WM. O. BUTLER,

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

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS. 13. JOHN C. KING. 1. HENRY L. BENNER. 14. JOHN WEIDMAN 3. ISAAC SHUNK, 4. A. L. ROUMFORT, 15. ROBERT J. FISH JACOB S. YOST, ROBERT E. WRIGHT, WM. W. DOWNING. 8. HENRY HALDEMAN, 10. B. S. Schoonover, 22. William H. Davis, 11. Wm. Swetland, 23. Timothy Ives, 24. Jas. G. Campbell.

18. CHARLES A. BLACK 19. GEO. W. BOWMAN, 20. John R. Shannon, 21. Geo. P. Hamilton,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. ISRAEL PAINTER. OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Lancaster, June 20, 1848.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE! A CHEAP PAPER FOR THE CAMPAIGN

The Proprietor of the Lancaster Intelligencer is. cannot be sufficiently thankful.

to flood the country with pamphlets, speeches, and afflict his creatures! Invalid, go and try. newspapers, by which to influence the public mind in their favor. They should be met by a corresponding effort on our part. When they mine, we must the court-house on last Saturday evening-Joux must let the antidote follow.

Single Copy, Five Copies Eight "

On account of the extreme cheapness of the paper, we shall be obliged to adopt the cash system, rigidly. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any order, unless accompanied by the cash.

in disseminating the sacred truths of the great re publican party. Send in your names. We shope of names that it will not be for lack of orators. that every Democrat will bestir himself in this

Voice of the People!

noble cause.

The democratic Ratification meeting held in the Court House in this city, on Wednesday last to respond to the nominations of Cass and Betler, respond to the nominations of Cass and Betler, it is conceded, was one of the most gratifying demonstrations of the popular will witnessed in this county during a period of many years. Notwithstanding we are in the midst of that season employed, and can illy afford to lose a day from their avocations, there was a goodly attendance from even the remoter sections of the countywhilst the Democracy of the more accessible neighborhoods were present in large numbers.

The meeting was, however, fruitful of encour agement, chiefly because of the noble and self-sacrificing spirit by which it was animated. A commendable rivalry pervaded all who composed it, as to who could bring the most cordial sacrifices to the altar of our common union. All manifested such a hearty determination to labor unceasingly in the good work of electing the Democratic nom inees, as cannot fail to be productive of the most auspicous results. The Democracy of Lancaster county, although long overborne by a fearful Federal majority, are nothing daunted by the superior numercial strength of their opponents, and were never more ready to give them battle than now. We hail the meeting of Wednesday last as among the most cheering of the Signs of the Times. Our Democracy is united-and, standing on the broad platform of its principles, which it is not ashamed nor afraid to proclaim "from the house-tops," it is nothing daunted by the premature exultations of the foe. The nominations of Cass, BUTLER, and PAINTER, will be endorsed by not less than 6000 Democrats in this City and County. This we shall nation of Gen. Taylor brings sadness and sorrow call doing very well. Let those "do better," who "to the hearts of thousands, and there is un hope of are able

The "Keystone."

Keystone, a new Democratic paper established at of the whigs of New Hampshire. Harrisburg by our friend, O. BARRETT, Esq. The name of the Editor, who ranks among the ablest and most experienced political writers in the Union, is of itself a sufficient endorsement of the sound Democratic character of the paper. The Keystone is one of the largest and most neatly executed journals in the State—freighted with ably written in reference to the nomination of Gen. Cass. bears in reference to the nomination of Gen. Cass. bears which has been heard from the Barnburner's and the glory of common victories throughout a long and successful struggle, are calculated to exhim back into the editorial corps as one of its Taylor, and his constituency echo the pledge." brightest ornaments. May prosperity attend his

Appointments by the President, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. ISAAC TOUCET of Connecticut, late Governor of that State, to be Attorney General of the United

States, in place of the Hon. Nathan Clifford, re ARTHUR P. BAGBY of Alabama, present Senator of the United States, to be Envoy Extraordinary

We acknowledge our obligations to the Hon. EDMUND BURKE, the able Commissioner of the and county! The times are peculiarly auspicous Patent Office, for a bound volume of his report for 1847. This is a valuable and interesting publica- principles of Democracy, which are synonomous tion, containing much useful statistical information. showing the progressive prosperity of our country.

ERRATA.—The name of the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency is Millard Fillmore, and not of Cass and Burlen with their hosannas to Liberty, Willard, as erroneously stated in our last. We Equality, and Union! Who seconds the call for a

R. W. MIDDLETON, Esq., proposes to publish cheap campaign paper in this city; to be called The Grape Shot." As its title indicates, it is to be devoted to the Tayron cause.

position as an independent candidate for the office votersof Governor of Kentucky.

Bedford Springs.

As the season when families resort to Waterin laces, for health and recreation, is close at hand, we direct attention to the card of the proprietor of the Bedford Springs, contained in our, advertising columns. The reputation of these remarkable nineral fountains is increasing from year to year, and we trust that Pennsylvanians, instead of hastening to such over-crowded places as Saratoga and Warrenton, will be content to patronise an estabishment, nearer home, and which, for the active realing properties of the waters, mountainous ituation, purity of air, and healthiness of region s unsurpassed by any watering-place on the Amercan continent.

The springs are situated about a mile and a half from the beautiful town of Bedford, in a charming and romantic valley. They were first discovered in 1804, by a mechanic of the town of Bedford, when fishing for trout in the stream running near he mineral fountain, whose attention was arrested by the beauty and singularity of the waters, of which he drank freely. They operated as a purgative and sudorific. This man had been distressed or many years with rheumatic pains and ulcers On the ensuing night, lie was much less disturbed with pains, and slept more tranquilly than usual. This unexpected relief induced him to drink of the waters daily, and bathe his limbs in the running ountains. A few weeks found him fully restored, This, we learn, was the "experience" of the first scoverer of these springs, more than forty years

Since then their fame has been gradually extendng. We still fear, however, that their rare virtues are not sufficiently appreciated by many of our citens, who travel to far greater distances, realising one of the comforts that would await them so nuch nearer home. We know, indeed, of no place, where the valetudinarian, seeking from the munifideeply grateful to his numerous Democratic friends. cent hand of Nature the restoration of his shattered here and elsewhere, for the interest they have taken health, will be more likely to find his highest hopes in extending the circulation and increasing the gen- realised, than by a short sojourn at Bedford. Th eral patronage of this journal. During the past experience of hundreds has attested, that the min fortnight a number of new names have been added eral fountains at this place are possessed of powers toour list, and prominent Democrats have exhibited sufficient to vanquish the most formidable phalams a degree of good will towards us, for which we of maladies-whilst the mazy forests, rugged landscapes, salubrious breezes, and agreeable society, We fear, however, that there are still very many contribute to impart vigor to the body and cheer-Democrats in the city and county of Lancaster, fulness to the mind, which before were sinking who do not take the local paper devoted to the under the wasting influences of disease and desponprinciples which they profess to cherish. On the dency. Who can withhold his grateful admiration eve of an important Presidential contest, this should of that liberal provision which Nature's God has not be the case. The Whigs are sparing no effort here supplied to remedy the physical evils which

A Whis Ratification Meeting was held in counter-mine. When they send forth the bane, we Bean, Esq., editor of the Volksfround, in the chair Held at an hour when the entire population of the In order, therefore, to place the Intelligencer with- city had "nothing else to do." there were a goodly in the reach of every reading man, during this number of Whigs. Democrats, and Natives in and campaign, we propose to furnish it, from the 1st of

July next, until after the Presidential Election, on the
following terms:

Single Copy, - - - 50

Attairs, oo asking an audience for the purpose of delivering the original to the chief executive authority in France. At this audience, you will make such remarks as may be dictated by your own good judgment and discretion, and by your knowledge of the lively interest which the President feels in belled, and warranted to be genuine. A committee was appointed to invite Thanners Stevens, Esq. | er to address the meeting, who declined, by the advice of his physician. Speeches were, however, delivered by T. E. Franklin, J. L. Thompson, W. aper, we shall be obliged to adopt the cash system, digidly. Therefore, no attention will be paid to any reder, unless accompanied by the cash.

L. Campbell, I. E. Franklin, J. L. Thompson, W. L. Campbell, I. E. Franklin, J. L. Thompson, W. L. Campbell, I. E. Franklin, J. L. Thompson, W. L. Campbell, I. E. Franklin, J. L. Thompson, W. L. Campbell, I. E. Franklin, J. L. Thompson, W. L. Thompson,

mittal on all the grave questions, whilom defended by the whigs! Not one word in favor of the tariff of 1842—not one on the subject of the Bank, the Sub-Treasury. Internal Improvements, Slavery, the Origin and Justice of the Mexican War, and kindred Origin and Justice of the Mexican War, and kindred of the darkest period of our revolutionary.

Whilst this is our settled policy, it does not follow that we can ever be indifferent spectators to the progress of liberty throughout the world, and especially in France. We can never forget the obligations which we owe to that generous nation, for their aid, at the darkest period of our revolutionary.

The following written message was received war, in achieving our own independence. These Veta you er the latter the very feature of the Constitution in whose preservation the American people are most deeply interested. Washington ment. In this feeling the President strongly people are most deeply interested. Washington himself exercised it, and so has every succeeding pathiese. Washing approximations for the success of the new republic are breathed from every leart. Liberty and order will make France happy and prosrights—never against them. And the destruction of this according against them. And the destruction perons. Her destinies under Providence, are now in the hands of the French people. Let them be of this crowning excellence of the Constitution, in the hands of the French people. Let them by their wisdom, firmness, and moderation, relate the skinders of their enemies, and convince the world of Whig labors! Little will the people thank that they are capable of self-government, them for the revelation. The meeting would have that republican France will have to contend with more wisdom to have remained silent many difficulties. Among the chief of these, is the

The Examiner, the organ of the Clay Whigs of Lancaster county, has raised the names of Taylor and Fillmore to its mast-head, but confesses that *rebellion springs to our lips and rushes to our hearts. for we like not the way things have been done in Philadelphia.

The Auburn (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser, a leading whig print, says: "It would be hypocrisy in us not frankly to admit, that in placing the name o Gen. Taylor in this position, we perform the most mortifying and unwelcome duty of our editorial life. The Worcesters (Mass.) Spy, says: "The nomi uniting the whig party of the North upon it."

The Concord (N. H.) Statesman says: "It i almost unnecessary for us to declare that this nom-We welcome to our table the first No. of the ination is one adverse to both the hopes and desires

The Rochester (N. Y.) Courier says: "This editorials—and bears at its mast-head the flag of no comparison to the lond-mouthed opposition of cite feelings of enth Cass and BUTLER, to whose election it will prove the Whigs of Rochester to this nomination. It has RETT, the gentlemanly and accomplished Editor, gate to Philadelphia pledged himself in advance come upon them like a wet blanket. Their delewe extend the right hand of fellowship, welcoming that he would under no circumstances vote for General

The Charlottesville (Va.) Advertiser, a leading Whig journal, says: "Virginia is lost to Taylor by 15,000 majority.

For the Lancaster Intelligencer.

Fourth of July. Another anniversary of American Independence s close at hand, with all its hallowed associations. Of late years, no public manifestations of joy in this city have commemorated its annual return.

Ought there not, therefore, to be some move on the part of the Democracy of Lancaster city for such a celebration. Again are the cherished with those contained in the Declaration of Independence, to be subjected to the free action of the popular will. How appropriate then, that the

public meeting to this effect? A DEMOCRAT. Sullivan County.

This new county was fully organized for judicial ourposes on the first Monday of this month, Judge ANTHONY presiding. This county was set off from BF Col. R. M. Johnson has withdrawn from his Lycoming in 1847. It has about eight hundred one licensed tavern, and any quantity of

Mr. Buchanan's Letter to Mr. Rush on the French Revolution.

Often as we have found occasion to admire the Speeches and State Papers of Mr. Buchanan, we do not remember that this feeling has ever been excited to a livelier degree than on the perusal of the following admirable letter to Mr. Rush, our Minister in Paris, on the events connected with the French Revolution. Every line of it furnishes deonstrative proof of the exalted qualities of head and heart that have so long distinguished its illustrious author, and which have served to spread his name far and wide as among the most able and sagacious Statesmen the world has ever produced Most heartily do 'we join the Washington Union from which we extract the despatch, in characterzing it as "an admirable paper-its clear and com prehensive views of the position and true policy of the new republic are fully worthy of the eminen and experienced statesman from whom it emanates while in force and elegance of diction it must rank high among the best state papers of our govern-

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, whose opinions ur readers know, are always entitled to great res pect, pronounces it "an excellent letter," and says the speculations advanced by Mr. Buchanan or the formation of the new republic, are the suggesions of sound and practical statesmanship, acquir ed in a political school where the popular will has long ruled, and it is to be hoped that through the influence of Mr. Rush, they may receive due consideration from the representatives of the French

The Pennsylvanian, the able organ of the Democ acy of this, State, says: "This letter is in Mr. chanan's best style, and cannot fail to command the admiration it deserves, wherever read. It is a splendid State paper, worthy of the great cause which has called it out.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, March 31, 1848. Sin: I received, last evening, your despatch of the 4th instant, (No. 17.) containing a sketch of the regress of the French revolution, and of the course thich you have adopted towards the provisional overnment. I am happy to inform you that the nment. I am happy to inform you that the dent cordially approves your conduct. It was right and proper that the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the United States should be the first to recognise, so far as his powers extended, the provisional government of the French republic. Indeed, had the representative of any much, we still former than continuous and the results of the results republic. Indeed, had the representative of any other nation preceded you in this good work, it would have been regretted by the President. Your speech on the 28th ultime, at the Hotel de Ville, to the members of the provisional government, was eminently judicious. Whilst it truly expressed the feelings of the President and people of the United States for the success of the new republic, it did States for the success of the new republic, it did states for the success of the and the sum to other the success of t

nations the choice of their own forms' of govern I transmit to you, herewith, a letter of credence I transmit to you, herewith, a letter of credence from the President to the French republic. You are also furnished with a copy of this letter, which you will communicate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on asking an audience for the purpose of of the livery interest which the French republic-the prosperity and stability of the French republic-la its intercourse with foreign nations, the gov-ernment of the United States has, from its origin, ernment of the United States has, from its origin, always recognised de facto governments. We recognise the right of all nations to create and reform their political institutions, according to their own will and pleasure. We do not go behind the

of Portugal.

Whilst this is our settled policy, it does not folwith one universal burst of cuthusiasm that the in France in favor of liberty and republican governacted with more wisdom to have remained shem on this subject, too, for the little they have allowed to leak out is not much calculated, we assure them to make their cause popular.

I Wasso Propagator 1. ly observes 6 that the principle of peace and the principle of liberty were born on the same day in France. By abstaining from all aggressive mov-nents, France will probably be able to perfect h ublican institutions in peace. It can scarcely conceived that any nation would commence hos-

es against her, simply because within her own is she had abolished monarchy and established It has been the policy of our government from its igin never to interfere in the origin never to interiere in the domestic concerns of other nations, and experience has demonstrated the wisdom of this policy. In this respect, France may profit by our example. If war must ought carefully to avoid even the app being the aggressor. Should she then be attach being the aggressor. Should she then be attacked by the monarchical powers of Europe for adopting a republican government, this would be an outrage on her rights as an independent nation. It would be an attempt to punish the French people for having chosen that form of government which they deemed best calculated to promote their only happiness, and to force upon them a monarchy by form phase becomes. Such an invasion of these most

new republic can preserve peace with honor, it will avoid the many dangers to liberty which must always follow in the train of war. In towards their triumphant commander. Under such circumstances, the history of the world proves that usiastic attachment in arm circumstances, the history of the world proves the soldiers are too prone to forget their country in ad-miration for their leader. From Casar to Cromwell miration for their leader. From Casar to Cromwell, and from Cromwell to Napoleon, all powerful republics have been destroyed by successful generals, fresh from the fields of their glory. It would be most lamentable, indeed, should the new republic split upon this rock. In that event, the very means which she had adopted to defend her liberties required the fregiver might be employed to estable.

Even with a view to the extension of human libcrty and free government throughout the world France can do more by her peaceful example than of the United States, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia, in place of Hon. Ralph J. Ingersoll, recalled at his request.

CALVIN M. INGERSOLL of Connecticut to be Sectedary of Legation to the Russian mission.

A few dull fire-crackers and pop-guns have sufficed to give vent to the public patriotism. Now, if there is a day in all the year, which should be made a day of General Jubiler it is that which proclaimed us a free and independent nation.

She could accomplish, powerful as she is, by the sword. The example of a great and callightened nation, in the midst of Europe, prosperous and happy in the enjoyment of constitutional freedom, could not fail to produce an irresistible influence a day of General Jubiler it is that which proclaimed us a free and independent nation.

She could accomplish, powerful as she is, by the sword. The example of a great and callightened nation, in the midst of Europe, prosperous and happy in the enjoyment of constitutional freedom, could not fail to produce an irresistible influence in ameliorating the political condition of neighboring nations. Free institutions are in their very nature progressive, and if permitted to extend themselves by their own intrinsic power and excellence. she could accomplish, powerful as she selves by their own intrins selves by their own intrinsic power and excellence, they must gradually and surely pervade the civilized The people of each dependent natio will then decide for themselves what degree of lib-erty is best adapted to their condition without the ble intervention of other nations. It can maintain peace with honor, a general war in Europe between opposite and contending principles will be avoided; and the cause of the human race of be staked upon the result of a few great, nor be decided by mere brute force. I shall mention another difficulty which might pos-ibly interfere with the final success of the French sibly interfere with the man success of the received revolution, but which I hope may be overcome. It will, I think, be seriously doubted by every philowhether, if the State governments were abolished, a ments are the chadens of interty, and the watering guardians of the rights of the people against the encroachments of federal power. Even if it were possible that the federal government could, by any never lost a battle.—Whig papers.

constitutional emanation, from them, cannot be seriously shaken. And yet, it was deemed neces sary to guard against the danger of any forcible in terference by excited multitudes, with the high

duties of the President and Congress; and, for the reason, Washington opposed the establishment of the seat of the Federal government in any of our The history of the former French revolution has I think, rendered doubtful the stability of any oranized government in France When such a government is overthrown at the capital, all is lost. There never have been any othe organized government in reserve throughout the provinces, similar to those in the United States, to the capital the cap hich the people could resort, and around which hey could rally. A revolution in Paris has always ecided the fate of France. State governments, or one substitute for them, would, therefore, seem one advantaged to the advantage of the seems. one substitute for them, would, therefore, seen to be advisable for the protection and security constitutional liberty in the French Republic, com constitutional liberty in the French Republic, com-posed as it is of thirty-five millions of people. If the ancient provinces of France were still in existence, State governments might easily be established. Each of them had laws and customs pecu

lished. Each of them had laws and customs peculiar to themselves, and their inhabitants were denominated Normans, Bretons, Gascons, &c., just as our people are called Pennsylvanians, Virginians, or Kentuckians. But these provinces have been long since abolished, and France is now composed of eighty-six departments. Why may not the whole territory of France be divided into a convenient number of States, grouping together for this purpose those departments whose geographical position, peculiar interests, and local feelings, would render their population homogeneous? Governments similar to our State governments might then be established in each of these divisions. I acknowledge the task would be difficult; but yet, if undertaken with the zeal, energy, and ability which characterize with the zeal, energy, and ability which characterize. Frenchmen, it can be accomplished. The security and permanence of constitutional liberty in France may possibly depend upon the establishment of such State governments. On this subject I speak with some diffidence, and give you merely my impressions. I know that courtains would add ressions. I know that centralism would add strength to the executive power, and render it more formidable to the enemies of France; but, at the same time, there is some reason to apprehend that the adoption of this system might endanger both the liberty and the stability of the republic. have ventured upon these spec l'ations, because it is certain that, in your intercourse with the au-thorities of the new republic, you will be often

called upon in conversation for information respect-ing our political system, State and national, which they seem to have adopted as their model; and also for your opinion how far this system ought to be changed or modified, so as best to adapt it to the peculiar position of the French republic. ment, both theoretical and practical, will enable you to impart much valuable information and advice to the French authorities.

The President and people of the United States anxiously desire that the French republic may be firmly certailiebed. firmly established, and may secure the blessings of liberty and free government to millions of French men yet unborn. Whilst we hope much and believ much, we still feel that anxiety for the result which

JAMES BUCHANAN RICHARD RUSH, &c., &c. P. S.—The establishment of a republic in Franciay, I trust, prove favorable to the removal wise restrictions in the trade between the two countries, and to a commercial arrangement which would be equally beneficial to the people of both shall, ere long, address you on this subject. It

the mean time, you might adopt means to ascerts what would be the prospect of success. Relics of the "Olden Time."

Among the charges brought by the Whig press against Gen. Lewis Cass is that of ancient Feder alism. We know not how this is, nor do we care The question is not, what was Gen. Cass forty-five years ago? but what is he now? Unimportant as of names that it will not be for lack of orators.

Unlike the Philadelphia convention, the meeting adopted resolutions—but how perfectly non-compared the properties of the pr Cockade. Look at the following extracts from the

"I nominate LEWIS CASS, of Ohio, to be Mar-

shall for the District of Ohio. TH. JEFFERSON. "The message was read. Whereupon, "Resolved, That the Senate do advise and con to the appointment agreeably to the i Ordered. That the Secretary lay this resoluti

before the President of the United States.—Se Executive Journal, vol. 2, pages 53 and 54. But, if it be any gratification to the whigs, w furnish them with additional documentary proof. quoted from the same volume, pages 163 and 164; The following written message was received from

To the Senate of the United States : I nominate LEWIS CASS, of Ohio, who mission as Marshall will expire on the 2d day of March next, for Marshall for the District of Ohio, for four years next ensuing that date, &c.
January 24, 1811. JAMES MADISON.

If these should still be unavailing to convince our opponents of the old-fashioned Democracy of ien. Cass, we have still "a few more of the same sort" in reserve. Do they desire to see them !

Fayette County.

The Democracy of Fayette county have already follows: Congress.-Gen. James C. Cummings.

Congress.—Gen. James C. Cummings. Senator.—Maxwell M'Caslin.
Assembly.—William Y. Roberts, William Redick.
Prothonotory.—Richard Huskins.
Register & Recorder.—Joseph Gadd. These are capital selections, and will be triumpiness, and to force upon them a monarchy by foreign bayonets. Such an invasion of these most sacred rights would be condemned by all just and wise men in every nation, and would be reproduted by an irresistible public opinion throughout the cheering resolution was adopted: phantly sustained at the ballot boxes. They were mended as they are by virtue, patriotism, capacity

Resolved, That the will of the majority of the Democratic party of this county, as expresse the vote in the several townships on Saturday for county and State offices, is now the will of whole party in Fayette—that the candidates all deserve our confidence and most ardent support—that the Ticket—the whole Democratic Ticket shall our watch-word until a decisive victor oned majority of 800 in Favette—shall again b inscribed on our banner

United States Senators.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, (Deni.) of Berrien county, as been appointed by the Governor of Michigan, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasion ed by the resignation of General Cass.

Moses Norris, jr., (Dem.) has been elected against the foreigner might be employed to estab-lish a military despotism at home. Such a catas-trophe would probably, for many years, arrest the progress of constitutional freedom throughout En-4th of next March.

WILLIAM J. GRAVES. (Whig.) has been appointed the Governor of Kentucky, United States Senator in place of Mr. Crittenden, who has resigned his seat and gone home to "stump" the State, as the Whig candidate for Governor.

From the Chambersburg " Valley Sentinel." IF It is said that Mr. Buchanan, on hearing of with all the warmth of personal friendship, and the on Sunday with the mails. fervor of attachment to a great man with great principles, is now forgotten in a zealous and un-

rements would still remain in full force and vigor, affording protection to the lives, liberty, and the property of their citizens. These sovereignties are the main pillars in our political edifice; and whilst they stand firm, the federal government, which is

Meeting for the Relief of the

Pursuant to public notice a large and respectable neeting of the citizens of Lancaster city was held at the Court House on the evening of Tuesday une 13. On motion, Hon. ELLIS LEWIS Was called to the chair—Michael Carpenter, Esq., the Mayor of the city, Vice President-George B WITHERS and E. W. HUTTER, secretaries. Judge Lewis stated the object of the meeting, and read a Circular from a committee appointed by the citizens of Allentown, detailing the extent of the awful calamity that has so suddenly overwhelmed them. E. W. HUTTER, Esq., proposed the following resolutions, which were seconded with appropriate emarks by the Hon. A. L. HAYES, and also by nously adopted:

Whereas we learn with profound sorrow, that the Lehigh county, in this State, have recently been visited by a conflagration, which in the brief space of two hours laid waste the fairest portion of the town, a cestroying more than one-fourth of the value of all its assessed real and personal property, and plunging entire families from the heights of affluence to the depths of want—he it, therefore the depths of want-be it, the o the depths of want—be it, therefore, Resolved, That the people of Lancaster heartily ympathise with the unfortunate Sufferers in their leep affliction, and deem it one of their Christian obligations to make a general public effort to con tribute in some degree to the mitigation of the Resolved, That to this end we invoke the united

and hearty co-operation of those in the different towns and townships of Lancaster county, who are essed in their basket and their store, not know in in what hour a similar catastrophe may befal the appealing to the public sympathies. The following committees were appointed by the officers of the meeting, to solicit contributions, viz:

Lancaster City-N. W. Ward: Michael Mc-Grann, Godfrey Zahm, Peter McConomy, Jacob Weaver. S. W. Ward.-John P. Myer, David Lebkicher Hugh Fitzpatrick, James Black.

N. E. Ward.—William Frick, Geo. B. Withers,
William Carpenter, Samuel E. Gundaker.

S. E. Ward.—Christian Kieffer, Walter G. Evans,
Lapp. F. Shooler, New J. Lager.

John F. Shroder, Neal Lagan.

Bart.—Samuel Slocum, Wm. W. Withers.

Brecknock.—Dr. J. B. Hauer, Richard Davis Cærnarvon.—E. D. White, Andrew Robinson. Cocalice West.—D. B. Eberly, Sam'l M. Shirk. Cocalice East.—John Echternacht, Col. A. Rea Colerain.—A. D. Whiteside, Hugh Andrews. Columbia.-John Barr, Samuel Schoch. Conestoga.—Adam Kendig, Benj. Urban. Conoy.—J. B. Hamilton, Fred. Hipple. Donegal East.—John Kolp, J. Cassel.

Donegal West.—Samuel Basler, B. F. Bear.

Drumore.—Sanders M'Culloch, A. E. Ewing. Earl .- Dr. I. L. Winters, A. E. Roberts Earl West .- Samuel Boozer, Isaac Fenerstine Elizabeth.—Christain Bentz, Samuel Eberle.
Elizabethtown.—A. Redsecker, A. Greenawalt
Ephrata.—Peter Martin, Jer. Bowman. Fulton.—Jer. Brown, jun., E. C. Stanford. Hempfield E.—Dr. T. Ellmaker, John Davis Hempfield W.—Dr. A. K. Rohrer, D. W. Witme Lancaster twp.—Andrew Dunlap, J. M. Frantz Leucock.—Joci L. Lightner, H. A. Lechler.

Lancaster twp.—Andrew Duniap, J. M. Fran Leacock. —Joel L. Lightner, H. A. Lechler. Leacock Upper.—Jacob Holl, Benj. Rohrer. Little Britain.—Jas. Patterson, J. K. White. Manor.—Geo. G. Brush, John Brady. Marietta.—Jacob Grosh, J. J. Libhart. Martick.—David Laird, Warins Hoopes.

Mountjoy.—James Laird, Wm. Patterson.

Paradise.—Thos. McSorley, N. E. Slaymaker. Penn.-Charles Stork, Abm. Kauffman. Sadsbury.—Andrew Armstrong, Geo Whitson Salisbury.—S. J. Henderson, R. Baldwin. Strasburg bor.—Joseph Potts, S. P. Bower.
Strasburg twp.—Jacob Neff, jr., C. H. Lefever.
Warwick.—Peter Feljes, Col. George Geyer.
Washington bor.—Dr. A. Bitner, Lewis Urban.

On motion, MICHAEL CARPENTER, Esq., (Mayo of the city) was appointed the Treasurer, to whom the committee men will please pay over their collections, and by whom they will then be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Relief Fund at Al-

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be orwarded by the Secretaries to each of the above committee-men, to serve as a notice of their apointment, and that the same be published in all the newspapers of Lancaster county. ELLIS LEWIS, President

MICHAEL CARPENTER, Vice President. Geo. B. Withers, Secretaries. C. W. Hutter, CASS AND BUTLER.

Democratic Ratificati in Elizabethtown.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of Demo cratic citizens held in the borough of Elizabethreactic citizens field in the boroign of F. Hizabetter town, Lancaster county, at the public house of the honesty, integrity and ability of FRANCIS R. Selved, That we have unabated confidence in the honesty, integrity and ability of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Governor of this Commonwealth, and his Democratic Cabinet—that our able, enlightened, and patriotic Governor, is entitled to the undying gratitude of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, for the approaching gratitude of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, for the learliess and independent manner in which he has called to the chair—assisted by the following View discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate of this State. His fearless connection of the Constitution which prevents ambitious men from underming the foundations of the temple of Freedom. Let and patriotic Governor, is entitled to the undying gratitude of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, for the learliess and independent manner in which he has discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate of this State. His fearless connection to the Constitution which prevents ambitious men from underming the foundations of the temple of Freedom. Let and patriotic Governor, is entitled to the undying gratitude of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, for the learner of the American Constitution of the Constitution which prevents ambitious men from underming the foundations of the temple of Freedom. Let and patriotic Governor, is entitled to the undying gratitude of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, for the step of the Democracy of the Student Pennsylvania, for the step of the Democracy of the De Phaff, Emanuel Hoffman, P. H. Haag, Benj. Bear, Henry Brenneman, John Donar. Secretaries: Dr. Jackson Shaffer, Isaac Redsecker, Charles Huber. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to report resolutions to the meeting, viz: Jacob Redsecker, Esq., Michael Kitch, Henry Shultz, Abraham Redsecker, Benja min Ober, Benjamin Shaffer, Joseph Buchanan and

Abraham Coble, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted: Whereas the people of the American Union will soon be again called upon to make choice of those. to whom the administration of their government to be entrusted for the next four years: and

Whereas the Democratic National Convention held on the 22d of May in Baltimore, presented th Gen. LEWIS CASS of Michigan, and nade their nominations for the next election, as Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER of Kentucky as car didates for the first and second offices in the gift o the American people, and proclaimed to the world, ealment, the principles without dissimulation or con which these nominations are designed to sustain and perpetuate: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That as the people are the only legit nate source of power in a republican government we feel proud to respond to these nominations, com

and honesty.

Resolved. That we are resolved to go hand in town, on the 6th instant, at which the following hand for Cass and Burlen, who have on all occasions shewn themselves, in feeling and in action, eminently qualified for the exalted trusts, for which they have been named, and whose views on all the

great questions that now agitate the country are not hidden under a bushel. Resolved. That James K. Polk and George M DALLAS, have fully realised the expectations of thos that elected them, and have been faithful to the

principles of Democracy and the welfare of the Resolved. That in Francis R. Shunk we have an able. upright, and virtuous Chief Magistrate, whose

acreasing popularity is a deserved tribute to his acknowledged integrity and worth Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Col. ISRAEL PAINTER, the Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner, knowing him to be a sound and consistent Democrat. Resolved, That we esteem adherence to regular

nominations, made agreeably to the long established usages of the party, as essential to the present and future ascendency of Democratic principles. Resolved. That we recommend the Democratic meetings in every township in Lancas ter county, in order that a more perfect and thorough Organization of the party may be effected. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the Democratic newspapers in Lancaster county. [Signed by the Officers.]

THE SARBATH IN NEW JERSEY .-- Judge Randolph, of the Mercer county court, has called the te homination of Mr. Cass, exclaimed, with the attention of the Grand Jury to the constant violaagnanimity so characteristic of his nature:- tion of the Sabbath day, by means of the various Now, that the matter is settled, LET US ALL GO TO railroads and canals in the State. The law, he says, WORK TO ELECT THE NOMINEE!" The influence of for the due observance of the Sabbath, is applicable is generous sentiment has exerted its full force alike to all, and if the moral sense of the commuupon his numerous and devoted friends. They are nity require that it be enforced alike on all, it will nong the most cordial and enthusiastic supporters | be done and the evil will cease. Morse's telegraph, of Gen. Cass. The preference which they indulged he thinks, supersedes the necessity of cars running

A NEW COUNTY .- The Legislature of this State, at their last session, passed a bill for erecting a new county, called "Forest," out of the central portion NINE NEVERS.—It is said to be a well authenticated fact in the life of Gen. Zachary Taylor, that he never chewed tobacco—never draik rum—never smoked a segar—never owed a man acent—by Elk, Venango, Clearfield, Warren, Clarion and paradians of the rights of the neonle against the coof the State. It is formed of territory which a few by Elk, Venango, Clearfield, Warren, Clarion and Jefferson counties, and is covered with magnificent timber.

CASS, BUTLER, AND PAINTER

Great Democratic Ratification Meeting.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Lancaster county, convened pursuant to the call of the County Committee, at the Court House, in the city of Lancaster, on Wednesday, June 14th. 1848, to ratify the nominations of Cass and Butler, by the Baltimore Convention, as also the nomination of Israel Painter, as candidate of the party, that has bitterly opposed and denounced the war, and that has rendered such constant and substantial "aid and comfort" to the enemy. Nor can we, deeming principles of higher importance than men, consent to the sup-GEO. M. STEINMAN, Esq ;—when they were unani- to order by Mr. George A. Miller, on whose motion JOHN J. LIBHART, Esq., of Marietta, was called to the Chair.

The following persons were selected as Vice

Dr. SAMUEL HUMES, City, PETER FIELES, Warwick M. D. Holbrook, City,
Moore Connell, Leacock,
John Barr, Columbia,
WM. Hays, Little Britain,
Dr. Levi Holl, Warwick, WM. R. RALSTON, Drumore JACOB R. LONG, Mountjoy, SAMUEL KELLER, Litiz,
ISAAC HOLL, New Holland,
LEWIS HOUSEAL, Conoy,
Dr. N. W. SAMPLE, Leacock, MATHIAS SHIRK, East Lampeter HENRY BRIMNER, Colum JOEL LIGHTNER, Leacock, James Patterson, Little I James Laird, Mountjoy. SECRETARIES.

John W. Jackson, City, Wm. Brown, Columbia, Edwin W. Hutter, City, John Huston, Marietta, Walter G. Evans, City An eloquent speech was made at the organiza-

on by Col. WILLIAM B. FORDNEY-which was armly responded to by the meeting. On motion of C. M. Johnston, a committee of ifteen was appointed to draft resolutions expressive

of the sense of the meeting, viz: C. M. Johnston, Drumore, Wm. B. Fordney, Esq., City, John B. Maloney, Marietta, William Mathiot, Esq., City, Wm. Pinkerton, Mountjoy, Col. Reah Frazer, City, Dr. F. A. Thomas, Columbia, Samuel Keller, Litz, Jas. L. Reynolds, Esq., City, Wm. McSparran, Drumore, Samuel E. Gundaker, City, Mark Connell, Leacock, Isaac R. Stager, Earl, George A. Miller, City, Eli Rutter, Leacock. On motion, the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock-

Two O'CLOCK, P. M. The meeting met pursuant to adjournment. The Committee on Resolutions, through WM IATHIOT, Esq., then reported the following: WHEREAS, The representatives of the Democracy of the Union, in National Convention assembled, have presented to their fellow laborers in the cause of the people, LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, and WILLIAM O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, as the stan-

lard bearers of their principles in the approaching ard bearers of their principles in the approaching campaign; therefore Resolved, That we hail with acclamations of joy the nomination of General LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency of the United States, who has so long stood as one of the landmarks of his country's progress, illustrating the annals of our national history by a career of the meet mostly and hailly many the content of the meet mostly and hailly many the care of the meet mostly and hailly mentals. stood as one of the landmarks of his country's progress, illustrating the annals of our national history by a career of the most useful and brilliant public services. Amidst all the trying secenes through which it has been his fortune to pass during an eventful public life, the conduct of General CASS has been marked by a lofty bearing, an unsullied integrity, a high sense of National Justice, and a self-devoting patriotism that render him emphatically the man demanded by the existing crisis.

Resolved, That in Gen. WILLIAM O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, we recognize the able statesman and the brave soldier, whose whole life has been devoting the brave soldier, whose whole life has been devotified and the same magning that his administration will accord with the principles of Democracy and the true interests of the country. The gallant Butlers is fitly associated with our distinguished nominee for the Presidency, and like him he is an accomplished scholar, a gallant soldier and an able statesman. Our nominees present, to the country intellectual qualifications of the highest order, unblemished purity of character, the experience of statesmen, and a long, uninterrupted course of patriotic services. Our opponents offer as the nominee for the first office of the people, a gallant soldier without any fixed political

fast and consistent devotion to the sound and true principles of Democracy is not the least among his exalted merits. With candidates so wholly unexceptionable, and combining in their characters such a splendid array of civil and military greatness, we can proudly bid defiance to the combined efforts of Federalism.

The national and State triumphs of the Democratic Visional in Pennancial State triumphs in Pennancial St Federalism, with all its associated factions. We know of no watchword now but Union and Victory. Resolved, That the administration of JAMES K. POLK has realised all the high expectations formed

discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate of this State. His fearless opposition to monopolies of every sort and character, and his watchful devotion the present period, with but this first party, which from the days of Jeff the present period, with but this first party. to the interests of the many, which are so often sacrificed for the benefit of the few, have given him a hold upon the affections of our sterling yeomanry, enjoyed by no executive since the days of the venerated Simon Snyder.

of the station, while his unswerving attachment to the principles of the party entitles him to the conlence of every democrat. Resolved, That we cheerfully subscribe to and

adopt the creed of the democratic platform as raised by the late Democratic National Convention at Bal-1. Entire confidence in the patriotism, intellience and discriminating justice, of the American

2. That the Federal Government is one of limited 3. That it has no power to create a general sysinternal improvements,

. Nor to assume the debts of the States. A tariff for revenue.

Economy in public expenditures.
No power to charter a National Bank.
No authority to interfere with or control the nestic institutions of the several States. omestic institutions of the several States.

9. The Independent Treasury.
10. No extension or change of the naturalization

11. No distribution of the proceeds of the public

ands among the States.

12. No change of the Veto power.

Resolved, That the resolutions of the late Baltimore Convention, renew and re-assert the great principles of the Democracy of the nation. That these principles are unchanged and unchangeable. That they have been maintained and carried out by every successive Democratic Administration, and

the public eye Resolved, That we denounce the unholy alliance Resolved, That we denounce the unholy allhance that has been formed between Whiggery and Nativism, and with pride and pleasure we assert in the language of the Baltimore resolutions, "That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation. and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles of the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted withthe same spirit which wout the align and self-faith.

wept the alien and sedition laws fror Resolved, That we congratulate France, our old ally and friend, upon her disenthralment from tyranny and oppression, and sincerely pray that her new Republic may be placed on the immutable foundations of Equality and Liberty.

Resolved, That we condially sympathise with the oppressed of all nations in their efforts to alienate themselves from the thraldom of tyranny and that

night, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthratied."

Resolved, That regular nominations are the only
Old Northampton is good enough for 1200, under and the triumph of our candidates—that when party, through the action of its Convention. its will, it is the duty, as it should be the desire of a true democrat, to support the candidates thus nominated, and to merge all personal feelings in the will of the majority. Those who oppose party action thus directed and join the common foe obtaining place and power, are unworthy of felour cause and more deadly opponent

Resolved. That it is the duty of the democratic members of the legislature to meet in convention or caucus and settle on the candidates for United States Senate and other offices, and to sustain the nominations thus made, and those members elected by the democracy, who refuse to do so, are recreant their constituents and the democratic parts. to their constituents and the democratic party.—
And that it be ecommended to the democracy in the several counties in the State, in nominating candidates for the Legislature. didates for the Legislature at the ensuing elec o instruct and pledge them to attend the legislative onvention next winter for the nomination of a nited States Senator and vote for the nominee

that body. Resolved, That it be recommended to the democ racy of the county to prepare for the coming cam-paign without delay—form township associations distribute papers, and organize efficiently in their

respective districts.

Resolved, That the Delegates chosen by the September meeting to the 4th of March Convention, were left free and untrammelled to act as they thought best for the interest and welfare of the great Democratic party. And that in the opinion of this meeting, each Delegate by his votes in the State Convention, faithfully endeavoured, according to the best of his judgment, to carry out the wishes of

of higher importance than men, consent to the port of any candidate, who has not the can avow his opinions on all the great questions of civil Resolved, That the War with mexico was unavoidable, just and proper, necessary to sustain the integrity and honor of our country, and could not have been abandoned, when brought on by the act of Mexico, without a sacrifice of national honor. That Mexico, without a sacrifice of national honor. That we congratulate the Democracy of our country upon an honorable peace achieved by the the prowess and yalor of our sacrifice.

ess and valor of our soldiers upon the battle fields of Mexico. That our soldiers upon the battle fields of Mexico. That our victorious troops in returning from the fields of their fame will be cheered by the reflection that their laurels were gained in a war righteously begun, vigorously carried on, and glo-Resolved unanimously. That all differences of opinion that have heretofore existed among the members of the Democratic party, are now forgotten, and that it is the bounden duty of every Democrat to give his warm, ardent, and undivided support to the nominces of the Baltimore Convention. That we all go for Cass, BUTLER, the Constitution and the principles of the Democratic party which

and the principles of the Democratic party, which have been illustrated by the administrations of a JEFFERSON, a MADISON, a JACKSON, and a POLK

On motion, the foregoing resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The meeting was hereupon addressed by Col. REAH FRAZER, E. W. HUTTER, and Dr. C. M. JOHNSON. The following letter from the Hon. BENJAMIN CHAMPNEYS, assigning the reason of his absence from the meeting, was read by Col. FRAZER, and directed to be incorporated in the proceedings, when the meeting adjourned with nine hearty cheers

for our candidates and our principles. LETTER FROM HON, BENJ, CHAMPNEYS. My Dear Colonel:-I find that official duties, which t is not in my power to dispense with, preclude he possibility of my attendance to-morrow. Will ou do me the favor to say, to the meeting, in my name, how much I regret the overruling necessity which thus prevents the gratification I should have

experienced in participating with our Democratic friends in the joyous and enthusiastic gratulations which inspire the Democracy throughout our State, in responding to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention. The bright banner of the party is again unfurled with our principles distinctly emblazoned upon it, and the names of our able and distinguished nomiand the names of our able and distinguished nominees are a sure guaranty of their success in the approaching contest, and of the able and faithful performance of all their Constitutional duties, when elected. Gen. Cass, the nominee for the Presidency, presents, for the confidence and approbation of the Democracy and the people, a long and brilliant career, characterised by a bold, able and faithful performance of every duty to his country. The American people can; as Randolph said of Andrew Jackson, put their finger upon his public services, and as he was the associate, friend, and political admirer of Jefferson and Jackson, and as he has exhibited the same indomitable spirit in the maintainance of our national rights which characterized

The national and State triumphs of the Democracy in 1844 and our Democratic triumph in Pennsylvania in 1847 with their just results in the able and faithful administration of the national and State Governments, and the corresponding advantages to the general security and prosperity of the people cannot fail to incite the Democracy to increased violates and exertion in the ingregacing contest. POLK has realised all the high expectation. In the excited, but successful, campaign of 1844. If the has been true to the principles and policy proclaimed by the Convention that nominated him, and will retire with the richly earned plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant." We wish him that parfied happines, which springs from the construction of the frequency of the popular power, sciousness of a life spent in the service of his counselvant. the present period, with but brief time, have directed the administration

Resolved, That we cordially and heartily concur in the nomination of ISRAEL PAINTER, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, and pledge to him our undivided support. That his honesty, integrity and business qualifications peculiarly adapt him to discharge the responsible duties of the station, while his unswerving attachment. wave as usual to the shouts of "Den

> I remain, with high regard, B. CHAMPNEYS Philadelphia June, 13, 1848.

Col. REAH FRAZER.

Important Treaty. The Washington Union of Friday contains an important Treaty which Mr. BIDLACK, (formerly member of Congress from Luzerne county, in this State, and at present Charge d'Affaires at New Granada,) concluded with the government of that country. This treaty has just been ratified by the Senate. It is accompanied by a message from the President, which presents a clear and convincing statement of the enlightened policy in which it

was framed and submitted for ratification. By this treaty, New Grenada proposes to guaranty to the government and citizens of the United States the right of passage across the Isthmus of Panama, over the natural roads, and over any canal or railroad which may be constructed to unite the two seas, on condition that the United we now rejoice to contrast the great platform of our faith with the empty assertions and hollow pronises of our opponents who have no principles for a state a smilar guarantee to New Grender of the neutrality of this portion of her territory, and her sovereignty over the same. Another catale prohibits privateging in case of war here. article prohibits privateering in case of war between the two republics; and another nationalizes

Cass in Old Northampton!

Speaking of the political prospect in Old Northampton, the Easton Argus says :- " During the last week we had the pleasure of taking by the Resolved, That we congratulate France, our old hand a large number of our Democratic friends themselves from the thraidom of tyranny, and that we rejoice that the Green Isle of Erin, the land of Grattan and of Enumet, bids fair to be foremost in the race, and to stand forth in the majesty of her with the nominations?" the reply in every instance is "first rate—and so are all our neighbors." We have yet to hear the first man grumble or find fault.

PRIZE ESSAYS BY WORKING MEN .- A clergyman in Edinburg has proposed several prizes for essays, on the temporal advantages of the Sabbath to the laboring classes. The competitors were to be working men in the strictest sense of the pression. The number of working men, me han the open federal foes.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the democratic gaged at some kind of handicraft from mornif night, who have entered the lists on this occasi is not smaller than nine hundred and fifty. This is creditable to the intelligence of the working men of Scotland.

Nothing is more easy, says SPAULDING, than o grow rich. It is only to trust nobody; befriend none; to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent; to destroy all the finer feelings of nature, and be rendered mean, miserable, and be despised, for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease, disappointment, and death.