

the subject of slavery and the slave trade by the Quakers of Philadelphia and New York, and by Dr. Franklin as president of a society for the promotion of abolition. These petitions were in the House of Representatives referred to a committee of seven, all but one of whom were northern members, whose report as amended by the committee of the whole affirmed "that Congress have no power to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them within any of the states, it remaining with the several states alone to provide any regulation therein which humanity and true policy might require."

The perseverance and good faith with which both branches of policy thus adopted have until very recently been recognized and carried out, are highly honorable to the whole country. The peculiar liability of the subject to be converted into an element of political agitation, as well in the slaveholding as in the non-slaveholding states, may have led to occasional attempts to employ it; but these efforts have been very successfully frustrated by the good sense and good feeling of the people in every quarter of the Union. A detailed account of the numerous acts of the Federal Government, sustaining and carrying into full effect the policy of its founders upon the subject of slavery in the states, and its extension to the territories, and the steps taken, in the non-slaveholding states, to suppress or neutralize undue agitation in regard to it, would be alike instructive and honorable to the actors in them.

But it will be readily perceived, that this could not be given within the necessary limits of a communication like the present. It must therefore suffice to say, that, from 1787, the date of the ordinance for the prevention of slavery in the North Western Territory, down to and including 1838, at least eleven acts of Congress have been passed, organizing territories which have since become states, in all of which the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States, is either directly exercised, or clearly asserted by enactments, which, as matters of authority, are tantamount to its exercise; and that at the only period when the peace of the slaveholding states was supposed to be seriously endangered by abolition agitation, there was a spontaneous uprising of the people of the north of both parties, by which agitation was paralyzed and the south reassured of our fidelity to the compromise of the Constitution.

In the laws for the organization of the territories which now constitute the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, slavery was expressly prohibited. The laws for the organization of the territories of Mississippi, Orleans, Arkansas, Alabama, and Florida, contained enactments fully equivalent in regard to the extent of power in Congress over the subject of slavery in the territories to the express exercise of it in the other cases. These acts were approved by Presidents Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and myself, all bound by our oaths of office to withhold respective approvals from laws which we believed unconstitutional. If, in the passage of these laws, during a period of half a century, and under the administration of so many Presidents, there was anything like sectional divisions, or a greater or less participation in their enactment, on the part of the representatives of the slaveholding or non-slaveholding states, I am not apprised of it.

I believe the plan devised by the founders of the government, including the fathers of our political Church, for the treatment of this great subject, and which has hitherto been so faithfully sustained, and which has proven so successful in preserving the union of these states, to be not only the wisest which the wit of man could have devised, but the only one consistent with the safety and prosperity of the whole country. I do therefore desire to see it continued so long as slavery exists in the United States. The extent to which I have sustained it in the various public stations I have occupied is known to the country. I was at the time well aware that I went further in this respect than many of my best friends could approve. But deeply penetrated by the conviction that slavery was the only subject that could endanger our blessed Union, I was determined that no effort on my part, within the pale of the constitution, should be wanting to sustain its compromises as they were then understood, and it is now a source of consolation to me that I pursued the course I then adopted.

The doctrines which the late Baltimore Convention has presented for the sanction of the nation, in substance, that the laws I have referred to were but so many violations of the constitution—that this instrument confers no power on Congress to exclude slavery from the territories, as has so often been done with the assent of all. This doctrine is set forth in the published opinion of the highly respectable nomination of that Convention, who it is well known received that distinction because he avowed that opinion, and who it is equally certain would not have received it, if he had not done so. It is proposed to give this doctrine the most solemn sanction known to our political system, by the election of its declared advocate and supporter to the Presidency. If it receives the proposed sanction of the people of the United States, the result cannot be doubtful. The policy in regard to the extension of slavery to the territories of the United States, into which it has not yet been introduced, which has existed since the commencement of the government, and the consequences of which have been so salutary, must cease, and every act of Congress designated to carry it into effect be defeated by the veto of the Executive.

The territories now owned by the United States, and every acquisition of territory that may hereafter be made by the United States, whether obtained by annexation, by cession for a valuable consideration, or by conquest, must as long as this opinion is held, and as far as the National Legislature is concerned, be subject to the inroads of slavery. And this consequence is to be submitted to on the assumption that the framers of the Constitution, with their attention directed to the subject, and with a well understood desire to do so, have failed to clothe Congress with the necessary powers to prevent it. I cannot with my vote contribute to this sanction. I cannot do so, because I cannot concur in the opinion which we are called upon to sustain.

Entertaining these views of the Constitution, I could not by my vote contribute to the proposed sanction of this new principle in the administration of the federal government, without, at the same time, avowing myself to be in favor of the extension of slavery in the states, and this I can never do. Those who agree with me in regard to the existence of the power, and the expediency of our exercising it, and can still bring their minds to dissent from this conclusion, must have more light upon the subject, or have greater power of discriminating

than I possess. I do therefore unhesitatingly approve of the course you propose to pursue, in withholding your votes from Gov. Cass, and shall do so myself. If no other candidates than those now before the country are presented, I shall not vote for President. The manner in which our political brethren in other non-slaveholding states shall dispose of their suffrages, is for them to determine, and with it we have nothing to do. But that they accord with us in the opinion as to the expediency of exercising it whenever the occasion for so doing arrives, we have the best reason to know.

The power, the existence of which is, at this late day, denied, is, in my opinion, fully granted to Congress by the constitution. Its language, the circumstances under which it was adopted, the recorded explanations which accompanied its formation—the construction it has received from our highest judicial tribunals and the very solemn and repeated confirmations it has derived from the measures of the government—leave not the shadow of a doubt in my mind in regard to the authority of Congress to exercise the power in question. This is not a new opinion on my part, nor the first occasion on which it has been avowed. While a candidate of my friends for the presidency, I distinctly announced my opinion in favor of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, although I was, for reasons which were then, and are still satisfactory to my mind, very decidedly opposed to its exercise there. The question of power is certainly as clear in respect to the territories as it is in regard to that District; and as to the territories my opinion was also made known in a still more solemn form, by giving the executive approval required by the constitution, to the bill for the organization of the territorial government of Iowa, which prohibited the introduction of slavery into that territory.

The opinion from which we dissent was given in the face of, and directly contrary to the views expressed, in forms the most solemn and explicit, by all or nearly all the non-slaveholding States, and we are not at liberty to suspect the sincerity of these expressions. Honest and well meaning men, as we know the masses of our political friends in those states to be, are incapable of trifling with so grave a subject. Our ancestors signalized the commencement of this glorious government of ours, by rescuing from subjection to slavery, a territory which is now covered by five great states and peopled by more than four millions of freemen in the full enjoyment of every blessing which industry and good institutions can confer. They did this when the opinions and conduct of the world in regard to the institution of slavery were very different from what it is now.

They did so before Great Britain had even commenced those gigantic efforts for the suppression of slavery, by which she has so greatly distinguished herself. After seventy-four years of self-government, obtained for us by the valor and discretion of our ancestors, we, their descendants, are called upon to doom, or if that is too strong a word, to expose to the inroad of slavery a territory capable of sustaining an equal number of new states to be added to our confederacy—a territory in a great part of which slavery has never existed in fact, and from the residue of which it has been expressly abolished by the existing government. We are called upon to do this at a period when the minds of nearly all mankind have been penetrated by a conviction of the evils of slavery, and are united in efforts for its suppression—at a moment, too, when the spirit of freedom and reform is everywhere far more prevalent than it has ever been, and when our Republic stands proudly as the great exemplar of the world in the science of government.

Who can believe that a population like that which inhabits the non-slaveholding States, probably amounting to twelve millions, who by their own acts, or by the foresight of others, have been exempted from the evils of slavery, can, at such a moment, be induced, by considerations of any description, to make a retrograde movement of a character so extraordinary and so painful? Such a movement would, in my view of the matter, and I say it with unfeigned deference to the conflicting opinions of others, bring reproach upon the influence of free institutions, which would delight the hearts and excite the hopes of the advocates of arbitrary power throughout the world.

Holding these opinions you have duties to perform as important as delicate. In the first place you should adhere inflexibly to your opinions, as long as you believe them right, and no longer. This you will do. In the next place you should present your views in regard to them, calmly and distinctly, but firmly, to your political brethren of the slaveholding states, with a full statement of the reasons on which they are founded, that those reasons may be controverted if they are not sound. This you have done. In other important respects your positions are unassailable. The movement to advance the principle you desire to promote, was commenced in the right place, though, perhaps, not at the most desirable moment, and was not accompanied by partisan measures or founded on political designs of any description, as far as I know or have reason to believe.

If I understand your course, your delegates went to the convention prepared to accept the nomination of any sound democrat, who had not actually submitted to a test which implicated the well known and repeatedly expressed opinion of your state, without interrogating him in regard to his opinion on this particular question. In taking this ground, you pursued the only course, as which the democratic party of the Union, as hitherto organized, can be perpetuated; and the just and fair minded end of the party everywhere, will, when the excitement has passed away, approve your conduct. One thing more, and your whole action will, in the end, attract the attention, and enlist the good feeling of all just and generous minds. Let your farther proceedings in this whole matter, be distinguished by moderation and forbearance.

Injustice must be resisted—indignities repelled, and all this can be done, with decency and without impeachment of the motives of whole communities, on account of the conduct of individuals. The situation of your political brethren in the slaveholding states is not as favorable to calm discussion and dispassionate consideration as yours, and more will therefore, in this respect, be expected of your hands. If your differences must continue, do you at least sustain your views without vituperation or unnecessary excitement of any description. Exemplify your firmness and your confidence in the justice of your cause by the best of all

means—the dignity and moderation with which you uphold it.

When the election is over, and reason resumes her empire, the ground which has been taken by your Southern brethren, will be reviewed with calmness and if found to be untenable, you are bound to believe that it will be abandoned. If in this you are disappointed, it will still be a consolation to know, that you have done nothing unnecessarily, which could serve to exasperate alienations which may then become incurable.

Accept, Gentlemen, my warmest acknowledgments for the obliging expressions contained in your letter, and believe me to be

Your friend,  
MARTIN VAN BUREN.  
To Messrs. Samuel Waterbury, David Dudley Field, and others, New York.

## THE DEMOCRAT.

O. G. HENPSTEAD, Editor.

Montrose, ..... July 6, 1848.

For President,  
GEN. LEWIS CASS.  
OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,  
GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
ISRAEL PAINTER,  
Of Westmoreland County.

We print to-day, partly as a part of the political history of the times, and partly to comply with the request of their respective admirers, the able letters of Gen. Cass, and Mr. Van Buren on the slavery question. They are a perfect contrast, and if one fails to suit the reader, he may be sure the other will be just the thing. Of course they will both be read.

Our readers, we are sure, will readily excuse the delay and editorial, and perhaps other deficiencies in our paper this week. An extensive press of job work, which could not be delayed, and the slight hindrance incidental to the return of Freedom's birth-day, are offered in excuse. In a week or two we hope to be able to devote more time and labor to our columns, as well as to give more space for political and general intelligence. Next week we shall remember our literary and miscellaneous readers.

### The Chango Vocalists.

We had the pleasure on Monday and Wednesday evenings last, of listening to a concert of vocal music, accompanied by a Melodion, given in the Court-house by Mr. REES and Daughter, of Chenango county, N. Y. To say that we, in common with the whole audience, (which was very large, on the last evening, in particular) were highly gratified with the performance, would indeed be too faint praise. We have frequently listened to concert performers before, and some of them of excellent talent, too; but it is but justice to the subjects of the present notice to say that their performance here has surpassed anything to which our community has listened in a long time. Miss REES is indeed a love of a singer—her voice, in fact, is a prodigy, unsurpassed in volume, tone, melody and enunciation by that of any person we ever heard. Mr. REES is also a tenor or performer of rare merit. Together they give interesting and attractive concerts, which will command large audiences. They need never fear, in their peregrinations, to return to any place a second time.

THE FOURTH was celebrated in our Village on Tuesday after the usual modern manner. The Sabbath School and Temperance celebration came off first, in the morning, and the procession was quite large and imposing. In the afternoon, quite a number of our citizens, both in and out of the Village, met at the Hotel of our friend Searle, and after proper organization, adjourned to his spacious Dining room where a collation was prepared in excellent style, to which ample justice was done, after which a regular old-fashioned celebration took place. As the proceedings will appear in our paper next week, we shall waive further particulars.

In the evening the display of Fire Works took place, which were witnessed by a large assemblage of people, of all ages, sexes, sizes, colors and conditions, after which the crowd dispersed, without the occurrence of any further event worthy of note.

### A Tariff Convert.

The *Owego Advertiser*, a Whig paper of some rank, has become converted to the Tariff of 1846! In its columns of the 22d ult., we find the following:

The Tariff is not now an issue; but rather may be considered as settled. The act of 1846 is in the main satisfactory, and is not objected to by the manufacturers. The base of our legislation is instability. Better let well enough alone than to hazard a wholesome law by tinkering it.

There! Who wants better Democracy than that—that is, so far as the Tariff is concerned? It is a frank acknowledgment which nothing but truth would or could elicit, and is specially commended to our neighbor of the Whig organ here in the hope that it may find him equally candidly and frankly disposed.

WELCOME TO THE VOLUNTEERS.—In Harrisburgh, Pottsville, Reading, Danville, York, Pittsburgh, Greensburgh, and other places, large meetings have been held to make preparations for the reception of the Pennsylvania Volunteers. Their way will be redolent by the prayers of gratitude, and their repose sweetened by the hymns of praise, ascending from the hearts of their devoted fellow-citizens.

Seven companies of the Pennsylvania Volunteers have arrived at Vera Cruz.

### Another Slavery Movement.

Another new movement for the purpose of aiding the propagandists in their darling schemes of extending the "peculiar institution" over the whole of the territory this Government has recently acquired from Mexico, and of swindling the free States of their principles and their just rights, has just been made in the Senate, by Mr. Bright, of Indiana. It is a proposition to extend the line of the Missouri compromise (which Mr. Calhoun and others have pronounced unconstitutional) through to the Pacific coast as the demarkation between slavery and freedom—or in other words, and stripped of all verbiage, a proposition of a sorry misnomer, to compromise the whole of California and New Mexico with the propagandists, for the privilege of securing Oregon sacred to freedom. Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in Askelon! And what is still a more scorching shame; the abominable proposition emanated from a professed citizen of a free State, who has been made all belis by the very principles of slavery restriction which he has just wantonly betrayed! It may succeed in the Senate—Calhoun and his confederates may eschew their constitutional objections, and accept it, upon the ground, that it covers the maximum of their desires—it may also pass the House (this, however, we do not believe) but there is one ordeal we are certain that it will not pass unscathed, and that is the People. They will be parties to such schemes of wickedness no longer. Let it pass, and Barnburnism will, within the next six months, achieve the supremacy in this Nation. The masses of the people have firmly, and we believe unalterably, fixed their faces against carrying into virgin territory the cast-off crimes and evils of other nations—they will meet the proposition with unadulterated execration and animosity. Besides do Democrats consider the position in which such a policy would place the party and its selected leaders at this crisis? Reflect upon it for a moment. What is the position of the party upon this question, as marked out by the National Convention? Clearly it has, by the selection of Gen. Cass as its standard bearer, endorsed and adopted his notions in relation to it, and upon them, sworn to conquer or fall. And what are they? Read his letter on our first page and see for yourselves! He denies the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery at all—and declares that the question of freedom or slavery in the territories should be left to the people of the territories to prohibit or sanction as they may see proper. Who does not see, then, that this proposition is an outright abandonment, a base betrayal, of the party and its candidates for the Chief Magistracy? Is it not astonishing, then, that those who profess to be the fast friends of Gen. Cass, should thus deliberately and wilfully stab him? We protest against it. It will of all things that have transpired, be the most liable to work the overthrow of the party if persisted in.

As we are soon to re-set our advertisements in their type, we would say that if any of our advertising patrons desire to change their "Cards" they can do so by handing in the manuscript by the 15th inst.

### An Astounding Discovery.

Our sagacious cotemporary of the opposition organ here last week announced, (to the astonishment of everybody, and to the disgust of nearly nine hundred of his own party,) that Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR—the holder of three hundred slaves, and the candidate of the slaveocracy against the free territory whigs of the North—is a friend of the *Wilnot Proviso*! That will do. Our neighbor should certainly receive a pension from the Taylor party of the North, if not for his success in enforcing roorbacks, certainly for his skill and boldness in originating them. The slave-holders, candidate a friend of the *Wilnot Proviso*! Astounding! Is it said in irony? Which side is our neighbor fighting upon? Seriously, however, we must much sooner endorse the opinion of the *Albany Evening Journal*, (Whig) that "on the subject of the *Wilnot Proviso*, Gen. Taylor entertains the views of Mangum and Clayton." One voted for and the other against it!

P. S. Is our neighbor's discovery intended for the Northern, or the Southern market?

### New Campaign Papers.

We have received a number of a new paper entitled "The *Keystone*," just commenced at Harrisburgh, by O. Barret, Esq., formerly editor of a paper bearing the same name at the same place. It is of large size, supports Cass and Butler with much ability and zeal, and is furnished during the campaign for 50 cts. per copy, or for \$3 a year, semi-weekly during the session of the Legislature.

Messrs. Hamilton & Forney, of the *Pennsylvania*, have also commenced a campaign paper, entitled "The *Plaindealer*," which is conducted with marked ability, and also furnished at 50 cts. per copy.

STILL ANOTHER.—A new paper called "THE BARNBURNER"—(of course it will advocate the election of the Barnburner ticket) is just being started in New York, by Wm. J. Tenney Esq., No. 18 Nassau street. It is likewise offered at 50 cts. per copy weekly during the campaign, or in clubs as follows: 6 copies at 45 cts. each; 10 do. 40 cts.; 20 do. 35 cts.; 50 do. 30 cts.; 100 do. 25 cts. It will undoubtedly be ably conducted.

The *Home Journal*, published by Morris & Willis, commenced its third volume on Saturday last. It is a sparkling literary sheet, most beautifully printed, and offered at two dollars per annum, or three copies for \$5.

Mr. Van Buren has accepted the Barnburner's nomination.

### The Worcester Convention.

This assemblage, composed of accedeers from both the great political parties of Massachusetts—principally from the Whigs—met at Worcester on the 28th ult., in numbers variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand, chiefly of the yeomanry of the State, who had left their avocations in this most busy season of the year, to concert an open revolt against their party leaders, and standard-bearers. The unanimity and enthusiasm manifested upon the occasion, was very great, and gave evidence of a firm and uncompromising opposition to both Taylor and Cass, on account of the positions they occupy on the question of slavery extension. Addresses were delivered by several eminent Whig statesmen, all in opposition to Taylor and the Convention that nominated him. Resolutions were also adopted of like character, and delegates on the part of the state to the Buffalo Convention on the 9th of August, to make an independent nomination, were appointed. The meeting dissolved in good harmony, each individual expressing a positive determination to defeat Taylor and Cass in that State.

Horace Greely has already advised the "conscience Whigs" who cannot curially support Gen. Taylor, (and they number a host, in New York, New England and Ohio) to vote the Barnburner ticket. This they will probably do after having ratified it at Buffalo, and probably bear it in the ascendant in several of these States—particularly in New York.

### Later From Europe.

The New York papers of Monday bring us seven days later from Europe, per the steamer Cambria. We have only room this week for a brief abstract.

The Chartist demonstration that came off on the 12th June was a signal failure, and the revolution in England and overthrow of the Queen, were deferred to a more convenient season.

Affairs in Ireland are more quiet. The general tone of all classes of repealers is less violent than before the conviction of Mitchell. The prospects of the French Republic are gloomy. Prince Louis Napoleon has been elected and declared admissible to the Assembly, which has aroused a feeling throughout France that must be effectually put down, for all the hopes of a Republic will speedily vanish. The excitement is very great, and it is stated that not less than 100,000 troops of the line occupy the French capital, ready for any emergency. All hopes of mediation between Denmark and Germany are at an end. Another battle was fought on the 5th ult., at Duppe in which the Danes were successful. Grain markets remain unchanged—the cotton market is languid. There is little else of general interest.

THE CROPS.—The press all over the country speaks of the prospects of the crops as unusually promising. In this country, although rather "backward," as the expression is, we are happy to state that all Agricultural pursuits are in a very promising state. The fruit crop, extra-ordinarily extended will be unusually ripe.

### The Presidential Prospect in New England.

The correspondent of the *Evening Post* writing from Worcester, the day after the convention, speaks as follows of the prospects of the several candidates for the Presidency in New England—whether correctly or not, of course we will not be positively known until after the 7th of November next.

WORCESTER, MASS., June 29.  
I have already given you some idea of the state of political opinion in the Convention, respecting the Presidential candidates. I have taken some pains to extend my observations over other portions of New England, and I find everywhere a settled and uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery by an action of the general government to territories now, and almost as universal a determination against supporting either Cass or Taylor for the Presidency. The people unite here in bodies without a dissentient in favor of free territory. They do not divide into parties and dispute about it. In the town of Northbury, in this county, I was informed upon the highest authority that every voter but four signed a written pledge not to vote for either Cass or Taylor. As there is probably a postmaster and his deputy in the four, it is not difficult to imagine why two of the four might have been unwilling to pledge themselves thus publicly at this time. Charity can readily find some equally valid excuse for the refusal of the other two.

By the same reliable authority I was assured that if Mr. Van Buren received the nomination of the Buffalo Convention, Worcester county, which casts about 14,000 votes, will give at least 10,000 of them for him, and that it was quite impossible for Cass or Taylor to get a single whig New England state. Berkshire county will vote in about the same ratio as Worcester county.

There is good reason for believing that the state of Connecticut will nominate Van Buren Electors in their regular convention.

You may infer something of the feeling of Rhode Island from the speeches of Messrs. Payne and Hart in this convention. They represented the defection of the whigs from Taylor, almost universal. Gov. Francis I was informed yesterday, had come out openly for Mr. Van Buren.

DROWNED.—A little boy, aged 5 years, named Mercur Gillison, was drowned in the river at Towanda by falling from a raft on Friday week.

ANOTHER.—A little girl named Hawer, was drowned in the creek near Danduff, on Monday last, while endeavoring to cross the stream on a log. The water being high, the log it is supposed, rolled and precipitated her into the stream headlong.

DR. OWEN D. LAM, late member of Congress from Luzerne and Columbia counties, died at Catawissa on Saturday week.

A steamboat is about being built by the Tankhannockers to navigate the Susquehanna river between Pittston and Athens.

GEN. CASS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is said that the members of the House of Representatives from South Carolina declare openly and positively, that their State will not vote for Cass.

We clip the above from the *Albany Evening Journal*, one of the bitterest denouncers of Gen. Cass in the Union. The whig leaders have expected the vote of South Carolina for General Taylor, and yet how can they claim support from Northern and Western men, when the present a candidate particularly favored by the ultra-slave-interest?

FIRE AT PATTERSON.—A most destructive fire broke out at Patterson, N. J., in the Patterson Machine shop, which was immediately destroyed, together with Congress Hall, the Episcopal church and several other buildings. Mr. Henry Johnson lost his life in endeavoring to rescue the church organ from the flames. Loss assessed at \$100,000.

MADAM REZELL, the notorious abortionist of New York, has at last been consigned to Blakewell's Island for one year in spite of all efforts to avert justice.

There is a dreadful dearth in the corn market this week, and we have been obliged to supply the deficiency from the surplus of political matter that we find in our exchanges.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ACCEPTANCE.—A Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, writes, June 24, as follows:

Gen. Taylor's letter of acceptance was received in town this evening. I have not seen the communication, but I learn he reiterates his former independence of party, and declares, that notwithstanding his selection by the whig convention, he must consider himself the candidate of the masses.

JOHN P. HALE.—The National Anti Slavery Standard has the following:

"Mr. Hale, we learn from very good authority, will without doubt, withdraw in favor of the Barnburner's nomination. We shall not believe him the man of good sense that we take him to be, if he does not."

RETURN OF THE ARMY.—We learn from a Philadelphia paper of yesterday, that advices from Mexico give information that the entire army is in full march for their homes again, after the peril and glories of the most brilliant campaign that is recorded on the pages of history. Part of the first, or Orizaba division, has already arrived at New Orleans, where every preparation has been made by Gen. Brooke for their comfort and health, until they are mustered out of service. Gen. Patterson's division was expected at Vera Cruz on the 12th inst., and were to embark immediately for the United States. This division embraces the volunteers from Philadelphia and neighborhood, who in a few days will be ready to receive the honors that their fellow-citizens have determined to bestow, as a reward and compliment to their patriotism and heroic valor.

The departure of the army from Mexico will leave foreigners resident in that country in a perilous situation. Already those who have favored the American cause have been subjected to persecutions and Mexican women have looked with favorable glances upon the Yankees, have been most brutally and shamefully treated by their own countrymen. There is talk of other States uniting with the Northern States in favor of a separate republic. The Delta learns, from what it considers good authority, that public declaration was to be made on the 13th inst., by the leading Mexicans of Vera Cruz, in favor of separating that State from the present Mexican confederacy, in other words declaring in favor of the contemplated republic of the Sierra Madre.—*Keystone*.

GEN. CASS IN CLEVELAND.—Gen. Cass, of his tour home, made a stop at Cleveland, Ohio—a very strong anti-slavery extension district by the way, (as is, also, the whole State of Ohio, and the "Great West")—where he was hospitably received, and a distinguished Democrat, Judge Wood, was selected as speaker for the occasion, who thus addressed the General:

Sir, I am delegated by the people of this city to tender to you its hospitalities.

And, sir, permit me on this occasion to call your attention to the fact that our political opponents declare that you are opposed to the improvement of our western rivers and harbors, and that we have always met this declaration with the assurance that Gen. Lewis Cass, as a western man, was fully identified with the interests of the west, and of the whole country.

It may not be improper for me, sir, to allude to one more topic, which is, especially to this immediate district, a topic of the deepest interest—I refer to the institution of slavery. We are told, sir, that should you secure the election to the Presidency of the United States, your administration would lend its influence to the extension and perpetuation of slavery.

The people here assembled will with the greatest pleasure now listen to any communication which, sir, it may be your pleasure to submit. Again, sir, I extend to you the hospitalities of this city.

The following was his response, which is less adroit than the effort of Judge Wood to call him out:

"Sir, the noise and confusion which pervades this assembly will prevent my being heard on the important topics to which you have called my attention. I must, therefore, content myself with thanking you for the generous reception which I, the unworthy representative of the great democratic party of the country, have received at your hands.

Follow-citizens, fifty years ago, when a lad of 17 years, I first looked upon this northwestern territory, then containing a population of 20,000, now covered with 5,000,000.

No young man in the nation was then more unlikely to occupy the proud position to which I have been assigned, than I was. A beautiful illustration of the genius and character of our glorious institutions! Let us, fellow-citizens, cling to these institutions so long as we have strength.

I hope you have all read the letter which I addressed to the national democratic convention: I declared that to be the dose of my political professions. Follow-citizens; if forty-two years of services for my country, in the cabinet and the field, in city and on prairie, at home and abroad, do not furnish sufficient pledges, then anything which I might say now would be mere delusion.

Again, I thank you for the distinguished reception which you extend to me."

John Logan died in Philadelphia, on Thursday from being sun struck.