries in all about the quantity of butter and milk obtained from our city a visit this week, and give one concert. We trust to quantity, but we do dislike to see so much parental

The New York Sunday Times says: That portion of-the correspondence between Marcy and Scott which treats of the greenness and ripeness of the various generals of the army, is one of the richest things out. Scott is a ripo general, but as a politician and controversialist he is greener than his own laurels and that is saying a good trious and spirited writer, and has made this one of the

The Editor of the Mendville Journal thinks our suggestion that he must have been reading "Spoony Ogle's speech" instead of the History of the United States, when in New York, last Thursday, for making love to a half- he asserted that Gen. Cass's name was not identified with the history of the country, is the lost "joke" advertised by "John Dankey." Our cotemporary is mistaken, although there is certainly a family resemblance between the two. "John's" was a very stupid "joke," and ours was a "joke" on a very stupid individual.

LT Lest any of our readers should not have discovered that the weather was decidedly winterish yesterday morning, we will just mention that the themometer got ] up so high it has'nt got down yet.

LARGE FIRE, -The splendid new Odd Fellows Hall, nt Allentown, Lehigh county Penrsylvania, was destroyed by fire on the first inst., with some eighty buildings, located in the handsomest portion of the town. The total destruction of property will exceed, it is said, in amount \$250,000.

The Whig Convention meets in Philadelphia to day. We shall probably learn to-morrow who we are to have the pleasure of defeating this time. We prophecy it will be "old Harry"-at least we'll bet on him against the world, and "old Zack" to boot.

Ten years ago the trade between New York and mocracy This is the true spirit, and girls an old fashioned Jackson hung himself to see how it would operate, and declares Texas was confined to a single schooner; now there is a the most profound regret, and we think will be calculaline of ships constantly employed.

Messas. Entrops:-My attention has been called to some queries in the Observer of 3d inst,. over the signature of "Observer" in relation to the affairs of the Eric dles. What a procious state of society this reveals; and Bank. For the satisfaction of "Observer" on the subit is not confined alone to New York city. It extends to ject of the 4th 5th and 6th enquiries, I would inform every village and town in the country. Even in our fair him that Mr. Reed is not a partner of Messrs. Hill & city, when the stranger on a day like yesterlay, when Curry in the Exchange Business at Pittsburgh; and furbeauty and tenion arrayed in all its loveliness, is seen ther, Mr. Curry when here made no exchange with this congregating at our church doors, would imagine that all institution for its bills. Neither did he receive any monwas pure and good, and that want and wretchedness eye from the Bank or Mr. Reed, for the purpose of purwere strangers, we see in our daily walks scenes of sor chasing the notes of the Institution. As to Messus. Goo. row and distress. How little the wealthy-those that Williams & Co. when the Bank suspended, he had on have plenty-know of the pinching, knawing grasp of hand \$1895 of its bills, which amount he had taken at poverty upon the soul. How it dries up the generous par per request of the Bank, and on the personal guarfeelings of our nature, and in time, forces back to its cell antee of Mr. Reed. On the 11th ult. Mr. Geo. Williams every thought of fraternal regard for our brother man .- | was here with the Eric Bills he had redeemed as above, debanchee is considered by the for which he was paid as follows: \$980, funds of the cimen of deprayed nature that we Bank, which he had in his possession when the Bank encounter in our streets. He is clothed in rags, and is suspended the balance \$915. Mr. Reed Gave his inditherefore despised. Clothe him in fine linen, and his vidual paper; and in answer to 6th inquery I would in crimes become only the ebullition of an unusual flow of form "Observer" that no Brokers or other individuals animal spirits. His blood-shot eyes and bloated face, the are acting as agents of the Bank in purchasing its notes; and I am satisfied that Mr. Reed has no such intention of discrediting the paper, but is daily making arrangements for its redemption, as can be attested by numerous individuals to whom I can refer "Observer" if he will call on me. Mr. Read is not at home at present, but when he returns I have no doubt the first, second and third inquires of "Observer" will receive his attention. C. M'SPARREN, Cashier of Eric Bank.

Erie Bank, June 7th, 1848.

ITAt Rochester, New York, on Thursday, a man was taken from the canal who was thought to be drown-The coroner was sent for, who proceeded to call a jury and ascertain the facts in this case: but before the inquest was fairly commenced, the person supposed to be doceased arose upon his feet and walked awny. A grave question arise in this case: whether the coroner is entitled

IT The whlg press appears to think the Democratic Convention, should have regarded their preferences in selecting a condidate. The preferred any other man than Gen. Cass, and are quite angry because the Convention did not suit them better. They fear the popularity of the ticket, and have grown desperate. Poor souls, we could have elected any man brought forward, in the convention but Cass' name has made their chance "beautifully less."

WHO WILL SURRENDER?-The trait of character which excites most admiration in the minds of General Taylor's friends is, that he never surrenders. He says: "It has not been my intention, at any moment to change my position, or to withdraw my name from the canvass, whosoever may be the nominee of the national convention. either of the Whig or Democratic party." Will the universal Whig party knock under to old "Rough," or prey, they are covering him with praise, in order to gulp will be show the white flag? If the mountain will not come to Michoniet, will Mohomet go to the mountain?-

ITA Shark was lately caught at Nahant, the stomach of which contained, among other things, a pair of boots, two horse shoes, and a fourth of July oration-the latter, as undigested as it was, the day it came from its au-

VERY IMPORTANT .- We are under the painful neces sity of announcing to our readers that the prospect of Gen. Cass's election has been "knocked into a cocked hat," by the Gazette of vesterday morning. The destructive missile used in accomplishing this, is a purported extract from "Niles Register," which asserts that in 1799 of 1800, he wore a "black cockade in his hat." | Inasmuch as Gen. Cass | was born in 1782, which at 1799 or 1800, would make him 17 or 18 years of age, this fact must have an important bearing on his political prospects, and towanted to see the country, to traverse the great lakes, to before the Coroner's jury was, that he had landed from taily obliterate his claim to be considered a Democrat-The fact that he has enjoyed the confidence of every Democratic administration, from Jefferson's down to the Gen. Cass had "manifested contempt" for a self-consti- ded to go to bed, but previously walked out. Soon after present day, don't weigh a straw against such evidence tuted convention like this, it is any evidence that he is he went out a splash was heard, and search was immedial The fact that he has advocated the principles and meacommitted against River and Harbor improvements." ately made for him. His hat was found floating on the sures of the Democratic party for over forty years—almost Gen. Cass's votes on this question were before the con- water, but no traces of the body could be found until this half a century—is nothing in comparison to the assertion morning. 11c was a stout, robust-looking man, about 30 that, while a boy, he were a "black cockade in his hat." years of age; and two Germans who were acquainted By the same course of reasoning used by those who make ous letter to explain what everybody knew, or ought to with him in Europe, testified that his name was KALD this change, we arrive at the conclusion that because they and those who, like him, quote with such gusto, the let- had expired, and that he had left Germany to avoid being for breeches, they are now fed pap with a spoon. Whig-

The Editor of the Gazeite says our charge of hypocracy does not affect him. We didnt expect it wouldwe've seen puppies before him that would stand a kick without whining.

Our whig friends are excusable, in a great measure, for their abuse of Gen. Cass. They feel that they are a "used up community," and it is quite natural that they should take it hard. They feel as we felt in 1840, and as they themselves felt in 1844, "only a little more so."

An Unkind Shot .- Some of the whig papers occasionally make a remark, which evinces the real estimation in which they hold the renegades in New York who are endeavoring to betray the party to which they owe every thing, because they are not allowed to have every thing their own way. While they love the treason, they despise the traitor. For instance, here is a remark from the Particles of the Responsibility, and elicited eminent qualifications of

"We have already said that we have very little confidence in the honesty of the Barnburners, but we have full faith in their malice. They care very little for free soil, but they hate the Hunkers with a hatred in which there is no hypocrisy. It is this which gives us hope that they will remain true to each other, and hold fast their opposition to the Baltimore nominees."

PREPOSTEROUS.—The story circulated by the wnig prepors that Martin Van Buren has declared his determina tion not to support the Baltimore nominees, is preposterous-absurd-a ridiculous invention of the enemy.-Whatever Mr. Van Buren may feel, he is too crafty a politician to express his feelings, and thus give "aid and comfort" to the enemy. Besides we will not thing so meanly of human nature as to believe for one moment that a man who has received the support of the Democratic party for every office, from a member of the State most every city and town in the country, we learn will pay Cows in that vicinity. We don't doubt a word he says as fered the overwhelming defeat of 1840-will now return Legislature to the Presidency-for whose sake they sufsuch confidence with the rankest ingratitude, and throw his influence and name against the party and its principles. The story bears the marks of falsehood on its face, and will be believed by none.

The "Union Magazine" for June is on our table, fresh and blooming as that luxuriant month of flowers and fruits. Mrs. Kirkland, the editor, is a very indusfavorite monthlies of the day. Besides the embellishnents, which are as usual very superior, this number is filled with the best reading, by the most distinguished

GEN. COMMANDER BEAT.-The whigs have made a great handle of the course of the Democratic Convention in allowing Mr. Commander, a delegate from South Carolina, to cast the whole vote of that State himself, he being the only delegate present from that State. We raththink now they will hold their tongues. They have beat Gen. Commander and his nine votes, in the case of Texas, without half trying. It appears that a "baker's dozen" of whigs in Galveston, Texas, held a meeting recently and oppointed thirteen delegates to the convention at Philadelphia. None of them however thought it worth while to come, but the delegates from Louisiana said the and whose whole life needs neither explanation nor de-Texas delegates instructed them to vote for Texas, and they claimed the privilege of doing so. After being duly discussed, the stare power triumphed, and Louisiana was allowed to cast her own vote, and those of Texas into the bargain.

Moral-Whig Politicians should not vociferate until they are beyond the precincts of the cotton wood.

IF Mr. Corwin announces, in a letter, that he is no longer before the Whig party as a candidate for the Presidency.

This announcement will be received in Mexico with ted to hasten a treaty of peace.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESE

While the remotise of the Democratic projects While the response of the newtral, and obligation expressed, the great mass of the scattel, and office a whig press, have spoken in terms of unquality We always take it for granted that when the press speak thus of a nomination it is good evil it is popular with the masses. And when while the are forced to speak well of Democratic candidate is undoubted proof that they are personally anething able—that their only ground of opposition is the they advocate. We may therefore he pardonel in cupying a small space this morning in received opinions of such papers. We have already chould opinions of such papers.
the National Intelligencer says in regard to Gia. and we cannot do better than follow it by the fellow from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer;

"In all the relations of private life Gen. Can har he "In all the relations of private thirty years and a meet sestimable father and husband, or a more potential at estimable father and nuspand, or a more popurable as conscientious gentleman we are not acquainted with Of his telents there can be no question; and were he Whig in principle, the election of po man to the Principle. dency would give us more pleasure.

From the Philadelphia Buletin, (Neutral)

Gen. Cass rose to notice during the war of 1819.

Among the first to offer his services to the republic, he was present with Hull during the latter's unfortunate the services of the services to the republic, he was present with Hull during the latter's unfortunate the services of the s campaign. Cass, however, carned glory, where Hu reaped only disgrace. The conduct of the former indeed was in noble contrast to that of the latter; and had the was in noble contributed in a of the latter; and had the listened to the counsel of Cass, victory instead of the would have been our portion at Detroit. Cass was one of the commanders in the gallant affair at the river Conard, where the British were defeated. On this occasing if Cass had been sustained by Hull, Malden would have followed the subsequent disasters of the camping fallen, and the subsequent disasters of the campaign be averted. We believe that Cass was one of the little be of patriotic officers, who alarmed by the apparent treatery or cowardice of Hull, wrote to the Governor of Kin ucky, warning him or the unfitness of the general, It well known that the succors, thus raised, came too well known that the succors, thus raised, came too lar, as Hull had ignominiously surrendered at Devot before their arrival. This terrible disaster produced hilf the subsequent defeats of the war. That Cass should har retatued his escutcheon clear, and even won a reputator for courage, under a superior like Hull, proves him a brave man, and obtained for him immediately the confidence of his country was

dence of his countrymen.

Cass subsequently served as Harrison's aid, in a glorious campaign of the Thames. In consequence this, Cass stood foremost in popularity next after this, Cass stood foremost in popularity next after to General himself, unless, perhaps, we except Col. Jobson. Nor has the estimation in which he was held to the population of the West materially decreased. Of men still live who remember his conduct in the way at who associate his name with that of the lamened herison. Throughout Ohio and Michigan especially, a military reputation of Cass stands high. trong man, a rery strong man for that section of country. His friends are sanguine that he can came State of Ohio; and if he can do this, he can do what other Democratic candidate, perhaps, can. No nome-could have been chosen more acceptable to the Nort

From the N. Y. Mirror, a Taylor print Cass and Butter. The response of the Democrate press to the Baltimore nomination, is everywhere candi and confident, except among the barnburners of New York. The Union is in extacies at the result, and on the

whole, we are inclined to think it is the very best normation that the party could have made.

We repeat it, the Democrats have adopted a stran ticket, and one that will be hard to beat. In the war will England, Cass distinguished himself as a brave solder then he held the office of Governor of Michigan for cet-teen years; he was a leading member of Jackson's calnet, until sent abroad as minister to France, where h became so popular that even the whigs talked of nonmitting him for the Presidency; and since his return he held a promittent position in the Senate, and is har Chairman of the most important committee of that body, and the confidential friend and adviser of the President

Of General Butler, we know nothing that can be sa against him. He is a brave soldier, an eminent schola a fine poet, and a most accomplished gentleman. But belongs to a family that belongs to our history. But and his five sons," was a favorite toast with Washington and Gen. W. Q. Butler is one of them, The Butkr have fought on every field from Bunker Hill to Mont and there is a tower of strength in the very name.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, (Neutral.) Gen. Cass has talents of a high order as a public mat the has filled some of the most important offices under his General Government, and in several of the States and Territories. His long experience in public affairs given the practical knowledge and wisdom that make the intelligent statesman. His able diplomatic coatse whi Minister in France in respect to the Quintuple Trem and the manliness and ability with which he sustain the interests and dignity of this country, gained him gits credit both at home and abroad. In the United State Senate his abilities have always given him a commandia

From the Journal of Commerce, (Taylor.) Gen. Cass was the undoubted choice of the Convention. one can say that he got the nomination in any dosh-ful sort of manner. He is, perhaps, as respectable a ma as any who could have got the nomination. He is, and has always been, a national man—there is nothing of local cast in his views; and his social and moral charge ter are unexceptionable. He is the representative of the Polk administration, in rogard to our foreign pokey, &c.

From the Baltimoro Sun. (Neutral.) In the choice of Gen. Cass, the Convention have no doubt acted wisely and well. From our point of observations vation, we are inclined to think that he will be generally acceptable throughout the Union. Wherever he is presonally known, Gen. Cass never fails to have a hot distributed to the control of the contro riends. His affability, his native kindness of hear, his statesmanship, are calculated to secure the implicit con fidence of the people.

The evening session of the Convention resulted in the choice of Major General Butler, now at the head of the army in Mexico, for the Vice Presidency. This distinction guished officer, whose military career has been a constant astimonial of dauntless courage, a valor indeed insensi ble to danger, and a resolution always equal to the sense of duty, is not without the recommendations of an exalted capacity for civil service. Those who know him best are confident in the distinguished ability and sauvity of deportment with which he will grace the chair of the Sarta 14 of the Sarta 15 of the S

Some of the Riches of California. The Editor of he Washington Union says he has seen a letter from the acific, which speaks in glowing terms of the productive ness of the quicksilver mines in Upper Culifornia. Two of them in particular are said to be singularly rich. One of these (Forbes's mine) is represented to be so productive, that the quicksilver is as cheap as iron. Now, when t is recollected that if mercury be worth about as much is a dollar a pound; many of the silver mines cannot afford to be worked, the reader will see at once how valuable these quicksilver mines must be, and how well calculated they are to onlarge the operations of the silver mines. Yet Mr. Webster would have us believe that, exclusive of her ports. California would be searcely worth to us one dollar!

The Editor of the Gazette will have it that we will into a passion." . We can assure him, candidly and coolly, that however often we may loose our temper when others abuse and falsify us, we have never been guilt of flying into "a possion" at him-he's too small game.

COMPLIMENTAY .- Hon. Andrew Stevenson, late Proident of the Baltimore Convention, in his address on pronouncing the convention adjourned, made the following remarks relative to Gen. Cass. Mr. Stevenson is a democrat of long standing having enjoyed the confidence every domocratic administration since the days of Jeffer-

"With one of those individuals I have been long and intimately associated, both at home and abroad, and of whom I can venture to speak. I know him well. And f there be on earth a man of stainless characterwhose public principles are as thoroughly democratic as fence—if there be one man whose claims to public confidence and trust is founded man private virtue—then fidence and trust is founded upon private virtue say that man is Lewis Cass."

Spurgey.—The Cleaveland Plais Dealer gives and count of a man that arrived in that city a few days since on his way cast, who had traveled allithe way on foot. from Calhoun country, Michigan, and carried a pack of 15 pounds on his back. He said he would foot it to the end of his journey before he would patronize the Steamboat combination.

III Those Subscribers who do not receive their paper regular by the Carrier, will oblige us much by making ? known at the office immediately.