

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Beaton, Editor and Proprietor.
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AGENCY.
G. V. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized Agent for carrying advertisements, receiving subscriptions and making collections for the American Volunteer, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. LEWIS CASS.
Of Michigan.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM O. BUTLER.
Of Kentucky.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.
Senatorial Electors.
WILLIAM BLOOMER, of Clearfield.
DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton.

Representative Electors.
Dist. 1. Henry E. Behner.
Dist. 2. John G. King.
Dist. 3. John B. Knapp.
Dist. 4. A. L. Ruffinfort.
Dist. 5. Jacob S. Yost.
Dist. 6. Robert E. Wright.
Dist. 7. Wm. W. Downing.
Dist. 8. Henry Haldeman.
Dist. 9. Peter Kline.
Dist. 10. S. Schenck.
Dist. 11. Wm. Westland.
Dist. 12. Joseph Brewster.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
ISRAEL PAINTER.
Of Westmoreland County.

Meeting of the Committees.
The gentlemen composing the Democratic Committee of Institution are requested to meet at Green's hotel, on Saturday evening next, at eight o'clock. The Committee of Resolutions will meet at Beaton's hotel, on the same evening, at the same hour.

The Committee of Arrangement will meet at McLaughlin's hotel on the same evening, at the same hour.

On our first page will be found the resolutions adopted by the Democratic National Convention—an excellent article relative to the history of the Butler family, together with much other interesting matter.

Thanks to Messrs. Cameron, Sturgeon, and Dix, of the U. S. Senate, for Congressional favors.

We are requested to state that a lecture on Temperance, by a WASHINGTONIAN, will be delivered in the Market House in this borough, on Sunday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock.

The Federal National Convention met at Philadelphia yesterday. When we went to press, nothing had been heard from the Convention.

LEWIS CASS. We were shown a tumbler full of strawberries a few days since, raised by Mr. David Miller three and a half miles east of Carlisle, which for size and beauty, throws into the shade all previous Pennsylvania strawberries. Many of them measured from 3 to 3 1/2 inches in circumference, and were of fine flavor. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Miller has the plants for sale, and we would advise those who intend to cultivate this luscious fruit to secure a few while they have the opportunity.

Prof. M. C. LINTOCK of Dickinson College—no notice by the proceedings of the Methodist General Convention—has been appointed to the editorship of the Methodist Quarterly Review, a work of high character, published in New York. Prof. M. C. is a ripe scholar, a forcible and polished writer, and an admirably qualified for the post for which he has been selected. His place in Dickinson College will not be easily filled—few men of Prof. M. C.'s age, can equal the same qualifications.

Acceptance of General Cass.
We give the interesting correspondence between Gen. Cass and the Committee appointed by the late Democratic National Convention, in another part to-day's paper. The letter of Gen. Cass, remarks the Pennsylvania, is a master piece, and we should like to see what our opponents will say of it. It speaks right out, without fear or favor, and takes the ground in favor of the resolutions of the late Convention. Nothing could be more appropriate in itself, or more unexceptionable in all respects, than this admirable letter.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.
The Supreme Court of this State, now sitting at Harrisburg, has reversed the sentence in the case of riot, which was tried in our Court at the last August term, and which attracted so much attention at the time. By this decision it is settled that a party convicted of riot cannot be sentenced to separate or solitary confinement at labor in the State Penitentiary. The decision is important, as it settles the law on a subject which was hitherto doubtful and undecided. Fine or imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment, is the only punishment, according to this decision, which can be inflicted in case of riot. The sentence in this case is reversed and the prisoners (eleven in number) discharged. The case was argued by the Hon. Charles G. Brown, of Philadelphia, for the plaintiffs in error, and J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., of this place, on the part of the Commonwealth.

ONE TERM.
By Gen. Cass' letter accepting the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, he distinctly declares that he will not consent to be a candidate the second time for the Presidency.

THE NOMINATIONS.
Every Democratic paper we pick up, East, West, North and South—with the exception of a few "Baltimore" journals of New York—all the nominations of Cass and Butler with pride and joy. Our friends, every where appear to be alive to the great importance of the coming Presidential contest. They are holding meetings and organizing in all directions with a zeal and energy truly gratifying. This is as it should be. The democracy have nothing to fear when united, and our Federal opponents may prepare themselves for a complete Cass' litigation at the polls in November next.

A Vote from Ohio.
A correspondent of the Pennsylvania, at Columbus, a well informed and prominent Democrat, writes: "The nominations go off well; Cass and Butler will get a monstrous vote in the West, and if you do as well East as we do West, their election is certain."

The Democrats of Harrisburg held a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting, on Wednesday last. HAMILTON ATKINSON, Esq., presided. A series of excellent resolutions were reported by Hon. James Mitchell, and adopted unanimously, after which the meeting was addressed by K. Pritchett, and Herman Ahlrichs, Esq., and adjourned with three hearty cheers for Cass and Butler.

GEN. CASS' CHARACTER ESTIMATED.—The National Intelligencer (White) in speaking of Gen. Cass, says: "In nominating Mr. Cass, it must be admitted that the Convention has selected for the highest office a gentleman of talents, of respectability, and of exemplary personal character."

BOOKS FOR LOAN.—The Paris correspondent of a London paper states that Mr. James Rothschild estimates the losses of the houses of Rothschild by the late revolution in Europe at two hundred millions of francs.

GEN. CASS AND BUTLER—THEIR ELECTION CERTAIN.

The best evidence, to our mind, that our candidates are strong with the people, may be found in the fierce manner in which they have been assailed by the Federal press. No sooner had the action of the National Convention been announced, than a simultaneous attack was made by the Federal press upon General Cass and Butler. The polemic character of our candidates, together with their past services to their country, and the boldness of their press, but no! What care the Federalists for truth, honor, and decency? What care those who are willing to give "aid and comfort" to a foreign foe, if our candidates did fight the battles of our country? General Cass and Butler are Democrats, and of course they must expect the coarse abuse of hungry office seeking demagogues belonging to the Federal party. Our candidates, on many bloody battle-fields, bared their bosoms in defence of the honor and rights of our country. But that fact is rather against them in the opinion of lory Federalists. In every war we have ever had, from the Revolution down to the present war with Mexico, the Federalists have been on the side of the common enemy—we mean the leaders of that party. It can hardly be expected, therefore, that the enemies of our country can see anything to admire in those who have fought our battles.

The nomination of Gen. Cass for the Presidency, and Gen. Butler for the Vice Presidency, is evidently a bitter pill for the Federalists, and they now resort to their old game of slander and misrepresentation, in the vain hope that the people will credit their infamous falsehoods. In this our opponents will be sorely disappointed, and after the contest is over, and the victory won by the Democratic party, our enemies will discover that the people are too intelligent, and too patriotic, to be led astray from their duty by falsehood and dishonesty. The glorious flag of Democracy, with the honored names of Cass and Butler inscribed upon its silken folds, is now before us, and we feel that we are bound to support it with our arms and warm hearts, and we feel sure that the people of this Union will never permit that flag to be struck by the hand of Federalism. Not it will be defended by thousands and hundreds of thousands of honest American freemen, who will protect it and rally to its support until it reaches its destined triumph. Cass and Butler will, beyond all question, succeed in their election. It would be a libel upon the American character to suppose that the people could be induced to recognize the pretensions of a party whose leaders have been guilty of the blackest treason to their country during every war in which the country has been engaged.

RATIFICATION MEETING.
"Now by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on."
In another column we publish the proceedings of the Democratic Ratification Meeting, held in this borough on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was very large and respectable—the old and the young were there—all anxious to take part in the meeting, and to show their confidence in the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. We have never known our friends more harmonious—never known nominations to give such universal satisfaction. The names of Cass and Butler are honored by the people, and this county will give a sweeping majority at the next election. "Cass, Butler, Lawler, and the success of Democratic principles" will continue to be the rallying cry in old Mother Carbonado.

The meeting was most ably addressed by J. E. Bonham, Esq., J. Donip Adel, Esq., and Gen. Willis Foulke. The two latter speakers, led by themselves, and, were both active and zealous Clay Waives in 1844. Mr. Adel stamped this county for Clay during the last Presidential contest—he was one of the principal Whig speakers during the whole of that campaign. But, he is now for Cass and Butler, and in his speech at the meeting on Tuesday evening, he said that he considered Lewis Cass one of the greatest American statesmen of the age. He was for him, he said, from first to last—and whether Gen. C. was elected or defeated, he (Mr. Adel) was still a Cass-man.

Gen. Foulke said he was personally acquainted with General Cass, Butler, Scott, and Taylor. That the two latter were great soldiers, no one would deny. But, of the two former it could be said with equal truth that they were not only brave and gallant soldiers, but great and enlightened statesmen. Gen. F. Scott and Taylor were military men, and nothing more—they were well calculated for the army, but disqualified to assume the administration of the government. He was for Cass, and he thought that every man with an American heart in his bosom should be a Cass-man also. Gen. Cass, he said, was a man of enlarged and statesman-like views, against whose moral character there dare not be uttered a whisper. Of Gen. Butler it was unnecessary for him to say much—his history and the history of the Butler family is familiar to nearly every school boy. William O. Butler is now commander of the American army in Mexico, and a braver or more competent man could not have been selected for so important a post. He considered him one of the bravest of the brave, and a man of very strong mind. He concluded by hoping to see Cass and Butler triumphantly elected to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. After Gen. F. had concluded his remarks, on his motion the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Cass and Butler, which were given with a most hearty good will.

The True Cause.
The Bradford Reporter, the organ of Hon. David Wilson of this State, author of the far famed Proviso, raises the names of Cass and Butler to its mast head, and says it takes this course "cheerfully." This displays on the part of that Journal a proper spirit. We do not doubt also, that Mr. Wilson will exert all his influence in his district to promote the success of the Democratic ticket. It can readily be seen, that the Bradford Reporter, will be doing the cause of Democracy good service.

General Scott's Opinions.
When General Scott left his command of the army in Mexico, he said he felt extremely glad that he would leave the army in such excellent hands. Gen. Wm. O. Butler, said, "is not only an able Statesman, but an exalted patriot and a brave hero. Will the whigs doubt such authority?"

PLUNGING ABOARD THE FLAG.
The Baltimore Argus, one of the best conducted Democratic papers we know of, after endorsing the nominations of Cass and Butler, urges the necessity of organization in the following appropriate language: "Fellow Democrats! we call upon you everywhere, from Maine to California—from the rock bound shore of the Atlantic to the flowery margin of the Pacific—ROUPE TO THE WORK BEFORE YOU—Bring aboard our hill-top and valley the broad flag of democracy; gather beneath its brightly waving folds, and there renew your pledges to carry it in triumph throughout the coming canvass. Let no lag, behind—let there be no traitors—no deserters from our ranks; but let each and all press forward in the struggle, and the eagle of victory shall continue to perch upon our banner, and the great principles of democracy, as heretofore, the guide and prosperity of our country."

FIGHT BETWEEN EDITORS.—A Louisville paper states that an affray occurred at Nashville, on Friday evening last, between Messrs. Smith and Billings, the former editor of the Gazette, the latter of the Orthopodist. In which Billings, it is feared, was mortally wounded. The quarrel originated in a newspaper paragraph.

General Cass in Philadelphia.

The Ledger of yesterday says: "A committee of gentlemen proceeded to Wilmington yesterday morning in the steamer Wave, for the purpose of meeting General Cass and the distinguished members of Congress accompanying him, and escorting them to the city. The train did not reach Wilmington until much after the regular hour, owing to the large number of passengers on their way to the Whig Convention, and further delays were occasioned by the anxiety of the good people of Wilmington and Chester to exchange congratulations with the nominees of the Baltimore Convention for the Presidency.

A crowd commenced gathering at Dock street about three o'clock, in expectation of the arrival of the Wave, and although this was delayed until nearly 7 o'clock, a large number remained to greet the expected visitors. Gen. Cass was received with the enthusiastic cheers of those present, and proceeding to the branches provided for them, the whole attended by the committee, proceeded to Jones' Hotel, the crowd following the vehicles and gathering an increase of numbers at every step. Gen. Cass, Vice President Dallas, Senator Houston, of Texas, and Recorder Lee rode in the first barouche, while in the second were Senator Allen, of Ohio, Senator Benton, of Missouri, and Andrew M. Stevenson, of Virginia, the presiding officer at the Baltimore Convention. By the time the cortege had reached Jones' Hotel, the whole street was blocked up, and it was with difficulty that the vehicles could drive up to the door. While the barouche containing General Cass was in motion along Chestnut street, hundreds embraced the opportunity of taking him by the hand.

After entering the hotel, Gen. Cass appeared upon the eastern balcony, and bowed his acknowledgments, as a response to the cheers of the assemblage. When he retired, a variety of calls were made by the crowd, and the people were then addressed by Senator Houston, of Texas, and Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia. Senator Benton's remarks were short, but to the point. He said that he came to Philadelphia with his friend Gen. Cass, not to look, not to speak. He desired to see the persons embodying the enthusiasm that had been exhibited and which presaged victory to the Democratic cause. He looked on with a spirit of exultation at the manner in which the Democracy of Philadelphia had received their nominee."

Senator Benton.
The Federal press are publishing a report that Senator Benton had declared himself opposed to the election of Gen. Cass. This is of course false. By reference to an article in another column, headed "Gen. Cass in Philadelphia," it will be seen that "old Bullion" was one of the gentlemen who accompanied Gen. Cass to Philadelphia, and not only did he accompany him, but he made a speech from the balcony of the hotel, where he put up, in which he said that he "looked on with a spirit of exultation at the manner in which the Democracy of Philadelphia had received their nominee." That looks as if Mr. Benton was hostile to Gen. Cass, don't it?

CASS AND BUTLER.
The Baltimore Sun, one of the ablest papers in the Union, and decidedly neutral in politics, pays the following high compliment to the nominees of the Democratic party: "The choice of Gen. Cass, the Convention has no doubt selected wisely and well. From our point of view, we sincerely congratulate the Democracy on the election of Gen. Cass and Butler. Gen. Cass never fails to give his public services, military and civil, many of which have been of great importance and responsibility, and elicited common and qualified statements of admiration, are calculated to secure the implicit confidence of the people.

The evening session of the convention resulted in the choice of Maj. Gen. Butler, now at the head of the army in Mexico, for the Vice Presidency. The distinguished officer, whose military career has been a constant testimonial of dauntless courage, a valor indeed inseparable to danger, and a resolution always equal to the scene 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 soundness of judgment with which he will grace the chair of the Senate."

THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.—The Senate of the United States having taken off the injunction of secrecy from its members, we lay before our readers the official statement of the first vote: YEA—Messrs. Ashley, Atterton, Bagby, Bell, Bradburn, Britton, Callahan, Cameron, Clark, Clarke, Crittenden, Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Miss., Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Felch, Follen, Greene, Hale, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of La., Jones, of N. H., Keith, of Pa., Lester, of N. C., Lewis, Moore, Miles, Fisk, Sevier, Sturgison, Turney, Underwood, and Yulee—38.

NAVE—Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Badger, Benton, Baldwin, Berrien, Brevint, Carter, Douglass, Lewis, Sprague, Upham, Webster, and Weston—42.

GEN. BUTLER'S CHARACTER ESTIMATED.—The New York Tribune, (Whig) speaks as follows of Gen. Butler, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency: "We are inclined to think our adversaries have put us a good sort of a man for Vice President. Gen. Butler is a great man, but we have always considered him honest, brave and manly, and we know he made a capital run for Governor in 1844."

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.—In pursuance of an act of Congress passed at the session of 1844-5, the elections for electors of President and Vice President will be held hereafter on the same day in all the States. This year it will be on Tuesday, November 7, just four weeks after the State elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Washington Union says that delegates in support of Mr. Buchanan and Judge Woodbury addressed the Democratic meeting in Washington city, and were uniform and enthusiastic in their declarations in behalf of the nominated ticket.

LIEUT. DEAN.—Every body will remember Lieut. Dean, who at the commencement of the Mexican war, swam the Rio Grande, landed like, to meet a Mexican raid, and was taken prisoner. Since that time Lieut. Dean has been actively engaged in the service, and for his gallant conduct at Monterey was promoted to the captaincy of the 4th artillery. But it appears from some cause or other, that he has got into more trouble with that strict disciplinarian General Wool, and has been court-martialed and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, which sentence was approved by Gen. Wool, at Monterey. He is now on his way home, to wait the issue of an application to the Executive in his behalf by many influential personal friends in the army and elsewhere.

THE CROSS.—The prospect of an abundant crop of wheat in this country was better. The fields, we understand, made like appearance. The crops, but yet we think we are safe in saying that the crop will greatly exceed an average one. We are gratified to notice also, on our exchange papers from other countries and from other States, that there is a good prospect of a plentiful harvest in all parts of the country.

CRIMINAL IMPROVEMENT.—The Phoenixville (Penn.) Farmer states that on the 21st inst. a party of a dozen being in a boat upon the dam at that place, some of the men commenced ricking it to frighten the women, when it was overturned, and none of the party being able to swim, three young children were drowned before aid could be rendered.

The last report concerning Louis Philippe is, that he has become deranged.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the letters which have passed between the Committee of Correspondence appointed by the Baltimore Convention, and the Presidential Nominee of that convention. General Cass' reply is admirable. It will be read with interest and energy by all who are in sympathy with the resolutions that were adopted at Baltimore. The fundamental articles of faith which they proclaim are not, however, the creation of the day. They were first adopted in 1840, re-adopted in 1844, and are now once more sanctioned by the delegated democracy of the late Baltimore Convention. It was the platform on which James K. Polk placed himself, and which he, "faithful to its fire," has zealously and energetically carried out—true to all his principles, and true to all his pledges. These principles will again be adopted by the republican party of the Union; and they will marshal the way to victory in the coming campaign.

The additional resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the convention in the course of the present administration, on the war with Mexico, and on our sympathies with the revolution of France, have emanated from a committee, at the head of which stands Mr. Hallett, of Boston. We cannot pay them a higher compliment than to say that they are worthy of the nine other resolutions which were adopted by the two preceding republican conventions.

Letter to Gen. Cass.
BALTIMORE, May 28, 1848.

DEAR SIR: You are doubtless apprized of the fact that a National Convention of republican delegates from the various portions of the Union, assembled in this city on the 22d inst., for the purpose of selecting candidates for the two highest executive offices of the United States. We are gratified in having it in our power to inform you that the convention, with the received and sound principles of the Jeffersonian school, has elected you for the office of President, and requested you to communicate to you this nomination, and solicit your acceptance. In performing this duty, which we regard as a great pleasure, it is proper that we should state the principles upon which they believe the government ought to be administered, should be laid before you. These constitute a platform broad enough for a true Democrat, and we trust that you will not wish to exclude all those who may be opposed to the great principles of the democratic party. That these principles will meet with your cordial assent and support, we have no doubt, and we are confident that you will not only support them, but will also support the Democratic party in all its high offices by your country, we do not for a moment doubt; but feel assured, that what you exercise forbearance with firmness, you will not fail to exert your faculties to maintain its principles and just compromises of the constitution, in the spirit of moderation and brotherly love, so vitally essential to the perpetuity of the Union and the prosperity and happiness of our common country. We offer you our sincere congratulations on the high distinction which the public confidence, and are, with sentiments of high esteem and regard, dear sir,

Your friends and obedient servants,
J. E. BONHAM, R. T. SELL, W. DOWNING, L. ISAAC TUCKER, Thomas Martin, Tenn. J. A. Winston, Ala. J. C. McGee, Fla. J. P. Anderson, N. C. F. M. Bowers, Mo. C. J. McDonald, Ga. J. W. English, Ill.

To the General Lewis Cass, Washington City.

Reply of Gen. Cass.
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., announcing to me that I have been nominated by the convention of the democratic party, as candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the approaching election.

While I accept, with deep gratitude, this distinguished honor, and distinctly indicate it is not to me, with a fearful apprehension of the responsibility it may eventually bring with it, and with a profound conviction that it is the kind confidence of my fellow citizens, far more than any merit of my own, which has placed me so prominently before the eyes of the American people. And fortunate shall I be, if this confidence should find, in the events of the future, a better justification than in the fulfillment of the duties of the office which I shall so soon have the honor to discharge.

I shall do so with a sacred regard to "the principles and compromises of the constitution," and with an earnest desire for their maintenance "in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, so vitally essential to the perpetuity of the Union, and the prosperity and happiness of our common country." I shall serve a term in the body of collective wisdom, which has made us what we are, and which, in humble reliance upon Providence, we may hope is but the beginning of what we are to be. If called upon to discharge the duties of the office which I have the honor to accept, I shall do so with a sacred regard to the principles and compromises of the constitution, and with an earnest desire for their maintenance "in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, so vitally essential to the perpetuity of the Union, and the prosperity and happiness of our common country."

This letter, gentlemen, closes my profession of political faith. Receiving my first appointment from the people, and the great exponent of American democracy, Mr. Jefferson more than forty years ago, the intervening period of my life has been almost wholly passed in the service of my country, and has been marked by many vicissitudes and vicissitudes, with many trying circumstances, both in peace and war. If my conduct in these situations, and the opinions I have been called upon to form and express, from time to time in relation to all the great party topics of the day, do not furnish a clear and satisfactory view respecting them, and at the same time a sufficient pledge of my faithful adherence to their practical application, wherever I may be required to act, anything further I might say, would be to repeat in connection with the chief magistracy of the great party in whose name you are now acting.

My immediate predecessor in the nomination by the democratic party, who has since established many claims to the regard and confidence of his country, when announcing, four years ago, his acceptance of a similar honor, announced also his determination not to be a candidate for re-election. Coinciding with him in his views, so well expressed, and so faithfully carried out, I beg leave to say, that no circumstances can possibly arise, which would induce me again to permit my name to be brought forward in connection with the chief magistracy of our country. My inclination and my sense of duty equally dictate this course.

No party, gentlemen, had ever higher motives for exertion, than has the great democratic party of the United States. It is an abiding conviction, which claims to be the principle, with an unshaken reliance upon the energy and wisdom of public opinion, and with the success which has crowned the administration of the late President, that the people will support the principles of the democratic party, and will strive as zealously as we shall, to secure the ascendancy of their principles, by securing the election of their candidates in the coming contest. That party is composed of our fellow citizens, deeply interested in the prosperity of our common country as we are, and seeking as earnestly as we are to promote and perpetuate it. We shall soon present to the people the sublime spectacle of the election of a Chief Magistrate by twenty millions of people, without a single serious resistance to the laws, or the sacrifice of the life of one human being—and this, too, in the absence of all force but the moral force of our intellects; and if we should add to all this, an example of mutual respect for the motives of the contending parties, so that the contest might be carried on with the firmness and energy which accompany deep conviction, and with a little personal assiduity as political divisions permit, we should do more for the great cause of human freedom throughout the world, than by any other tribute we would render to its cause.

We have a government founded by the will of all responsible to the power of all, and administered for the good of all. Every man's rights in the domain of civil liberties are the same, and every man is equal to the laws. It is, indeed, rather an axiom than an article of political faith. From the days of Gen. Hamilton to our days, the party opposed to us, of whose principles he was the great exponent, if not the founder—while it has changed its name, has preserved essentially its identity of character; and the doubt he entertained and taught of the capacity of man for self-government, has exerted a fearful influence upon its action and opinions. Here is the very starting-point of the difference between the two great parties which divide our country. All other differences are but subordinate and auxiliary to this, and they, in fact, resolved into it. Looking upon doubt upon the issue of self-government, one party is prone to think the public authority should be strengthened, and to fear any change, lest that change might weaken the necessary force of the government upon the other, strong in its convictions of the intelligence and virtue of the people, believes that original power is safer than delegated, and that the solution of the great problem of good government consists in governing with the least force, and leaving individual action as free from restraint as is compatible with the preservation of the social system, thereby securing to each all the freedom which is not essential to the well-being of the whole.

As a party, we ought not to mistake the signs of the times; but should bear in mind, that this is an age of progress—of advancement in all the elements of intellectual power, and in the opinions of the world. The general government should assume no powers. It should exercise none which have not been clearly granted by the parties to the federal compact. We ought to construe the constitution strictly, according to the received and sound principles of the Jeffersonian school. But while rash experiments should be deprecated, if the government is stationary in its principles of action, and refuses to accommodate its measures within its constitutional sphere, it is, indeed, but wisely and cheerfully, to the advancing sentiments and necessities of the age, it will find its moral force impaired, and the public will determine to do what the public authority itself seems ready to do, when the indications of popular sentiment are clear and publicly expressed.

With great respect, gentlemen, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

Hon. A. STEVENSON,
President of the Democratic Convention, and
The Vice President of the same.

From the Democratic Union, late a Buchanan paper.

THE NOMINATIONS.
The Democratic Convention, which met at Baltimore on the 22d inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming Presidential campaign, have presented the names of Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, for the office of President, and Gen. W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, for the office of Vice President. The nominations having been regularly and fairly made, it is now the duty of every Democrat to give his personal feeling and private preference upon the official seal of his country, and to devote himself to the support of the nominees of the great Republican cause. We must all bow to the will of the majority, and confide implicitly in its wisdom and judgment.

Acting upon this sentiment, we now raise to our mast-head the banner of the party, and shall keep it floating there, and continue to fight under it, until success crowns our efforts, and the enemy are completely vanquished, faithful, consistent, though much abused Pennsylvanians, will, as of old, rally her hardy sons to the support of the Democratic ticket, and roll up, at the end of the campaign, a majority of 30,000 for Cass and Butler.

The ticket which is presented is a strong one, and will, without a shadow of doubt, be elected. It has given general satisfaction, and will receive the entire vote of the party. It has struck the great blow in the hands of the enemy. With this ticket we can beat any candidate that the Whigs can bring into the field. The result has been received by the Democracy with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of approval, while the Whigs are in their abasement, and course in their vituperations.

Gen. Lewis Cass has had a long public career. He has occupied eminent civil and military positions, and has been distinguished in the highest degree, which stamp greatness upon him, and fit him for the high and responsible position of Chief Magistrate of the Union. He is a soldier and a statesman. In the war of 1812, he greatly distinguished himself by his energy and gallantry.

He was Governor of the North Western Territory, and while in that position he discharged his arduous duties with fidelity and ability. He acquired the confidence of the pioneers of the West, and his children will not forget Lewis Cass at the polls.

He was the friend of the illustrious Jackson, and by him was appointed minister to France, where his diplomatic skill and learning were displayed to the world. In the arrangement of the Quintuple treaty, he acquired deserved and lasting fame.

In the Senate of the United States, he has occupied a foremost and distinguished position. No man can serve a term in the body of collective wisdom, and maintain a prominent station, without being richly entitled to it from merit.

Gen. Cass has been a powerful advocate of all Democratic measures in the Senate, and has consistently, befriended the cause of his country. His speeches on the Oregon question and the Mexican war are characterized by patriotic devotion to the Republic, and by the highest order of ability.

In private life he is exemplary and pure. He is a philanthropist of the highest order. His hours of leisure, instead of being consumed in frivolous or immoral pleasures, have been occupied in useful avocations—in writing popular pamphlets, and in dictating pieces for the youthful mind. He is an ardent friend of the cause of temperance, without bringing to its support that bigotry and bitterness which so often disgraces the apostles of modern reforms. He teaches his precepts by example.

Our success is inevitable. With Cass, Butler and Democracy will sweep the field. Never have we seen the party in better spirit.

The following named persons have had allotted to them the contracts for the delivery of the Laws, Journals, &c., of Pennsylvania, for the year 1848: No. 1. James A. Drake, \$50 00; 2. Saml. Harrison, \$45 50; 3. James Liggitt, \$70 00; 4. Daniel Bradley, Jr., \$75 00; 5. John R. Applebach, \$65 00; 6. Charles Stockwell, \$35 50; 7. D. B. Shiner, \$44 00.

Drawings.—We learn from the "Examiner," published at Washington, Pa., that two brothers named David and Daniel Sutherland, and another named Robert Patterson, whose mill dam, while bathing in a mill dam near that place, on Thursday last.

MURDER AND INCONVENIENCE.—The trial of Jacob Houck, for the murder of Isaac D. Adkins, terminated at Fort Wayne, Ind., on the 16th ult. Houck was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for life. The facts of the case, as proved in evidence, are:

Houck boarded with Adkins; a criminal attachment existed between him and Adkins' wife; he procured a residence, which his guilty partner administered to her husband, and he stalked and died. Mrs. Adkins, after being arrested, was discharged. She immediately left the country, and has escaped for the present the punishment due her atrocious crime.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Ten years ago the trade between New York and Texas was confined to a single schooner; now there is a line of ships constantly employed.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
PITTSBURG, May 29.
The election on Saturday night just resulted in favor of authorizing the County Commissioners to subscribe one million of dollars to the Central Railroad. All doubts relative to the early completion of this great work are now at an end.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Gazette.

Steamer Huron—Forty lives lost.
Telegraphic despatch from Memphis, we learn that the steamer Clearwell, which was burnt near Ozark Island, on the 27th ultimo, and that the Captain and crew, 8 or 10 in number, and 30 deck passengers, were lost! The cabin passengers were all saved with great difficulty.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice given, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of the borough of Carlisle and vicinity, was held at the public house of David and John Saturday evening last, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements incident to the celebration of the coming Anniversary of the American Independence. GEORGE SANDERSON, Esq., was called to the chair, assisted by M. McClellan, Esq., David Smith, Esq., and Henry Gould, as Vice President, Secretary, and Augustus Gallagher as Secretary.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed whose duty it shall be to appoint all other committees, and to transact such business as may be necessary to conduct the celebration, and to report the same to an adjourned meeting.

Which was agreed to, and Jefferson Worthington, William Lewis, and George A. Gallagher, were appointed said committee.

On motion, it was Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at the public house of George Beaton, Esq., on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., to hear the report of the committee appointed by this meeting. Which was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

[Signed by the Officers.]

Cass, Butler and Painter

Democratic Ratification Meeting.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted in the proceedings of the meeting above, the Democratic citizens of Carlisle met in great numbers at Beaton's hotel, on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of responding to the nomination made by the late Democratic National Convention, and to hear the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting.

The meeting was most ably addressed by J. E. Bonham, Esq., J. Donip Adel, Esq., and Gen. Willis Foulke, who, on motion, appointed an additional Vice President.

The committee appointed for the purpose of selecting the several places necessary to carry into effect a celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, reported as follows:

Committee of Arrangement.—Joseph Stuart, Wm. Deane, John Branson, Rufus M. Boyer, John B. H. John Creamer, Samuel Votaw.

Committee of Invitation.—Jas. H. Graham, Wm. H. Trott, John Goodby, Col. Wm. Moody, Ephraim Corran, Col. Geo. M. Feely, Patrick Davidson, Jas. Agnew, John Branson, Rufus M. Boyer, John B. H. George Burtin, Adam Warcham, Isaac B. Col. T. C. Stevenson, James Liggitt, Andrew Kelly, Peter Gushall, Jacob Wolf, Augustus Gallagher, David Blain, John Mel.

Committee on Toasts.—George Sanderson, Lemuel Todd, Hugh Gallagher, Jacob Bigham, John W. M. Beaton, Oron C. Moore, Wm. Miller, John Springer, William Riley, James Arntson, Isaac B. Snodgrass, W. W. Daley, T. Green, Chas. M. Gallagher, Franklin Holcomb, Henry Anderson, Henry S. Heitz, George W. Foulke.

Words Commenced.—N. E. Ward; David Spier, Peter Spahr, Gottlieb Wunderlich, S. E. Ward; Wm. Ward; John Hartig, John Mathews; N. W. Ward; George Miller, Frederick Callahan, and J. E. Bonham.

Resolved, That we subscribe to the resolutions, which were adopted by solemnation; Resolved, That the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled in Baltimore, have acted with prudence, wisdom, moderation, and democratic spirit; in all their proceedings; and especially so in presenting the names of General Lewis Cass