political subjects, to which he furnished a brief reply, stating his unshaken attachment to the prinocratic party, and his hostility to national bank. On his route to the west, he was eived at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Columus. Ohio, by the Governors and Legislatures of those states, who came out to meet him, and escorted him to their towns. At Detroit, the Gover-nor, Legislature, City Authorities, and the people came out to welcome him home, as children welcome the return of a long absent father. On the 8th of January he was addressed by a committee of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana, upon political questions; to which he replied at himself against a national bank. ength, declaring and the revenue should be kept at the lowest point com-bin the revenue should be kept at the lowest point com-the revenue should be kept at the lowest point com-bin the revenue should be kept at the lowest point com-bin the revenue should be kept at the lowest point com-bin the company, and I was a corporal. We were bin the state of the company, and I was a corporal. We were bin the state of the company, and I was a corporal. We were bin the state of the company and I was a corporal for his sake.' The General was deeply Executive veto: that he should affected in meeting the friend and companion of hi by abolish ing th ot be a candidate for the Presidency, unle nated at the Baltimore Convention; and that he ould support the nominee of that convention. mes that ' tried men's souls.'

Oration at Fort Wayne.

tour through Ohio, was related with much spirit by the late gallant and lamented Gen. Hamer. The On the 4th of July, 1843, Gen. Cass delivered an ration at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the completion f the Wabash and Erie canal. In this oration, carriage containing Gen. Cass was one day stopped by a man who, addressing the General, said: while contrasting the condition and prospects of this country with the nations of the Old World. an't let you pass without speaking to you. You lon't know me, General." Gen. C. replied that he lon't know me, General.'' did not. "Well, sir, (said he.)sl was the first man

he says: "I have stood upon the plain of Marathon, the battle-field: of liberty. It is silent and desolate. Neither Greek nor Persian is there to give Lie and animation to the score. It is bounded by steril hills on one side, and hended by the eternal waves of the Egean sea' on the other. But Greek and Persian were once there, and that decayed spot was alive with hostile armies, who fought the great fight which rescued Greece from the voke of Persia. And I have stood upon the hill of Zion, the city of Jerusalewi, the scene of our Redeemer's sufferings. The result of the contest of 18

Jerusalem, the scene of our Redeemer's sufferings, and crucifixion and ascension. But the sceptre has departed from Judah, and its glory from the capital of Solomon. The Assyrian, the Egyptian, the Greek, the Roman, the Arab, the Turk, and the Crusaders have passed over this chief place of Is rael, and have refit of its power and beauty. In those regions of the East where society passed its infancy, it seems to have reached decrepitude. If infancy, it seems to have reached decrepitude. If the associations which the memory of their past history excites are powerful, they are melancholy. They are without gratification for the present, and without hope for the future. But here we are in the freshness of youth, and can look forward with ra-tional confidence to ages of progress in all that 'gives power and pride to man, and dignity to human nature. It is better to look forward to prosperity, than back to glory."

nature. It is better than back to glory." Letter from Andrew Jackson.

In the summer of 1843, Gen. Cass received the

following letter from General Jackson:

HERMITAGE, July, 1843. MY DEAR SIR:--I have the pleasure to acknow-ledge your very friendly letter of the 25th of May last. It reached me in due course of mail; but such were my debility and afflictions, that I have been prevented from replying to i until how; and even now it is with great difficulty that 1 write. In return for your kind expressions in regard to mysell, I have to remark, that 1 shall ever recollect, my dear General, with great satisfaction, the relations, both private and official, which subsisted between se during the greater part of my administration. as, during the greater part of my administration. Having full confidence in your abilities and republic lican principles, I invited you to my Cabinet, and I first inch of national territory than for the last. It is better to defend the doorsill than the hearth-stone the porch than the latar. National character is lican principles, I invited you to my Cabinet, and I can never forget with what discretion and talents you met those great and delicate questions which were brought before you whilst you presided over the Department of War, which entitled you to my thanks, and will, be ever recollected with the most lively feelings of friendship by me. But what has endeared you to every true Ameri-can was the noble stand which you took as our minister at Paris, against the quintuple treaty, and which, by your talents, energy, and fearless respon-sibility, defeated its ratification by French—a treaty

efeated its ratification by French—a treaty intended by Great Britain to change our international | very generally, a mere allusion to it here is all that laws, make her mistress of the seas and destroy the | would appear necessary; but the following extract ational independence, not only of our country, but of all Europe, and enable her to become the tyrant on every ocean. Had Great Britain obtained the sanction of France to this treaty, *with the late dis-*"It pains me, sir, to hear allusions to the dissolution

graceful treaty of Washington-so disreputable to national honor and injurious to our national Solution in the second eaty by France, would have brought upon us.act; the thanks of every true An applause of every true republican are yours; for this noble act I tender you my thanks, admired the course of Dr. Linn in the Senate, wing by Grazon Will, and the senate,

admired the course of Dr. in urging his Oregon bill; and I hope his energy will carry it into a law at the next session of Con-

freedom of the seas, and the rights of American you are sick and tired, I am well and strong; mount my horse and ride. The soldier hesitated. 'Do and his views upon the war question, have been seen in the daily proceedings of the Senate. The following brief reply, to Mr. Mangum, is probably not wait,' said the officer; and, lifting him upon his horse, with directions to ride at night to the gen-eral's tent, he proceeded on foot to join the army. At night, the young soldier rode to the tent, where s good a summary of his opinions as can be given ' Now, with respect to the progress of the war, At night, the young soldier role to the tent, where he was met by the general with a cheerful welcome, which he repaid with tears of gratitude. That offi-cer was General Cass, and the young soldier was the person addressing him, our worthy fellow citi-zen, John Laylin.⁵ The General, remembering the circumstances, immediately recognised him. Mr. Laylin remarked, 'General, that act was not done for the world to look upon, it was done in the is said that General Scott is going on from town to town, and from city to city, conquering all befor im. I am very glad to hear it. I hope that the manding general will continue to go on in this . If he does so, I have no doubt he will con way. quer Mexican obstinacy, and thus conquer a peace. I have already expressed my opinions with regard to the war in Mexico, and have nothing to say on the which are a set of the set of the set of the set of the for the world to look upon; it was not upne woods, with but three to witness it." "Another: Our old friend Major Parks, on being the subject now, except to tell the Senator from North Carolina, what I had the honor to say to the "Another: Our old friend Major rarks, ou some introduced to Gen. Cass, exclaimed, with much an-imation, 'General, I thank God that I am able to see you! I fought by the side of your father; Jon-athan Cass, and your uncle, Daniel Cass, at the battle of Bunker's Hill. Your father was sergeant of the company, and I was a corporal. We were Senator from South Carolina, that the adoption of any resolutions in this Senate with regard to any

any resolutions in this clearly the regard of any danger—if danger there be—in the progress of this war, would be but as the idle wind. You might as well stand by the cataract of Niagara, and say to its waters "flow not," as to the American people nex not reritory," if they choose to annexit. It is the refusal of the Mexican people to do us justice that prolongs this war. It is that which operates on the public mind, and leads the Senator from North Carolina to apprehend a state of things which he fears, but which, for myself, I do not anticipate. father; while the old veteran, with eyes sparking, recounted the scenes through which they passed together in the days of danger and strife—the Let me say, Mr. President, that it takes a grea

deal to kill this country. We have had an alarm-ing crisis almost every year as long as I can recol-lect. I came on the public stage as a spectator before Mr. Jefferson was elected. This was a cri-Another anecdote of General Cass, while on his being and the embargo crisis—the crisis of sis. Then came the embargo crisis—the crisis of the non-intercourse—of the war—of the bank—of the tariff—of the removal of the deposits— a score of others. But we have outlived them all, and ad-vanced in all the elements of power and prosperity with a rapidity heretofore unknown in the history of nations. If we should swallow Mexico to-mor-row. I do not believe it would kill us. The Senain your regiment to jump out of the boat on the Canadian shore." "No, you were not, (said out of the boat on row, I do not believe it would kill us. The Sena Gen. Cass ;) I was the first man myself on shore tor from North Carolina and myself may not live to "True (said the other ;) I jumped out first into the river, to get ahead of you ; but you held me back. see it, but I am by no means satisfied that the day will not come in which the whole of the vast co

mence and prosperity.

Elected to the U.S. Senate.

its prosperity, and still more glorious in the estab-lishment and perpetuation of the principles of free government and the blessings which they bring with them." The result of the contest of 1844 is well known. The vote of every western State, save one, and that

by a meagre majority, was given for Mr. Polk. To the efforts of General Cass, and his great personal sopularity exerted in favor of Mr. Polk, much of his is to be attributed. In the following winter, General Cass was elected to the Senate of the United States, and took his seat on the 4th of March, 1845. In the formation of the committees of the Senate. General Cass was unanimously ten lered the post of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which, however, he declined. On two subsequent occasions, the same position has been offered him, but he has uniformly declined it.

Defends our Title to Oregon.

In December, 1845, General Cass introduced res olutions in the Senate relative to the national defences, with particular reference to the condition of our affairs with Great Britain, growing out of the Oregon question. These resolutions he supported in a speech, of which the following is an extract, referring to the course which should be pursued in

tion. As this speech has been circulated and read very generally, a mere allusion to it here is all that States of the Union, induced an almost unanimous xpression in his favor. (At the last election i the State of Ohio the popular vote was Democratic by a majority of 1,563.) The State Convention of

State Convention of Pennsylvama held at Harristruction of this government, and to the dissolution ourg, on the 4th of March, 1848, a resolution, in of this Confederacy. It pains me, not because the the highest degree complinientary to Gen. Cass inspire me with any fear, but because we ought to was unanimously reported by the committee, and opted with acclamation by the Convention. It is not necessary to refer to the numerous pubquintuple pon us.— rican and glorious, by the blessing of God, in what it is be

lic demonstrations and the leading journals which have given expressions in his favor in New Eng-land, the Middle States, the West, and the South. Public opinion, looking to his brilliant services, ster og integrity. and unflinching fidelity, has pointed a landmark, inviting the nations of the world, struggling upon the stormy occan of political op-pression, to follow us to a haven of safety and of rational liberty. No English Titus will enter our to him as THE MAN FOR THE TIMES, and the proper exponent of the American Democracy. Plain and Lancaster county, in place of George W. Gibbs, unassuming in his manners, kind and generous to resigned. emple of freedom through a breach in the battle fault, fra and social in his interwith his ments, to hear thence the ark of our constitution fellow men, he is, in every sense of the word, a and the book of our law, to take their stations in a triumphal procession in the streets of a modern Rome, as trophies of conquest and proofs of sub-DEMOCRAT. . .

Intelligencer & Iournal. E. W. HUTTER, EDITOR.

FOR PRESIDENT. LEWIS CASS.

OF MICHIGAN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WM. O. BUTLER,

OF KENTUCKY. Democratic Electoral Ticket.

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

HORN R. KNEASS, A. L. ROUMFORT, JACOB S. YOST, ROBERT E. WRIGHT, WM. W. DOWNING

ISRAEL PAINTER.

people.

Lancaster, June 6, 1848.

them call at the Bee Hive Store, North In December, 1847, Gen. Cass gave his views at L T them can at the Bee Hipe Store, North L Queen arreet, and see; here they can buy as length upon the "Wilmot Proviso," in a letter tomuch for \$1.00—as they a short time ago would Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee. In that he avowedhave to pay \$2.00 for. This then is a radical change himself opposed to the measure, and to the exercisefor the express benefit of the people. Let them of any Legislation by Congress, over any of the all early and see the LABGE LOTE

nature should be settled by the people themselves **BREVITY**, who ought to be allowed " to regulate their internal Splendid I

Mourning Dress Goods

vant. He said, in conclusion: Ladies can be supplied with every article for "The "Wilmot Proviso" seeks to take from its mourning. legitimate tribunal a question of domestic policy Good plain Blk. Chintzes, only 124 cts. having no relation to the Union, as such, and the Good of "Lawns, 124, 18 and 25 cts. transfer it to another, created by the people for a Mazatlans, Bereges and Silk Tissues. special purpose, and foreign to the subject matter isolved in the issue. By going back to our trucLisle thread, Silk and Kid; Misses Gloves in variety. principles, we go back to the road of peace and At the Bee Hive, safe: Leave to the people, who will be affected by this question, to adjust it upon their own respon-sibility and in their own manner, and we shall remist opened. 4 cases of splendid French, Scotch der another tribute to the original principles of ourignt English Dress Ginghams. New patterns and Government, and furnish another guarantee for its y cheap—at THE BEE HIVE, North Queen st. permanence and prosperity."

Ladies Summer Dresses.

ceived, among the newest styles are Magnificen · • • • Beautiful. Lovely. led in the Presidency, with a unanimity unequal Pompadours, led in the previous history of the State. Although&c. &c., perfectly exhaustless, at the Fascinating BEE*HIVE, North Queen street, CHAS. E. WENTZ & BRO.

Bonnet Ribbons: ne newest styles for Spring and Sum be placed amongst the foremost of the Democratic err, the greatest variety ever seen in Lancaster.-

The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Michigan has also unanimously placed him in Committee has forwarded to the Electors, appoint-nomination for the Presidency. In the Democratic ed on the 4th of March last, a circular, requiring Committee has forwarded to the Electors, appointa written pledge, in case of their election, to cast their votes for CASS and BUTLER. Their replies will be published, as soon as received.

> Appointments by the P. M. Gen'l. HENRY E. LEMAN, Esq., Postmaster at Oregon, thus unprofitably exercised. Lancaster county, in place of Jacob F. Young, re signed.

ceptance 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 connexion with the Chief Mag-istracy 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. With an abiding confidence in the rectifude of our principles, with an unshaken reliance upon the energy and wisdom of public opinion, and with the success which has crowned the administration of the government, when com-mitted to its keeping (and it has been so commit ted during more than three-fourths of its exis-tence,) what has been done, is at once the reward of past exertion and the motive for future, and, at the same time, a guarantee for the accomplishment of what we have to do. eptance of a similar honor, announced also hi Acceptance of Gen. Cass. We discharge an agreeable duty in commending the notice of our readers the interesting corresondence between Gen. Cass and the officers of the ate Democratic National Convention. The letter of the distinguished nominee for the Presidency effects on him the highest credit, and will be greeted by the Democracy of the whole Union as a doc ument of more than ordinary merit. It is replete with the unaffected dignity, sterling sense, and sound patriotism that have ever distinguished the writer, and is a faithful index to the excellent moral senti-

ment that has ever presided over his entire public Not the least among the praises of Gen. Cass is he same time, a guarantee for the accomplishmen of what we have to do. We cannot conceal from this, that throughout his eventful public life he has urselves that there is a powerful party in the cou on all occasions exemplified the qualities of a noble ry differing from us in regard to many o and high-minded Gentleman, who, whilst maintain ing his own opinions with fidelity and firmness, has ever kept in scrupulous remembrance the respect due to the opinions of calls. ever kept in scrupulous remembrance the respect due to the opinions of others. To the contempla-tive mind there can be no more imposing spectacle presented on earth than that of twenty millions of freemen. by a simultaneous movement, designating their Chief Magistrate for an appointed term! How frequently, however, is this spectacle marred by the frequently, however, is this spectacle marred by the rrequently, however, is this spectacle marred by the violence of contending partisanship, and by the the sacrifice of the life of one human being—ar this, too, in the absence of all force but the prevalence of an acrimonious bitterness that poiprce of our institutions; and if we should add to sons all the fountains of social existence. Most all this, an example of mutual respect for the mo and the obstantial solution is obtained in the solution in the obstantial respect for the mo-eloquently does the patriotic and accomplished Cass deprecate this spirit, by inculcating "an ca-ample of mutual respect for the motives of the contend-ing parties, so that the contest may be carried on with that firmness and energy which accompany deep con-that firmness and energy which accompany deep con-that firmness and energy which accompany deep con-that firmness and energy which accompany deep con-the personal asperity as political divisions permit, we should do more for the great cause of human free-dom throughout the world, than by any other tribute we could reader to its ways. that firmness and energy which accompany deep con-

we could render to its value. We have a government founded by the will of all, responsible to the power of all, and adminis-tered for the good of all. The very first article in the Democratic creed teaches that the people are competent to prove the people are viction, and with as little personal asperity as political all, responsible to the tered for the good of divisions permit." We trust that this precept of our gallant leader will not pass unheeded.

It willsbe seen that Gen. Cass, in imitation of competent to govern themselves; it is, indeed From the days of General 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 enter-timed and targht of the caracter of the comparison for while r the patriotic example set by President Polk, restricts himself in advance to One Term, and declares that no circumstances can possibly arise which would induce him again to permit the use of his name in connexion with the Presidency. This will doubt ained and taught of the capacity of man for self less soon become, if indeed it be not already, the government, has exerted a marked influence upo is action and opinions. Here is the very starting obint of the difference between the two great pa ies which divide our country. All other differen settled policy of the country, only to be departed from in extraordinary public emergencies, and in obedience to the united demands of the American neaple may, in fact, be resolved into it. Looking with 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 lorce of the government; while the other, strong in its convic-tions of the intelligence and virtue of the people, be-lieves that original power is safer than delegated. and that the solution of the great problem of good? Another gratifying feature in the letter of Gen-Cass is this, that he takes occasion to forestall the flood of catechetical communications to which he would otherwise be certainly doomed. " This letter." he says, "closes my profession of political faith"and he gives a good and satisfactory reason for this

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 res-traints as compatible with the presenting of the foreclosure. His PAST LIFE! If that be not a traint as is compatible with the preservation of the social system, thereby securing to each all the free-dom which is not essential to the well-being of the in sufficient guarantee that he will prove faithful to ca the country, and to the principles of Democracy, whole any further avowals would be "mere delusions." unany further avovals would be "mere delusions." un-structure of himself and "justly offensive to the great $\mathbf{M}_{purty,...}^{purty,...}$ whose candidate he is. Most heartily do $\mathbf{M}_{purty,...}^{purty,...}$ whose candidate he is. Most heartily do $\mathbf{M}_{purty,...}^{purty,...}$ whose conclusion. The cacerboard method in the dements of intellectual power, and in the opinions of **CASS AND BUTLER.**

where commend this sage conclusion. The *cacethes* ments of intellectual power, and in the original ments of intellectual power, and in the original \mathbf{r} scribenda has proved the rock upon which more no powers. It should exercise none which have no than one Presidential aspirant has split and gone to the bottom. By the multitude of his letters, poor CLAY was wrecked in 1844, and to the same melancholy cause is to be attributed the wonderful to the bottom. By the multitude of his letters, melancholy cause is to be attributed the wonderful metancholy cause is to be attributed the wonderful depreciation of the prospects of the brave TATLOR. And as to Gen. Scorr. it is a lamentable truth, ac-knowledged and regretted by his best friends, that by the misuse of his pen he has dashed more hap. BeAnd as to Gen. Scorr. it is a lamentable truth, acw knowledged and regretted by his best friends, that by the misuse of his pen he has dashed more lan- and the public will determined to do what the pub rels from his brow in a day, than by his sword he lic authority itself should readily do, when the i dications of popular sentiment are clear and clearl could replace in an entire campaign. We rejoice, expressed. With great respect, gentlemen, I have the hono to be your obedient servant, therefore, that the sound sense of Gen. Cass leads him to a different course. The custom of address-

ing interrogatory epistles to candidates whose polit-Hon. A. STEVENSON, President of the Democratic Convention. ical opinions are already part of the recorded hisand the Vice Presidents of the same tory of the country, is at best "more honored in the

breach than in the observance," and right glad are Something for the "Barnburners." we that Gen. Cass will not permit himself to be

BALTIMORE, May 28, 1848.

Your friends and obedient servants

R. W. English, Ill.

erly love, so vitally essential to the perpetuity of

the government, I could prefer no higher clain

try, no.

o the favorable consideration of the coun

My immediate predecessor in the nomina

President of the National Convention

A. STEVENSON.

Austin E. Wing, Mich.

Solo. W. Downs, La.,

L. Sanders, Ky

B. Davis, De

B. B. Howaru, I. Ed. P. Scott, Va.

WASHINGTON; May 30, 1848.

Thomas Martin, Tenn

es Clarke, Iowa James Clarke J. B. Helfens

. Howard, Md.,

feel again in a hurry.

how very *flat* they will feel!

The Doubtful States.

The probable defection of New York in the pr

realised, the work is finished, and CASS and BUTLER

General Scott's Opinion.

W. N. Edwards, N. C.

J. M. Commander, S. C

DEAR SIR: You are doubtless apprized of the introduction and average and have a said and a call for a responding in the warmest terms to the nominations fact that a National Convention of Republican del- separate State Convention, to nominate a candidate of Cass and Butler. A committee was also appointegates from the various portions of the Union, as-sembled in this city on the 22d inst., for the purpose

GLORIOUS NEWS!

The Treaty of Peace with Mexico Batified.

The Washington Union announces officially, that hearer of despatches from Messrs. CLIFFORD and SEVIER has arrived in that city, confirming the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Mexico. It was ratified by the Chamber of Deputies, on the 17th ultimo, at 61 o'clock P. M., by a vote of 5: :0.35, and in the other branch of Congress by a large vote. Participating in the general joy, which this important intelligence is eliciting from all classes of our countrymen, we congratulate, with emotions of delight, our readers and the public on the restoration of PEACE, the greatest and choicest of sublunary blessings. It affords, in our estimation, just cause for public thanksgivings to HIM, the OMNIP OTENT GIVER of all good, who has so often and so

signally interposed in behalf of our chosen land and who, throughout this eventful conflict with our unfortunate sister republic, has still condescended. as in the days of our fathers, to be the Gon or our COUNTRY. A review of the events of the War, cannot fail

to fill every heart with explication. We had shewn to the world our love of peace, and exhausted towards Mexico the cup of forbearance. As the sword has not been sheathed without honor, so was it not drawn without cause. Mexico was herself the aggressor, and bitter has been her penalty.- We were eluctant to enter into the War, but, being in, a succession of deeds has been accomplished, that would have graced the fairest pages of Grecian or Roman history: On an hundred hills has the eagle-banner been planted by the hand of Courage. Hail, holy

flag of Freedom ! What, though assailed by foes within and foes without, they have retired before the strong arm of thy sons and left thy stars unsullied! A succession of brilliant triumphs has attested thy invincibility in battle, whilst an honorable peace, signed in the very lap of victory, reflects upon thee renewed and resplendent lustre ! We mourn the loss of many valuable lives and the expenditure of much money. The first is irretrievable, and forever will the tear of sorrow noisten the graves of those who have sealed their patriotism by their bloud. The second is of no consequence, for we can pay all our debts in a few years with case. The resources of our country are mmense, and bold and steady hands are bringing them forth. But, whatever the sufferings of the war, we have a sufficient countervailing advantage in the fact, that it has placed America in the front ank of nations-a rank sometimes granted to her heretolore by courtesy, but which now she claims and receives as a matter of right. Who would not be an American ! Long live the Republic-the

Immense Ratification Meetings.

The nominations of CASS and BUTLER meet with hearty and enthusiastic response from the Deocracy of Pennsylvania. Every where they arecreeted with joy and exultation, the sure auguries of a brilliant triumph next November. All the emocratic presses in the State have simultaneusly hoisted the Baltimore nominations to their nast- head, and promise to do valiant battle in their behalf. Among the multitude of Democratic meetings held at various places, we have only room to

notice a few. LEWIS CASS. HARRISBURG .- A large and enthusiastic meeting

f the Democracy was held on Tuesday evening, 30th ult. Hamilton Alricks, Esq., presided, assist ed by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. comprising nearly all the leading Democrats at the The "Barnburners" of New York threaten seces- Scat of Government. A series of excellent resolusion from the Democratic ranks, in the coming tions were introduced by the Hon, Jesse Miller, Presidential canvass, and have issued a call for a responding in the warmest terms to the nominations for the Presidency, to meet at Utica on the 22d ed, to invite Gen. Cass to Harrisburg on his way instant. It is to be hoped that this movement is back to Michigan. The meeting was ably addressed

HENRY HALDEMAN, PETER KLINE, 21. GEO. P. HAMILTON, 22. WILLIAM H. DAVIS, HOONOVER, . WM. SWETLAND, JONAH BREWSTER, 24. JAS. G. CAMPBELL. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, will not come in which the whole of the vast count try around us will form one of the most magnificen empires that the world has yet seen-glorious in

OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

His Views on the Wilmot Proviso.

of any Legislation by congress, oreit any of any of any for any Legislation of LARGE LOTS— United States, respecting the domestic relations of the for cheap and beautiful Goods just opening: for their inhabitants. He believed all questions of that for cheap and beautiful Goods are remarkable for their

who ought to be allowed to regulate their internal $K_{\rm D}^{\rm DTT}$. Splendid Lawns, fast colors, 121 cts. concerns in their own way, and that Congress has 38 inch Muslins, heavy and fine, for 64 cts. no more power to abolish or to establish slavery in *Mus de Laines*: such territories than it has to regulate any other a good article of Plain Modes and Blk.only 124 cts. of the relative duties of social life—that of husbandA good article. Highly Cameleon

and wife, of parent and child, or of master and servant. He said, in conclusion: Ladies can be supplied with every

The greatest variety of the most splendid style The Man for the Times. The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, or Zephrines, he sth of January, 1848, declared in favor of GenZephr Tiss

there was much difference of opinion in the selec tion of a candidate for Governor, yet the popular sentiment in favor of Gen. Cass, and the conviction that with him as their candidate their State could¹⁰⁸

Great care has been taken in the selection of styles Pledges of the Electors.

E. F. HOLTSHOUS, Esq., Postmaster at Manor,

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS. 1. HENRY L. BENNER, 13. JOHN C. KING . John Weidman, . Robert J. Fisher, FREDERICK SMITH. JOHN CRESWELL CHARLES A. BLACK . GEO. W. BOWMAN, . JOHN R. SHANNON,

They will speak to England a language which she will understand—that we will not submit to be negotiated out of our territorial rights hereafter. Receive assurances of my friendship and estcem. ANDREW JACKSON.

To the Hon. Lewis Cass.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS. Declares himself in favor of the Annex-ation of Texas. In the spring of 1844, General Cass. in reply to interrogatories upon that subject, wrote a letter deinterrogatories upon that subject, wrote a letter de-interrogatories upon that subject, wrote a letter de-claring himself to be in favor of the annexation of ted progress unknown to the history of the world. Texas

Noble Conduct after the Presidential Nomination in 1844.

In the month of May following, the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore. to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. On the first ballot General Cass received eighty-three votes, and continued to rise till, on the seventh, he received one hundred and twenty-three votes. Had another ballot been taken that day, General Cass would, without doubt, have been nominated. Be-fore the exercision of a people inferiar to none of would, without doubt, have been nominated. Be-the communities of the earth in all that constitutes candidates for President and Vice-President. On fore the assembling of the convention on the jol- moral worth and useful knowledge, and who have wing day. Mr. Polk was brought forward as a compro nise candidate; and. after two ballotings, received the nomination

ceived the nomination. On the day that the news of the nomination of "And weak for evil, from this very consideration," On the day that the news of the nomination of Mr. Polk reached Detroit, a meeting of the Democ. racy was held, at which Gen. Cass, in an able and eloquent speech, gave his warmest support to the nomination, and declared his readiness to enter the contest to secure its success. In pursuance of this, which would make its follies and its faults the sig-existence which no revolution can subvert. It may be changed; but it provides for its own change, contest to secure its success. In pursuance of this, when the public will requires. Plots and insurrec-tions, and the various struggles by which an op-pressed population manifests its sufferings and seeks the recovery of its rights, have no place here. We have nothing to fear but ourselves." The part taken by General Cass in the subsequent every demonstration of popular enthusiasm. Of this speech there, a leading paper says:

"We did not attempt a sketch of the eloquent and powerful speech that was made by Gen. Cass; we felt that nothing short of its publication en-, word for word, and sentence for sentence, as he uttered it to the admiring thousands, would do and submit to nothing that is wrong, he had the him a full measure of Justice. It was the master moral courage to stand up for the right, whatever effort of a great statesman; and the popular thun-ders of applause with which it was received by the fifty acres of freemen in attendance rung through valleys, and reverberated from hill to hill, exceeding anything that we ever heard before."

Visit to the Hermitage.

Gen. Cass spent some time with Gen. Jackson at the Hermitage. When they parted, the scene was most impressive and affecting. An eye-witness remarks, " The tears of the veterans were mingled together as they bade each other a last farewell."

Speeches for Polk and Dallas.

In compliance with the popular demand, Gen. Cass took the tour of the States of Ohio. Indiana, ; dently to defeat the passage of the bill to which it and Michigan. He everywhere met with the most enthusiastic reception from t the people. "He was hailed as the father of the West. But a great change had been effected since first he came a them. The lofty forests which he then traversed were now fruitful fields; the lonely cabins which he protected from the firebrand of the savage were transformed into populous cities; the Indian war-path was converted into the rail-road; the harbors on the lakes and rivers which he first surveyed were now the seats of commerce and wealth; and the scattered population which he governed were now a great people. The crowds which attended his progress through those States seemed rather the triumphal procession of a conqueror, than the peaceful attendants of a private citizen

The following incidents at the public meeting a Norwalk, Ohio, on the 17th of September, are taken from the demo. newspaper published at that place :

Interesting Anecdotes.

"While a number of revolutionary soldiers were being introduced to General Cass, one of our citizens approached the General, and asked if he remembered him. Upon replying that he did not, he gave the following account of their first meeting: 'In the spring of 1813, Fort Meigs was besieged by the British and Indians, and the militia of Ohio were called out to march to the relief of the fort. Gen. Gass was amounted to the commend of Gen. Cass was appointed to the rener of the fort. Six thousand assembled at Upper Sandusky, of whom Six owever, he declined. wo thousand were selected to proceed on to the The marshes and woods were filled with

water, making the roads almost impassable. The commanding general had not yet arrived, but was daily expected. On the second day of the march, a young soldier, from exponent of the march, a daily expected. On the second day of the march, a young soldier, from exposure to the weather, was taken sick. Unable to march in the ranks, he fol-lowed along in the rear. When at a distance be-hind, attempting with difficulty to keep pace with his comrades, two officers role along, one a strangus contraces, two officers rode along, one a strang-er, and the other the colonel of his regiment. On passing him, the colonel remarked, 'General, that poor fellow there is sick ; he is a good fellow though, for he refuses to go back; but I tear that the In-dians will scalp him, or the crows nick be

atans will scalp him, or the crows pick him, before we get to. Fort Meigs.⁷ The officer halted, and lismounted from his horse. When the young dismounted from his horse. When the young sol-tier came up, he addressed him : 'My brave boy,

VICTORIA AND LOUIS PHILIPPE.-Kendall of the "Many a raven has croaked in my day, but the Picayune, in a letter to the paper from London. gives the following anecdote:

Speaking of royalty, reminds me of a story ted progress unknown to the instaty of the data We have a class of men whose eyes are always upon the future, overlooking the blessings around and forever apprehensive of some great political Queen Victoria's recent confinement, privately on several occasions, and on each occaus, and forever apprehensive of some great political evil, which is to arrest our course somewhere or other on this side of the millenium. To them we are the image of gold, and silver, and brass, and sion he commenced relating to his royal listener the different plans he resorted to in order to effect his escape, as well as the manifold disguises he assumed. At different points of the royal runaclay, contrariety in unity, which the first rude bloy vay's story her Majesty laughed heartily enough

but when he came to shaving off his whiskers, she broke out in such inordinate neals that her safety was positively endangered. The seri-comic expres sion of the ex-King's whiskerless face, so lugubri ously funny, almost threw the Queen into hysterics Again and again he attempted to finish his narrabreathed into their political system the breath of life; and who would destroy it, as they created it. tive: but every time he come to the whiskers, so mmoderate was the laughter it produced, that those resent were compelled to admonish him that her if it were unworthy of them, or failed to fulfil their Majesty was not in a situation to listen with safety

o a detail so humorous; and even up to this time t is said she has never been able to accompany Louis Philippe tarther on his winding journey of scape from France than to the time he was pelled to shave off his whiskers. The liveliest mirth frequently extracted from the recital of the misamusing case in point.

The part taken by General Cass in the subsequen TF* The General Assembly of the Presbyterian exciting controversy on this question, and his vote in opposition to the treaty, are too well known to require further notice. Having been trained in the Church is now in session at Baltimore. Its powers and duties are thus set forth by the Baltimore Sun school which taught him, in our intercourse wit The General Assembly is the highest judiciary foreign nations, to ask for nothing but what is right of the Presbyterian Church. It represents, in one body, all the particular churches of this denomina-

moral courage to stand up for the right, whateve might be the consequences. tion in the United States. This Church Court re-ceives and issues all appeals and references which may be regularly brought before it from the infe-ferior indicatories. It reviews the records of every Breaking out of the Mexican War. During this session of Congress, hostilities comynod, and approves or censures them; it gives its menced between the United States and the republic dvice and instruction in all cases subof Mexico. Gen. Cass advocated the most ener conformity with the constitution of the Church. getic measures for a vigorous prosecution of the To the General Assembly also belongs the power of deciding in all controversies respecting doctrine war, and for carrying it into the heart of the enemy's

country. Votes against the Wilmot Proviso.

practice, in any Church, Presbytery, or Synod In the winter of 1847, the "Wilmot Proviso" of erecting new synods when it may be judged was introduced into the Senate, as an amendmen necessary; of superintending the concerns of the whole Church. The General Assembly consists of o the three-million bill, by a federal senator from New England. The design of the mover was evian equal delegation of ministers and ruling elders from each Presbytery, in the following propo was to be attached, and to embarrass the admini tration in the prosecution of the war. Gen. Cass voted against the proviso, for reasons given in his nine ministers, shall send one; for every additional nine ministers in any Presbytery, shall one delegat speech on the occas

Votes for the Tariff of 1846 and the THE RULING PASSION .- Matthews' attendant in Independent Treasury.

his last illness, intended to give his patient som medicine, but a few moments after, it was disco It was during the sessions of this Congress that the tariff of 1846, and the independent treasury were established. It is not alone to the exclusive ered that the medicine was nothing but ink, which had been taken from the phial by mistake, and his champion of free trade, and the ultra advocate of a hard-money currency, that the opponents of pro "Good heavens! Matthews, I have given you tection, and the enemies of a paper currency, are "Never mind-my boy-never mind, said Mathews, faintly," I'll swallow a bit of blotting paper." to look for the defeat of those measures. Such men are usually in the pursuit of some theoretical ab-straction, which give them but little influence with practical men. But it is to men of enlarged and This was the last joke Matthews ever ma

iberal views, whose strength of character and in fluence carry conviction with their action, that the generally known that currants and gooseberrie country is indebted for radical and beneficial renay be preserved, the year round, as fresh and forms. General Cass gave to these great measures the weight of his influence, and his zealous, and when taken from the bus should be plucked while green, or before the berries unflinching support. At the close of that Congress, assume the red color which precedes and herald General Cass was invited, by the Democratic mem-bers of the Legislature of New York, to partake of maturity, and put into dry glass bottles, which should be corked and sealed tight, and placed in a public dinner at Albany, as a mark of their ap-preciation of his brilliant public services, and their the cellar, or some other cool place, as most con venient. stimation of his character as a man. This honor

ON PAPER MONEY. " Of paper money how-vast the power 7

It makes or breaks us in an hour; And thus, perhaps, a beggar's shirt, When finely ground and clear'd of dirt; In August, following, he delivered an address fore the literary societies of Dartmouth College New Hampshire, at the annual commencement that institution. The societies afterwards prepared an elegant gold-headed cane, with appropriate de-vices, which was presented to him in Washington, on the 4th of March, 1848. Then recompress'd, with hand and hopper, And printed on by sheet of copper, raise ten noodles to renow And knock as many nobles down." [William Cobbett, 1819.]

Supports the Mexican War.

Present from Dartmouth College.

A NEW RAT TRAP.-Take a tub or kettle. fill On the meeting of the present Congress, General Committee on t to within six inches of the top with water. cover Cass was elected Chairman of the Military Affairs—a post for which he was most eminently qualified, and which, as he had been unanimously selected, he considered it his duty to it with chaff or bran, and place it at night where the rats resort. By this method thirty-six rats accept. His course as chairman of that committee have been taken in one night.

10- We trust not one of our readers will fail to in having it in our power to inform you that 'the convention, with great unanimity, agreed to pre sent your name to the country for the office of Fres read the Biography of LEWIS CASS-which, for

the sake of convenience, we have supplied with apident, and requested us to communicate to you this nomination, and solicit your acceptance. forming this duty, which we do with great pla propriate heads. To the young man, just entering into public life, the eventful career of this distinis proper that the resolutions adopted by the onvention, and containing the principles upon guished Patriot is fraught with the most wholesome in the properties of the principles upon which they believe the government ought to be ad-ministered, should be laid before you. These con-stitute a platform broad enough for all true Demo-crats to stand upon, and narrow enough to exclude all those who may be opposed to the great princi-ples of the Democratic party. That these princi-ples will meet with your cordial assent and support, and be illustrated in your administration, if called to this ho office by your constrey we do not for a

told in private circles here—a story I will relate, although the present may not be altogether a fitting formidable, can be overcome, by an honest, perse-time. It is well known that Louis Philippe, before vering and straightforward course of conduct. vering and straightforward course of conduct. ITT The Columbia Spy has passed into the hands

of GEORGE W. SCHROKER, Esq., by whom it will be conducted, as heretofore, on neutral principles. Mr. to this high office by your country, we do not for a moment doubt, but feel assured, that whilst you S. is a practical printer, and possesses every needexercise forbearance with firmness, you will no fail to exert your faculties to maintain the princi ful qualification to make the Spy a useful and interesting fireside journal. We wish him success. ples and just compromises of the constitution, in spirit of moderation and brotherly love, so vitall

essential to the perpetuity of the Union, and the IF How very gratitying it must be to the New prosperity and happiness of our common country. We offer you our sincere congratulations upon this distinguished mark of the public confidence, and are, with sentiments of high esteem and regard, York "Barnburners," to see their course so warmly applauded by the Federal newspapers!

IFF We are indebted to the Hon, S. A. BRIDGES of the House of Representatives, for a pamphlet copy of the Biography of Gen. LEWIS CASS. and

other favors.

Robt. P. Dunlap, Me., J. H. Steele, N. H., C. W. Chapman, Mass., D. W. Chapman, Mass., D. W. Chapman, Mass., D. Rusk, Texas, Wr General CASS is a Temperance man, and Ira Davis, Vt., has never, we are assured, tasted strong liquors of B. B. Thurston, R. I., ortune, and the above may be put down as an any kind during his life. He was the first head of Isaac Toucey, Conn., G. D. Wall, N. J., the National Temperance movement in this coun-

try. He is also admitted, even by his bitterest . Rainey, Ark., A. Bowers, Mo., McDonald, Ga., enemies, to be a gentleman of unimpeachable moral character, and his worst foe cannot charge him Winston, Ala., with any of those lapses which are too common . C. McGehee, Fla., Powhatan Ellis, Miss. among distinguished men, and which form too often To General Lewis CAss, Washington City, D. C. the chief staple of abuse on the part of political opponents.

How Very True!

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge MENZEL, the eminent German author, in his the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, an-nouncing to me that I have been nominated by the Deutsche Literatur, says : "In old times the people fourier of the Democratic party, its candidate for the office of President of the United States, ag-the approaching election. were laid under contribution-the Jews were put to death, or their account books were destroyed to

extort money. Money was taken wherever it was While I accept, with deep gratitude, this distin and discipline; of reproving, warning or bearing uished honor—and distinguished indeed it is—I to so with a fearful apprehension of the responsifound, but it was only taken where it was found. testimony against error in doctrine, or immorality In modern times, however, the great art has been bility it may eventually bring with it, and with a profound conviction that it is the kind confidence discovered of taking money where there is none, and of my fellow-citizens, far more than any merit of of creating debts among people, who do not even exist. by involve the angle of the second se The present, being completely fleeced no longer suffices, and therefore they tax the future : and as iz: Each Presbytery, consisting of not more than the future is endless, they have a perfectly free cathe future, a better justification than is furnished by those of the past. reer-and paper-mills supply the everlasting paper, I have carefully read the resolutions of the Demwhich unrolls itself incessantly, as a monstrous ocratic National Convention, laying down the plat-form of our political faith, and I adhere to them as

bond of national debt, with the speed of wind, with form of our pointean lattice, and a dathere to them as firmly as I approve them cordially. And while thus adhering to them, J 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 broth-olutions or within correction to the premativity of out limit. without end!"

The True Course.

The Bradford Reporter, the organ of Hon. David WILMOT of this State, author of the far-famed Pro-

the Union, and the prosperity and happiness of our common country;" a feeling which has made us what we are, and which, in humble reliance upon viso, raises the names of CASS and BUTLER to its 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 hereafter to render an account of my stewardship, in the great mast-head, and says it takes this course "cheerfully." This displays on the part of that journal a proper spirit. We have no doubt, also, that Mr. WILMOT render an account of my stewardsmp, in the great trust you desire to commit to me, should I be able to show that I had truly redeemed the pledge thus publicly given, and had adhered to the principles of the Democratic party with as much fidelity and success as have generally marked the administra-ion of the eminent men to whom that party has hitherto confided the chief executive authority of the government. I could prefer no hither chief himself wiil exert all his influence in his district If he can reclaim his erring friends, the Barnburners, he will be doing the cause of Democracy good

Great Time in Philadelphia.

the impartial commendation of history. This letter, gentlemen, closes my profession of political faith. Receiving my first appointment from that pure patriot and great expounder 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 occurr, and has been marked by many vicesithdow The Whig National Convention meets in the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, on to-morrow morning. The city is already crowded with strangers, anxiously interested in the result. The contest between the CLAY and TAYLOR forces is waxing hotter and country, and has been marked by many vicissitude

and attended with many trying circumstances, both in peace and in war. If my conduct in these situain peace and in war. If my conduct in these situa-tions, 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 exposition of my views respecting them, and at the same time a sufficient pledge of my faithful adherence to their practical application, wherever and whenever I may be required to act, anything further I may now say, would be mere delusion, unworthy of myself, and justly offensive to the great party in whose name you are now acting. My immediate predecessor in the nomination by Gen. LEW18 CASS, the Democratic candidate, is expected to arrive this afternoon, to remain over Wednesday, proceeding to New York on Thursday. Extensive arrangements have been made by the Democrats to give him a suitable reception. He

is on his way to Detroit, where he will remain during the campaign.

ID HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Democrat, has bee the Democratic party, who has since established so many claims to the regard and confidence of his elected United States Senator from Maine. He a man of ability and experience.

cting candidates for the two highest execu-fices of the United States. We are gratified effervescence of temporary disappoint by K. Pritchette, Esq ne mere

EASTON.-An immense ratification meeting was ment, and that those engaged in it will themselves whowledge its impropriety in time to fall into hold on Tuesday evening, 30th ult. Major Joseph Hillman, High Sheriff of the county, presided. Able the support of the regular Democratic candidates. addresses were delivered by Andrew H. Reeder. We hope they may be wise in time, for their own Esq., and Col. William H. Hutter, and a series of sakes, for we feel such an abiding confidence in the admirable resolutions adopted, pledging Old Norfidelity of the American Democracy to their printhampton as good for 1200 majority. The pledge ciples and their candidates, that not the defection of will be redeemed ! even the great State of New York is sufficient to

HUNTINGDON.-The moment the news had reachmake us doubt the election of CASS and BUTLER. ed this place, a meeting was held spontaneously. We can tell the "Barnburners" a piece of history to ratify the nominations made at Baltimore. Hon. that may prove of benefit to them, if they will heed James Gwin presided, and eloquent addresses were In the year 1832 our own great State-the old delivered by John Scott, Esq., Maj. T. P. Camp-Keystone-took it into her head to play precisely bell, and Gen. A. P. Wilson. The utmost enthu such a prank in the face of the Nation as is now siasm prevailed.

being attempted in the Empire State. The De-PHILADELPHIA. The Democratic citizens of the mocracy of the whole Union had selected MARTIN city and county of Philadelphia, assembled in Mass VAN BUREN as their candidate for the Vice Presi- Meeting in Independence Square, on the evening dency, along with Old Hickory for the Presidency. of the 1st instant. The Pennsylvanian says : "W The Pennsylvania politicians of that day were have seldom seen a larger, and never, certainly, a more enthusiastic political meeting in this city." however, without any just cause, hostile to Mr. Large ratification meetings have also been held in VAN BUREN, and refused to give him their support. Southwark, Kensington, Spring Garden, and the A State Convention was held at Harrisburg which Northern Liberties, at all of which there was a nominated WILLIAM WILKINS for the Vice Presioud response for CASS and BUTLER. dency-only three delegates of the entire body

PITTSBURG.-At a large meeting of the Democra voting for Mr. VAN BUREN, among whom was the of Allegheny county, at Pittsburg, on 'the 30th patriotic GEORGE KREMER of Union county. Well ult., at which JAMES S. CRAFT, Esq., presided; a the Democracy of Pennsylvania adhered to this unmittee of twenty, including the chairman, was State nomination to the end-but with what result? appointed, to call a general meeting in ratification Why, Pennsylvania stood solitary and alone in her ot the Presidential nominations of CASS and BUTLER. work of disorganization, and Mr. VAN BUREN was The greatest enthusiasm in their favor animated elected to the Vice Presidency without her votethe thronged assemblage thus informally convened. and no thanks to her! The sequel of it all was, OLD BERKS .--- One of the largest and most enthat our Democracy felt a little more humiliated thusiastic meetings of the Democracy of Old Berks. than they had ever felt before, or since, or wish to since 1844, assembled in Reading on Wednesday evening last, 31st May, on a few hours notice ; the

History is said to be "philosophy teaching b Hon. JOHN RITTER presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents. The meeting was addressed example." We hope the "Barnburners" of our sister State will take warning by our experience. by J. Glancey Jones, Esq., A. M. Sallade, Esq., Col. John C. Myers, Wm. H. Heister, John H. If CASS and BUTLER are elected, without their votes german, and M. D. Strong, Esqrs. -of which there is scarcely a shadow of doubt-

The resolutions approving of the candidates and idopting the resolutions of the National Convention, were adopted in the most cordial unanimity. Old Berks is a perfect unit and ready for action ; this year her majority will exceed 5,000, and may reach dential canvass this year, will impose upon the states that are usually regarded as doubtful an im

mense responsibility. To them will the Democracy Gen. William O. Butler.

of the Union look to make up the loss of the En Our next paper will contain an interesting bio pire State to an extent sufficient to elect Cass and raphical sketch of Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER, the BUTLER. From the great state of Ohio. with her emocratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, from 21 electors, we expect the most gratifying results. he gifted pen of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, former editor The popularity of General Cass among the Buckof the Washington Globe. There lives not within eyes is unbounded, and joined to the enthusiasm ir he broad limits of the United States a more illus. favor of Col. WELLER, the Democratic candidate ious family than the Butlers. Every page of our for Governor, will insure us a brilliant victory ational history teems with proofs of their bravery We conversed with a number of Ohio delegates i nd merit. Unless HENRY CLAY shall be the attendance at Baltimore, and found them all en Whig candidate for the Presidency, we are not thusiastic and confident of a Democratic victory ithout hope, that the unbounded personal poputhat State. As against TAYLOR, they entertain no arity of Gen. BUTLER may redeem even old Ken a shadow of doubt that they shall carry the State icky by a handsome majority. If these expectations be

Gallant Old Westmoreland!

are elected with sufficient to spare. But then we The Greensburg Republican is in extacles with are far from despairing of Tennessee and North e nominations made at Baltimore, and says they Carolina, and shall make a bold push also for Conare "hailed with enthusiasm by the Democracy of nectiont, New Jersey, Maryland, and little Delaware. old Westmoreland, who will roll up her thousands Every one of these States is debateable ground of majority for these distinguished citizens. Westand as likely to go for Cass and BUTLER as for any noreland at the coming Presidential election will one else. It is, therefore, no idle boast, the possi do her duty .- she will do better than in 1844, when bility of electing the nominees of the Baltimore she gave Polk and Dallas only 2300 majority. Convention without the aid of New York. Greater

achievements than this have taken place in the pol-South CAROLINA .- The returns which have come itical world within the present century, and will n from the vacant district in South Caroling lately not unlikely take place again. We are armed in epresented by Mr. Black, seem to indicate the the panopoly of a just cause and unexceptionable ess of Gen. David Wallace, of Union, known as a candidates, and this is already more than half the South Carolina Democrat."

10- " The Dry Goods Merchants' Bank, in the city of New York;" is the title of a new Bank about to e established in New York by the class of citizens When General Scott left his command of the ndicated by the name of the institution. army in Mexico, he said he felt extremely glad that

19 A.M

he "could leave the army in such excellent hands IF The New York Tribune says Gen. Butler is General Wm. O. Butler," says he, " is not only an honest, brave and manly, and made a canital run able Statesman, but an exalted patriot and a brave ing, four years ago, his ac- hero." Will the whigs doubt such authority? for Governor in 1844."

PRESERVING CURRANTS .- It is not. perhaps, to promote the success of the Democratic ticket. The fruit service.

hotter.