

Miscellany, Politics and News.

GEN. CASS AS AN EXECUTIVE.

The following brief outline of Gov. Cass administration of the North-west territory, manifests that benevolence which has always characterized his life. In such hand, power was well reposed, because he was fully equal to the trust. It is this reason why democrats with all their urge election to the Presidency. It is unfortunate that there have been cases in our history, of men who have been relegated to the Presidency, who were not large enough for the station, yet neither friend or foe express a doubt of Gen. Cass' ample capacity to discharge the Executive responsibilities of our extended Confederacy.

A word may be said respecting his Michigan administration. He had exercised the executive power of that territory since the autumn of 1818. He had placed the Indian policy of the government on a high basis. As a civil ruler, his administration had been equally successful. A friend of equal rights—a believer in the full capacity of men for self-government—practical example of the Jeffersonian doctrine that "honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the constitution," form the only test for office—and a scrupulous adherence to those fundamental principles of our system which regard the rights of all, as emanating from, and subject to, the judgment of all, he early and nobly maintained his official authority, in the territorial system, as lifted the citizens of a remote frontier, placed under a degree of political pupillage by the ordinances of 1787, from the elementary privileges to which they had inherent right under the full sovereignty of state system. He was early of opinion, as denoted on a recent occasion, that "a more enlarged power has been exercised over the territories than is conveyed by the grant referred to." His policy, as his printed messages to the local legislature for nine consecutive years attest, was eminently democratic—eminently characterized for the non-exercise of power which had not been clearly expressed; and he freely gave the benefit of all doubts to those whose best interest was concerned in solving them. All sound and well considered popular opinions in matters of public duty, which were fairly expressed, came to him invested with authority. He improved the judiciary; he fostered the militia system against all injurious and ridiculous attempts to depress it, as one of the safe-guards of the constitution. He encouraged the system of primary school education to the fullest extent; and the people would bear the system in which the State has in high ground, and is behind most of the States in its excellent organization. Tolerant and high-minded in views of religious and moral instruction, he known from the first to last to have given his official sanction and influence to all, without any sectarian discrimination. In his views of the criminal code, he leaned to the side of mercy, and a just discrimination between crimes committed under shades of doubt or palliation, as to the degree of malice prepense governing the acts, and deeming the feature of solitary confinement capable of practical extension, in some cases not provided for under the imperfections of the code. "In fact," he observed in his last message to the legislature, "the opinion going ground through the civilized world, that human life has been too often sacrificed to unjust laws, which seek the death of the offender rather than his reformation."

Such were the leading features of his administration, and the era is referred to by the people as their patriarchal days. His personal habits were equally mild. He mingled freely with the people. He did not withhold himself from their popular assemblies and festivities. Unostentatious, and free of access, he was the friend and counselor of all, as well as rich. His house was open to all. There was a friend and pal of every young man of character who was his counsele and guide. The distressed and perplexed citizens never came to his plain dwelling in vain. An evidence of his innate kindness and ease of access to all, may be given in the case of a butcher of the town, a plain and honest man, who, holding a subordinate commission in the militia, borrowed his sword and belt for a parade, which he did not return for many years. The borrower was never reminded of his remissness, nor a peccant remark ever made on the subject. He mingled so blandly in the social circle, and dressed so entirely like others, that a stranger would scarcely suspect his rank, were he not led to it from the exalted tone and scope of his conversation. On one occasion, being on an interior journey, a person to whom he was a stranger, complained to him of some flagrant infraction of the laws, and being struck with the justness of his reply, inquired his name. But as the General still kept "M. V. C.", the dealer in the wilderness, he was asked if he represented the master to Gen. Cass, at Detroit, whose just and upright character, he said, that he would restore the grievance at once. In truth, the traveling "Ruritan" was in a remote part of Illinois, and far out of the civil boundaries of his civil jurisdiction.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

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Charles Francis Adams has been educated in the school of Massachusetts which has always been of no peculiar character that democrats have been able to make any impression upon it. This historical oligarchy has been called federalism, and in Massachusetts the federal party originated. Against the war of 1812, the federal party of Massachusetts arrayed. While the American armies were contending against the Mexican, the Massachusetts legislature was engaged in passing a resolution, declaring that the Mexican war was a crime, and that all engaged in it were participants in the crime. Residing in a state thus peculiarly distinguished for devotion to whigry, and characteristic federal opposition to the course of the country in the time of war, Mr. Adams, by his support of the prevailing party, has won the character of a firm, solid, and honest man, who is to be relied upon in any emergency.

In these different circumstances he exhibited his devotion to whigry, and his hostility to the democratic party. As a candidate for the vice president, he gives one additional proof that the animosity against the democracy of the Union, cherished during his whole life, remains in its original purity and strength, undiminished by time, and unchanged by his new association.

Such is the candidate for whom democrats are called upon to vote. Such is the political partner with whom Mr. Van Buren has joined in the attempt to crush the national democracy, to create geographical discriminations, and to produce strife, confusion, and hostility in every section of the Union.—*Utica Observer.*

**GENERAL TAYLOR'S INCOME.**—General Taylor, on the score of economy, in all letters but those which are past paid. A Washington correspondent of New York paper gives the following as the amount of pay he receives from the Government:

I find the following items among his monthly revenues, payable from Uncle Sam's strong boxes, to wit: cash, 19 rations per day for his own subsistence at twenty cents each, equal to \$117.50 per month; eight rations per day for length of service, equal to \$49.60 more; forage for seven horses, computed at \$36 per month, and pay for four servants, \$36 per month—total items a little over \$15 per day, or \$17.60 per month, or \$5,647 per year.

About these times, it is altogether probable that General has various small additions by way of official gratifications and perquisites, working up his annual receipts to 7,000 dollars, to say nothing of his income from a fine plantation and three hundred negroes;

At Churubusco, a young man of the Emerald Isle was shot in the head; on the arrival of the surgeon, he died, and was buried by a friend of the wounded man, who remained and announced that it was, as he could see the brains. "Ahi! by my soul!" replied the son of the Emerald Isle, "please send a little to my father, for he often told me I never had any."

HEAR COLONEL WYNKOOP!

The decent Federal papers have taken to abusing the patriotic Wynkoop, in the most vindictive manner, simply because he could no longer act with a party, the leaders of which have openly taken sides with the public enemy upon every occasion when our beloved country has been involved in difficulties with foreign powers. But when such creatures abuse the brave soldiers, who have periled their lives in defense of their country, it will have the undoubted effect of driving hosts of honest men from the white party into the Democratic ranks.

There was an immense meeting of the Democracy of Bucks county, on the fifth ult., at which 5000 of the real bone and sinew were in attendance. Among the distinguished speakers present was Gen. M. Wynkoop, the brave Colonel of the First Pennsylvania Regiment. We give his remarks below, for the benefit of the public:

"The same impulse which influenced you to send your soldiers to fight your battles, for your country's honor and glory, influenced me. (Cheers.) I went out from among you a whig, and I can count hundreds of my Whigs kindred among you; but I come back to you a full blooded Democrat; as the Whigs say, a red-napped, venomous Democrat! And I thank the Mexican war for my conversion. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) From the moment of my entry into Mexico until this time, the conviction has been pressing upon me, of the falsity, of the rottenness of this party, & of that party with all of whom I have acted. (Applause.)

"Old friends and playmates of Bucks! for I was born among you, I have wandered long from you, but have not forgotten you, and my heart has yearned towards you as I have sojourned in distant lands. The same impulse which influenced you to send your soldiers to fight your battles, for your country's honor and glory, influenced me. (Cheers.) I went out from among you a whig, and I can count hundreds of my Whigs kindred among you; but I come back to you a full blooded Democrat; as the Whigs say, a red-napped, venomous Democrat! And I thank the Mexican war for my conversion. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) From the moment of my entry into Mexico until this time, the conviction has been pressing upon me, of the falsity, of the rottenness of this party, & of that party with all of whom I have acted. (Applause.)

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THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1848.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GEN. LEWIS CASS.

OF MICHIGAN.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
Gen. Wm. O. Butler,  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
Israel Painter, of Westmoreland

FOR CONGRESS,  
James Thompson, of Erie.

Democratic County Nominations.

ASSEMBLY,  
JOHN S. BARNES, of Girard.

SMITH JACKSON, of Erie.

PHOTOGRAPHY,  
BENJAMIN GRANT, of Erie.

COMMISSIONERS,  
JAMES WILSON, of Greenfield.

AUDITOR,  
D. W. HOWARD, of Wayne.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOL,  
HENRY COLE, of Waterford.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

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