## SPUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., BY E. O'MEARA GOODRICH.

TOWANDA:

Weineste Morning, June 11, 1848.

the 9th of October, 1782. His father, nathan Cass, was a soldier of the revoluenlisted as a private the day after the batexagten. He served in the army till the, the war, and was in all the important batthe eastern and middle States, where he was isled for his valor and good conduct, and the rank of captain. He was afterwards a in Vayne's army, and died at an advanced er t life of usefulness and honor, at his remar Dresden, in Muskingum county. Ohio. n, lewis Cass, the subject of this biography, e at the age of seventeen, to the then northn prritory, and settled first at Marietta, in uny of Washington. He was thus, as he regardly called by the convention of Ohio, one pearly pioneers" of that immense western hich has already risen to such a magni-

hr own days, and is destined to attain one muc greater hereafter. The country north of Ohi then contained one Tentory and about enty tousand people. Mr. cass bore his full share in the toils, privadangers, to which the before of a new He was exchanged during

and its conversion from a primitive forest d to the bar before the case of the territo- ritory of Michigan, and to tak wernment. He commenced the practice, and, western district of Upper Cana a the custom then, visited the courts in a large ry arrangements being comple listar of country, travelling on horseback, and ening open to the transportation counteing many difficulties unknown to the mem- victory of Perry, Gen. Harris bers orthe bar at the present day In 1806, he was elected a member of the legis-

f.Ohio, and during the ession he took his moved, and were concentrated he business of the day. He draughted the From here they sailed to the Wen ich arrested the traitorous designs of Burr, island on the coast of Canada, wi d oduced an address to 1 r. Jefferson, which lected, the final arrangements sunimously adopted, expressing the attach- debarcation was superintended an ous a. In March, 1807, is was appointed, by pecting to meet a formidable rese of thaties of that office, it the business of his ings at Amherstburg and Detroit, roton, and in the occupation of a farmer in retreat for Lake Ostario. The Amer Murgum county, where te resided, he passed mediately commenced the pursuit, amed a portentous spect. Her multipli-

4th of July, \$12 Official information that war would be declared, overtook them in the wilderness; out the declaration itself was not received untility reached Detroit. Col Casswas perhaps more grent for an myasion of Ganada than any officer in full's army. pared for the invasion. We conceive it to be no sape with their lives. The British general, Procdisparagement to any one to say that ie was the tor, fled almost at the commencement of the action, master-spirit of that army until the affair at the Canards; after which, it is known, he disproved of fer some miles but could not be overtaken. every step taken by the commanding eneral.

There can now be no doubt that Hull's amy never heral Cass bore a prominent part, fully sharing it would have entered Canada but for the prepasions of Col. Cass. So anxious was he to put forward and do something to meet the just experations of

the administration and the country that he com-manded the advance detachment, and the the first man to land in arms in the enemy's country. On the 5th of July he was ordered to attack a

nards, about fifteen miles from Detroit and five miles from Fort Malden, then the British headquar- his army. ters. He crossed the river some distance above the affer some los, they fled. Here was spilt the first crowned the operation, and the war in that quarter, would have been over. He was however sadter, would have been over. ly disappointed by the indecision of Hull, who ordered him to return and join the army. From this by the Indiang and some persons made prisoners, the Canards, the whole army was ordered across hearing of the town.

ed to the rmy than was the disgraceful surrender at Detroit without a shot being fired, overwhelming to the country

On entenng Canada, Gen. Hull distributed a procountry, the author of the proclamation, Col. Cass. was not the commander of me army. Had he been so, the country would have been saved the mortification of beholding the fescent from the promised fulfilment. As i was, he used every exertion to arouse in the commanding general that spirit of patriotism which t eathes is every line of the admirable paper, but m vain. A spirit of infatuation, or something wore, seized upon Hull, and led him on from one fals step to nother, until the crowning act, the surender of Detroit, without firing a gun, completed is own run, and brought disgrace upon the arms othis county. It is well known to Arthur were detached from Detroit previous to the surrender, ostensibly for praisions, but, in fact, bethe surrender, Col. Cass, w threw it to the earth, refusir to surrender it to the subject.

After the surrender of Denti, Col. Cass repaired Washington, to report the government the winter and in the spring was appointed a brigater general. Shortly posed. He read law at Marietta, and was the army was collecting destrict to recover the termovement in September, 1813.: troops at the mouth of Portage .Put.in-hav ince. But the Mr. ferson, marshad of Oyo. In the execution enemy had fled, after destroying to public buildwere in full an army imd after capcuntil 1812. Then of difficulties with Enturing two small detachments, which differed some resistance in favorable positions, over ok the enesions left us no recogne but war; and the my at the Moravian town on the mer Thames of the day prepared, or it with firmness. about eighty miles from Detroit. The ritish gene-As 3 of the propagatory arrangements, it was deontier, to be ready foroffensive or defent to escape, he should have pushed his might render it ne- pidly as possible. But he moved slowy The command was given to general Hull; red with much unnecessary baggage, nment of tegular troops, which had fought the American army closing upon him, is prepared dit at Tippecañoe, was assigned to him. for battle. The ground he chose was revily covconswere to be added three regiments of Obio ered with trees and his left rested upon the river ers. As soon as this demend upon their parawas known, the citizens of that State has terminating in a marsh. This flank was pecupied the call of their country, and the force was by the Indians, who it was intended abuld turn without delay or difficulty. Mr. Cass was the American left wing and attain the er. The army moved so rapidly that many of the troops d the third regiment. He preceded imme- were left behind, a small portion only of Gass's with his regiment to Daylo, where the arcommand was in the battle; they were concentrated, and whence t commenced immediately in front of the enemy's artiller, which The country vas a trackless commanded the road, with directions to chage upforest, and much of it was low and vet. Great dif- on it as soon as the action commenced. Gen. Cass ficulties were sterposed to the advance of the troops venuteered his services, together with Compodore by the streams and marshes, and it the necessity Perry, to assist Gen. Harrison and at the moment of cutting a read. But these were were recome with of he charge of Colonel Johnson's regiment which the usual good will and perseverant of the Ame- divided the fate of the day, Gen. Case took a posirican soldier. The army reached entroit on the tim with the right wing of it, commanded by Lieut. Clonel Johnson, and accompanied it in its charge u, on the British line. It was a dangerous experi-

> It is well known that in this important battle Ge he exposure and dangers of the conflict.

by undisciplined mounted Americans; but valor

expelied the place of discipline : and notwithstand-

ing the resistance, that brave regiment broke thro

The battle of the Thames terminated the North hat quarter, but not to the difficulties or importance of that command. The United States being once nore in the possession of the Territory of Michiran, and of the province of Upper Canada, Gene-British detachment stationed at the river Aux Ca- ral Cass was assigned, temporarily, the command

On the 9th of October, 1813, he was appointed blood during the last war. Col. Cass took posses- within the gift of the Executive. He was the civil sion of the abandoned position, and immediately as well as military governor of a large territory, despatched a messenger to Gen. Hull, informing having many hundred miles of exposed frontier him of his success, and advising him to march immediately 19 Fort Maiden—the road to which was of hostile Indians, in the pay of the British governopened. flad this been done, success must have ment, and constantly excited to acts of hostility by

moment bad counsels prevailed, the army los all and others killed within sight of the town of Daconfidence in Hall, and he proceeded in his own troit, and three expeditions of mounted militia has course, regardless of the advice or remonstrance of tily collected, were led by Gov. Cass in pursuit of his officers. About three weeks after the affar at the Indians, and some of them were killed within

the river to Detroit; in which time, had Col. Cass's A single incident will show the nature of these advice been taken, Malden might have been reduc- excursions in the forests in pursuit of the Indians. ed, and a secure lodgment made in Upper Canada. Gen. Cass's servant, who rode immediately in his

started from behind a tree, and having discharged the authorities of Alabama, arising out of occurrent its own minister, was never ratified. The part which all that would appear necessary; but the following his rifle, attacked him with the but-end, and was killed after a short conflict.

But peace came to put an end to this state of elamation among the inhabitants, which, for the el. things. The executive power of the Territory was oquence and high spirit that it contained, cannot be almost unlimited, and the legislative power was in surpassed : but it was sadly in contrast with the ful- the hands of the governor and judges until 1819.filment of its professions. Lufortunately for the That Governor Cass performed well his highly important and/delicate duties, the whole body of the people of Michigan will bear us witness; and the fact of his laving been seven times nominated by four succesive Presidents, and seven times confirmed by the Senate, without a single vote against him in the body, or a single representation against him from the people over whom he presided-a state of things unexampled in the history of our territorial governments—is a sufficient proof of the wisdom of his administration.

In the discharge of his duties as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Governor Cass was called upon to enter into many negotiations with the Indian the country that 10th Colors Cass and Colonel M'. tribes, and often under circumstances of great peril and reponsibility. He formed twenty-one treaties withmem, and estinguished their title to nearly one fundred millions of acres of land-a vast docause they were unweb or counsellors at head-quarters. Stung with motification on hearing of main acquired for the United States, but upon terms n ordered to deliver so just and satisfactory to the Indians, that not the up his sword, indignantly swered it in pieces, and least complaint was ever made by them on the

There are two incidents connected with the for mation of these treaties, which strongly illustrate Governor Cass's judgment and decision of characwhole circumstances attend the expedition. ter In the expedition of 1820, it became his duty to inform the Indians at Sault de St. Marie of the intention of the government to establish a military the happy abodes of civilized man, are necessa- after this, he joined Gen. Harapu at Seneca, where post there, and to fix upon the site for the same. The chief of the tribe was openly opposed to the possession of the United States, and in the pay of the British government. In consequence of this, they heard the inand the lake be- tention of Governor Cass with apparent ill-will, and our troops by the broke up the councils, with the most hostile feeling commenced his On returning to the encampment, they removed d embarked his their women and children into Canada: and haver, whence they ing prepared themselves for battle, raised the British flag, as a token of defiance. Governor Cass Sister, a small had but a small detachment of soldiers with him, being all col. while the Indians numbered eight hundred warmade. The riors. Unaccompanied, except by his interpreter. directed by Ge- he advanced directly in their midst, and with his the people of Ohio to the constitution of the neral Ciss, of the army, and Capha Elliott of the own hands pulled down the flag, trampled it un-IniStates, and their confience in that illustrinavy; and the troops landed in present order, earlies feet, and atterwards burned it, ordering the interpreter to inform the Indians that "they were within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that no other flag than theirs could be permitted to wave over it."

The moral influence of this bold act had the desired effect, the Indians returned the next day to the council, and the treaty was concluded, without any lurther threats or insults. On arriving at Green Bay, in 1827, for the purpose of forming a treaty, Governor Cass found that the Winnebago Indians to march a considerate force to the north-mand. Having some days the start, i. c designed had not yet come in; and as the object of treaty was to settle difficulties among some of the tribes, the non-appearance of the Winnebagoes was an evidence of their desires for war rather than peace. He immediately re-embarked on board his birch canoe, for their camping ground, to prevent any hostilities and to bring them to the treaty ground. He rapidly pursued his voyage up the Fox river, across the portage, and down the Wisconsin, to the place of encampment. Taking with him only his interpreter, where he found them in warlike mood and determined not to treat. Threats and entreaties were alike unavailable with this exasperated tribe. He left them, and returned to his canoe.-As he turned to go to the river, a young warrior raised his gun, and taking deliberate aim at him, pulled the trigger; but, providentially, the gun mis-

> This is the only instance of violence ever offered to him during the long period of his intercourse with the Indians. He proceeded immediately to Ptairie du Chien, where he organized the inhabitants, and placed them in a condition of defence. and returned to the treaty ground. By his prompt and energetic movements he prevented extensive hostilities, the end of which no man could know.

In 1831, Gen. Cass was called by Gen. Jackson to take charge of the War Department, and his re-He was decidedly in favor of making a carly and the line, and instantly the enemy was thrown into moval from Michigan Territory was marked by a decisive movement, before the British should be prethe cabinet were Mr. Livingston, Mr. McLane, Mr. Woodbury, and Mr. Taney-men who possessed the confidence of the President, and soon acquired that of the country. The characteristic traits of General Jackson's administration have now passed into history. It was bold, prompt, honest, and national. It sought no dangerous constructive powers, and it endeavored carefully to exercise those western campaign, and put an end to the war in of which it was the trustee, for the American confederation. The great questions of the bank, of the with the French government. General Cass pubremoval of the deposites, of nullification, of the French indemnity, and of the Creek and Cherokee difficulties-three of which involved delicate points German, and circulated upon the continent. It connected with State rights-occupied its attention. of the district, and Gen. Harrison withdrew with and were all happily disposed of. Few, if any, now call in question the wisdom of General Jackson's course upon these important subjects, though enemy's power and briskly attacked them: when, by President Madison Governor of Michigan, at it is difficult now to realize the intense anxiety they ed upon the ratification of France. With it she hat time one of the most important civil offices excited, and the momentous consequences which could hope to establish this new principle in mahung upon their decision. So far as the War De- ritime law, and with that attain her daring object partment necessarily took any immediate course in of maritime supremacy. But the opposition of two met with the approbation of the country. At the France to this interpolation would have rendered ders were firm, but discreet, and it appeared by a to accomplish this measure; and as, for more than on that subject, that no order had been at any time ject of her policy, her pride and interrest were

acting." The order of Hall to return was not less unexpect. rear, and a personal rencontre with air Indian, who when there seemed to be danger of acollision with negotiated under its own directions, and signed by read very generally, a more allusion to it here is Democrat.

In proof of this, we quote the following extract of letter from the War Department, written by Governer Cass to Major McIntosh, and dated October 29th, 1833.

"SIR-Your letter of 21st inst. to Major General Macomb has been laid before me; and, in answer, I have to inform you that you will interpose no obstacle to the service of legal process upon any officer or soldier under your command, whether issuing from the courts of the State of Alabama, or of e United States. On the contrary, you will give all necessary facilities to the execution of such process. It is not the intention of the President that any part of the military force of the United States should be brought into collision with the civil authority. In all questions of jurisdiction, it is the duty of the former to submit to the latter and no onsiderations must interfere with that duty. If, therefore, an officer of the State, or of the United States, come with legal process against yourself, or an officer or soldier of your garrison, you will freely admit him within your post, and allow him to execute his writ undisturbed."

In 1836, Gen. Cass was appointed minister to France, and immediately resined his post as Secretary of War. On retiring from the deparment, he received a letter from General Jackson expressing warm personal feelings towards him and commending his whole official conduct. He sailed from New York in the month of October As diplomatic relations had not been fully re-established with France, he was directed to proceed to ingland, and there ascertain the views of the French government. He found that a French min ster ha! been appointed to this country, and he immediately repaired to Paris and took up his esidence there. After his recognition, his first official duty was to procure the interest due upon the twenty-five millions of francs indemnity, which had been retained when the principle was paid. After some hesitation this was effected; and thus this great controversy, which at one time threatened such gravé consequences, was happily closed.

In 1837, Gen. Cass made a tour to the cest. He risited Italy, Sicily, Malta, Greece, the islands of the Archipelago, Constantinople, and the Black-Sea, Egypt, Palestine, and Syria. He was at Florence, Rome, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Eleusis Salamis, and the battle-fields of Platzea, Leuctra, Cheroncea, and Marathon-at the plains of Troy, at Alexandria, Cairo, and the Pyramids; at Jaffa, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the Dead Sea, Nazareth, the Sea of Siberias, Tyre, Sidon, Baalbee, and Damasexcite strong emotions in the mind of an American

cus. Memorable places these, and calculated to who had passed a large portion of his life amid the toils and privations of a new country. After his return to Paris, Gen. Cass resumed the

duties of his mission, and continued in their regular execution till its termination. He was proverbial for his kindness and hospitality to his country men none of whom were dened his attentions, and few of whom visited Paris without being invited to his house. His observations upon the governin the pages of the Democratic Review, in an article entitled "France its, King, Court, and government," which most of our readers will probably recollect. Among other literary papers he published in this country, was one upon the French tribunals of justice, which contained much information interesting to an American, and in which the author expressed his decided condemnation of the system of the English common law, looking upon it as a code originating in feudal and almost semi-barbarous times, and utterly unsuited to our condition and institutions. This opinion is fast gaining ground, and we trust the time is rapidly approaching when this relic of feudal tyranny-this perfection of sense as it is called, but this perfection of nonsense, as it in many cases is-will give way

to reason and justice. In 1841 arose the well-known question of the quintuple treaty, in which General Cass acted a which he protected from the firebrand of the cavage prominent and an efficient part. The British government, in its scheme of maritime superiority which it never abandons, any more than its plans of territorial aggrandizement, projected a plan, by which, under the pretence of abolishing the slave trade, her ships of war would have been enabled to search and examine, and ultimately to seize, the vessels of other nations at their pleasure. The plan was to form a treaty, to which the five great powers of Europe should be parties, by which means To the efforts of General Cass, and his great pera new principle in the law of nations would be established, and our flag among others, prostrated at the feet of England. This treaty was negotiated and actually signed by the ministers of the five powers-those of England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria-before the nature of the transaction was fully understood by the world. It became disclosed before the ratifications were exchanged lished a pamphlet which entered deeply into the whole matter, and which translated into French and awakened public attention, and created a great sensation even in England.

The success of this scheme, so long cherished, and so long projected on the part of England, turnthese questions, it was prompt and energetic, and such commercial nations as the United States and portentous period of nullification, the military or- hopeless its general recognition. Hence her efforts to purchase temporary security by yielding to unjust message from the President, in answer to a call up- half a century, she had not failed in any great obgiven to "resist the constituted authorities of the State equally united in this. Her journals, therefore first inch of national territory than for the last. It F South Carolina, within the chartered limits of said were filled with the subject. It occupied the is better to defend the door-sill than the hearth-stone State." The orders to Gen. Scott informed him that, attention of her government, her people, and her the porch than the altar. National character is a "should, unfortunately, a crisis arise when the ordina- press; and her diplomatic agents through Europe moral influence in the hour of denormalistic if not ry power in the hands of the civil officers should not be were active and persevering. While the subject sufficient for the execution of the laws, the President was under discussion in the French Chamber of would determine the course to be taken, and the mea- Deputies, the eyes of Europe were directed to by party or by space, so to preserve it." sures to be adopted; till then he was prohibited from Paris, anxiously watching the result. That result was soon manifested. The public opinion of The same caution marked the order to the troops France spoke too loudly to be resisted. The treaty question: As this speech has been circulated and fellow-men, he is, in every sense of the word, a

ces upon the lands of the United States in that State. | Gen. Cass bore in this transaction is well under | extract expresses so fully the rentiment of every stood and appreciated by this countrymen; and, if patriotic American, that is worthy of record any boubt existed on the subject, it would have been removed by the abuse heaped upon him in the English journals, and by the declaration of Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, that his efforts contributed in a great degree to the rejection of the measure.

> In December, 1841, General Cass returned to the United States. He was received by the citizens of Boston and New York with every demonstration of repect. His bold stand on the quintuple treaty had excited the feelings of the people in his favor, and he was every where hailed as the champion of the freedom of the seas, and the rights of American citizens. At New York he was addressed upon political subjects, to which he furnished a brief reply, stating his unshaken attachment to the principles of the Democratic party, and his hostility to a national bank. On his route to the west, he was received at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Coumbus, Ohio, by the governments and legislatures of those States, who came out to meet him, and escorted him to their towns. At Detroit, the governor, legislature, city authorities, and 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 be replied at length, declaring himself against a national bank, opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands opposed to a tariff for protection. "That the revenne should be kept to the lowest-point compatible with the performance of its constitutional functions." and opposed to altering the constitution by abolishing the Executive veto; that he should not be a candidate for the Presidency, unless nominated at the Baltimore Convention; and that he would support the nomince of that convention.

> In the spring of 1844, Gen. Cass, in reply to interrogatories upon that subject, wrote a letter delaring himself in favor of the annexation of Texas. In the month of May following, the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, to nominate andidates for President and Vice President. On the first balloting General Cass received eightythree votes, and continued to rise till on the seventh he received one hundred and twenty-three votes Had another ballot been taken that day, Gen. Cass rould, without doubt, have been nominated. Be fore the assembling of the convention on the follow ing day. Mr. Polk was brought forward as a compromise candidate, and after two ballotings, receiv-

ed the nomination. On the day that the news of the nomination o Mr. Polk reached Detroit, a meeting of the Democracy was held, at which Gen. Cass, in an able and eloquent speech, gave his warmest support to the contest to secure its sucess. In pursuance of this he accepted the inviation of the Nashville committee and was present at the great Nashville convention in August. His arrival was anounced by the firing of cannon, and he was received with every demonstration of popular enthusiasm.

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

In compliance with the popular will, Gen. C. took the tour of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. He everywhere met with the most enthusiastic reception from the people.

He was hailed as the father of the west. But a great change had been effected since first he came among them. The lotty torests which he then traversed were now fruitful fields; the lonely cabins transformed into populous cities: the Indians warpath was converted into the railroad; the barbors u 2011 the lakes and rivers which he first surveyed now the seats of commerce and the wealth: and the scattered population which he governed were

now a great people. The result of the contest in 1844 is well known. The vote of every western State, save one, and that by meagre majority, was given for Mr. Polk. sonal popularity exerted in favor of Mr. Polk, much of this 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 tendered the port of Chairman of the committee on Foreign Aflairs, which however, he declined. On two subsequent occasions, the same position has been offered him, but he has uniformly declined it.

In December, 1845, General Casa introduced resolutions in the Senate relative to the national defences, and 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 maintaining our rights

to the territory in question: "As to receding, it is neither to be discussed nor thought of. I refer to it but to denounce it-a denunciation which will find a response in every American bosom. Nothing is ever gained by na-tional pusillanimity. And the country which seeks permanent honor and safety. It sows the wind to eap the whirlwind. I have said elsewhere, wha will repeat here, that it is better to fight for the moral influence in the hour of danger which, if not

In the month of March following General Cass delivered his celebrated speech on the Oregon a fault, frank and social in his intercourse with his

"It pains me sir, to hear allusions to the destructed tion of this Government, and to the destriction of

this Confederacy. It pains me, not because they in-

spire me with any, fear but because we ought to have one unpronounceable word, as the Jews had of old, and that word is Dissolution. We should reject the feeling from our hearts and its name from our tongues. This cry of "Wo, wo, to Jerusalem." grates harshly upon my ears. Our Jerusalem is either beleagured nor in danger. It is yet the city upon a hill, glorious in what it is, still more glorious, by the blessing of God, in what it is to be—a landmark, inviting the nations of the world, strugo follow us to a haven of safety and of rational liberty. No English Titus will enter our temple of freedom through a breach into the battlements: to bear thence the ark of our Constitution and the book of our law, to take their station in a triumphal pro-cession in the streets of modern Rome, as trophies

conquest and proofs of submission. "Many a raven has croaked in my day, but the angury has failed, and the republic has marched onward. Many a crisis has presented itself to the imagination of our political Cassandras, but we have still increased in political prosperity as we have increased in years, and that, too, with an accelerated progress unknown to the history of the world. We havea class of men whose eyes are always upon the future, overlooking the blessings around as and forever apprehensive of some great political evil. which is to arrest our course somewhat or other on this side of the millenium. To them we are the mage of gold and silver, and brase, and clay, courariety in unity, which the first rude blow of mis-

fortune is to strike from the pedestal.
"For my own part, I consider this the strongest Government on the face of the earth for good, and the puplic opinion of a people inferior to none of the communities of the earth in all that constitutes moral worth and useful knowledge, and who have breathed into their political system the breath of lite; and who would destroy it, as they created it, if it were unworthy of them, or failed to ful fit their

just expectations.
"And weak for evil, from this very consideration which would make its follies and its faults the signal of its overthrow. It is the only Government in existence which no revolution can subvert. It may be changed, but it provides for its own change, when the public will requires. Plots and insurrections, and the various struggles, by which an oppressed 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 exciting controversey on the this question, and his vote in opposition to the treaty, are too well known to require future notice. Having been trained in the school which taught him, in our intercoarse with foreign nations, to ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong, he had the moral courage to stand up for the right, whatever might be the consequences.

During this session of Congress, hostilities commenced between the United States and the republic of Mexico. Gen. Cass advocated the most enernomination, and declared his readiness to enter the getic measures for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and for carrying it into the heart of the enemy's

> was introduced into the Senate, as an amendment to the three million bill, by a federal senator from New England. The design of the mover was evidently to defeat the passage of the bill to which it was to be attacked, and to embarrass the administration in the prosecution of the war. Gen. Cass voted against the proviso, for reasons given, in his speech on the occasion...

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 champion of free trade, and the ultra advocate of a hard-money currency, that the opponents of protection, and the enemies of a paper currency, are to look for the defeat of those measures. Such men are usually in the pursuit of some theoretical abstraction, which gives them but little influence with practical men. But it is to men of enlarged and liberal views, whose strength of character and influence can carry conviction with their action, that the country is indebted for radical and beneficial reforms. Gen. Cass gave to these great measures the weight of his influence, and his zealous, and unflinching support. At the close of that Congress, Gen. Cass was invited, by the Democratic members of the legislature of New York, to partake of a public dinner at Albany, as a mark of their appreciation of his brilliant public services and their estimetion of his character as a man. This honor, however, he declined.

On the meeting of the present Congress, General Cass was elected chairman of the committee on Military Affairs—a post for which he was most eminently agalified, and which, as he had been unanimously selected, he considered it his duty to accept. His course as chairman of that committee, as his views upon the war question, have been seen in the daily proceedings of the Senate.

In December, 1847, Gen. Cass gave his views at length upon the "Wilmot Proviso," in afletter to Mr Nicholson of Tennessee. In that letterhe avowed himself opposed to the measure, and to the exercise of any legislation by Congress, over any of the territories of the United States, respecting the domestic relations of their inhabitants. He believed all questions of that nature should be settled by the people themselves, we ought to be allowed "to regulate their internal concerns in their own wav." and the Congress has no more power to abolish or establish slavery in such territories than it has to regulate any other of the relative duties of social life -that of husband and wife, of parent and child, or master and servant.

It is not necessary to refer to the numerous public demonstrations and leading journals which have given expressions in his favor in New England, the Middle States, the West, and the South. Publie opinion, looking to his brilliant services, sterling integrity, and unflinching fidelity, has pointed to power itself, is its surest ally. Thus far, ours is integrity, and unflinching fidelity, has pointed to untarnished; and let us all join, however separated him as THE MAN FOR THE TIMES, and the proper exponent of the American Democracy. Plain and massuming in his manners, kind and generous to