

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to place the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrine and faith of free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people the declaration of principles avowed by them when, on a former occasion, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution; and the grants of power shown therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the debt created by the prosecution of a just and necessary war, after peaceful relations shall have been restored.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issue have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take ineffectual steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and enshrined in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith, and every attempt to bridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and seditious laws from our statute-books.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico provoked on her part by years of insult and injury, was commenced by her army crossing the Rio Grande, attacking the American troops, and invading our sister State of Texas; and that, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, it is a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given aid and comfort to the enemy.

Resolved, That we should be rejoiced at the assurance of a peace with Mexico, founded on the just principles of indemnity for the past and security for the future; but that while the ratification of the liberal treaty offered to Mexico remains in doubt, it is the duty of the country to sustain the administration in every measure necessary to provide for the vigorous prosecution of the war, should that treaty be rejected.

Resolved, That the officers and soldiers who have carried the arms of their country into Mexico, have crowned it with imperishable glory. Their unconquerable courage, their daring enterprise, their unflinching perseverance and fortitude when assailed on all sides by innumerable foes, and that more formidable enemy, the diseases of the climate, exalt their devoted patriotism into the highest heroism, and give them a right to the profound gratitude of their country, and the admiration of the world.

Resolved, That the Democratic National Convention of the thirty States composing the American republic, tender their fraternal congratulations to the National Convention of the republic of France, now assembled as the free-suffrage representatives of the sovereignty of thirty-five millions of republicans, to establish government on those eternal principles of equal rights for which their Lafayette and our Washington fought side by side in the struggle for our own national independence; and we would especially convey to them, and to the whole people of France, our earnest wishes for the consolidation of their liberties, through the wisdom that shall guide their councils, on the basis of a democratic constitution, not derived from the grants or concessions of kings or parliaments, but originating from the only true source of political power recognised in the States of this Union—the inherent and inalienable right of the people, in their sovereign capacity, to make and to amend their forms of government in such manner as the welfare of the community may require.

Resolved, That in the recent development of the grand political truth, of the sovereignty of the people, and their capacity and power for self-government, which is prostrating thrones and erecting republics on the ruins of despotism in the Old World, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, equality, and fraternity, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Voted, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded, through the American minister at Paris, to the national convention of the republic of France.

Resolved, That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1844, which elected James K. Polk and George M. Dallas President and Vice President of the United States, have fulfilled the hopes of the democracy of the Union—in defeating the declared purposes of their opponents to create a national bank; in preventing the corrupt and unconstitutional distribution of the land proceeds, from the common treasury of the Union, for local purposes; in protecting the currency and the labor of the country from ruinous fluctuations, and guarding the money of the people for the use of the people, by the establishment of the constitutional treasury; in the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade, by the repeal of the tariff of 1843; and that, in our opinion, it would be a fatal error to weaken the bands of political organization by which these great reforms have been achieved, and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries, with whatever delusive appeals they may solicit our surrender of that vigilance, which is the only safeguard of liberty.

Resolved, That the confidence of the democracy of the Union in the principles, capacity, firmness, and integrity of James K. Polk, manifested by his nomination and election in 1844, has been signally justified by the strictness of his adherence to sound democratic doctrines, by the purity of purpose, the energy and ability which have characterized his administration in all our affairs at home and abroad; that we tender to him our cordial congratulations upon the brilliant success which has hitherto crowned his patriotic efforts; and assure him, in advance, that at the expiration of his presidential term he will carry with him to his retirement the esteem, respect, and admiration of a grateful country.

Resolved, That this convention hereby present to the people of the United States, Lewis Cass of Michigan, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President; and WILLIAM O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

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SUNBURY.
SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1848.
H. B. MARRER, Editor and Proprietor.

E. W. CARR, Sunbury, N. E. Corner of 2d and Dock streets, Philadelphia, is regularly authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and receipt for the same.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. LEWIS CASS,
of Michigan.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEN. W. O. BUTLER,
of Kentucky.
For Canal Commissioner:
ISAAC PAINTER,
of Westmoreland County.

We are indebted to Messrs. Broadhead, Pollock, &c., for documents.

The letter from our Washington correspondent, came too late for this week's paper.

THE WEATHER.—The state of the weather is always a ready topic of conversation, though often, apparently, without interest. Yet there is nothing in which our happiness is more closely connected.—There can be no doubt, but that the weather affects the temperament and condition of the mind, as well as the body. Cold, cheerless and gloomy weather, produces like effects upon the system. Variety, even in weather, is necessary to enable us properly to appreciate its blessings. Eternal sunshine and a cloudless sky, would soon bring about ennui. We would soon have enough, even to satiety. But we find that we are writing a chapter on the weather, which we did not intend, but merely to say, that on Monday and Tuesday last, we enjoyed the comforts of a coal fire with as much zest as during the holidays.

THE AMERICAN, has now a more extensive circulation than any other paper published in the county. Our German paper, published in the same office, has a larger circulation than any German paper in Northern Pennsylvania. These are facts that are important to advertisers.

We have a few subscribers who have probably never been struck with the thought that they ought, in justice to us as well as themselves, contribute, at least something, for the paper which they have been receiving for some years, without paying us a penny. We leave it for them to say, if it is not bad policy, on their part, to treat printers so shabbily. Such as those who have not paid us anything, or do not intend to, unless they please, must not be surprised, if we should cut off their supplies, as our paper is rather too expensive since its enlargement, to give away free-of-charge for nothing.

MR. P. M. DESHONG, whose astonishing mathematical performances we alluded to last week, exhibits a most wonderful facility in calculation. He adds up a row of figures, forty or fifty in length, and four in breadth almost as soon as men generally would two rows of four each.—He has imparted to us some useful rules, but none that will enable us to add as he does. He promises, however, to send us further instructions which will be duly acknowledged when received.

On our first page will be found the proceedings of the Convention which nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. As the struggle between the rival candidates was expected to be a severe one, the proceedings were looked for with great interest. The friends of Mr. Clay, it will be seen, fought for their champion until every vestige of hope was gone. And even then, some few declared most solemnly, they never would support the nominee of the Convention. Mr. Fillmore, the candidate for Vice President, is from Buffalo, N. Y. He represented that district in Congress, has been Lieut. Governor, and was the Whig candidate for Governor, when Silas Wright was elected in 1844. He is a man of talent and good character, and has, for sometime, been one of the leading men of the Whig party, in New York.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES is out in a new dress, and looks as neat and as tidy as a Quaker belle. A few weeks since the office was consumed by fire, which caused a delay of 24 hours in the publication of the paper. We found our friend Col. Florence, the proprietor, next morning in a new office very coolly and philosophically examining his books, which we are glad to say were all saved by a fire proof chest, the covers only, having become somewhat crisped. The loss was fully covered by insurance.

PENNSYLVANIA LAW JOURNAL.—The June number of this excellent publication has been received. The number before us is both useful and interesting. Containing among other things a Biographical sketch of the Hon. Ambrose Spencer—a review of the decisions on the statute of Limitations—Opinions of Judges, Lewis, Grier, Hepburn, Kane, and Justice Coulter of the Supreme Court. Published monthly by Hancresley & Co., Lancaster, and G. B. Zeiber & Co., Philadelphia.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.
The valiant Colonel of the Bloomburg Democrat, has taken into high dudgeon the castigation we gave him a few weeks since, and rails at us in his last paper, with all the eloquence and *flour* of a fish-woman, although, we regret to say, with a good deal less honesty. No one can doubt the paternity of the article. It is as much like Col. Tate himself, as two peas, and if it should lack the chaste and easy style of Addison and Irving, it should be remembered that military men cannot be expected to devote much time and attention, to such small matters as correctness of style, or a proper construction of sentences. Even Gen. Jackson himself sometimes failed in this. But then the General would have disdained uttering a falsehood, however great the provocation. But, alas for poor human nature! the gallant colonel falls far behind the old Hero, in this respect!!

The colonel in his frenzy, charges us with having defamed the character of James K. Polk and Governor Shunk. This, no doubt, was intended as a bit of original news, manufactured specially for the Democrat, in advance of the Telegraph. Our readers, certainly never yet made the discovery that we defamed either friend or foe. The colonel is decidedly wrong in *imagining* that an editor cannot be a consistent democrat, without defaming the character of his opponents. Even at this late day it would be well for him to retrace his steps, and if he should make an effort even to "pretend to be decent" it would be a decided improvement.

GEN. CAMERON AND THE TARIFF.—The Danville Democrat, is wrong in supposing that Gen. Cameron has abandoned his views on the tariff question, because he occupied a seat in the Baltimore Convention, which passed resolutions lauding the tariff of 1846. Gen. Cameron we know, has not changed his opinions on that subject. It does not follow that a member in holding a seat must necessarily conform to all that is done in convention, or adopt the opinions of the majority. There was a considerable difference of opinion on that, as well as on the subject of slavery, in the convention. And friend Cook knows full well, how much greater this difference of opinion, upon the same subjects, existed in the late Whig Convention.

THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA arrived at Boston on Tuesday, in ten days and eight hours, the quickest trip ever made. Mitchell, the Irish agitator has been sentenced to transportation for 14 years, to Bermuda. The Chartists are moving in England. In France, one chamber and a presidency has been proposed. A battle has been fought between the Danes and Germans and also between the Milanese and Austrians. There is a decline in Indian Corn.

We are under obligations to friend Bannan, of the Miners' Journal for his polite attention in forwarding us a despatch, announcing the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Whig Convention, by which we were put in possession of the fact, in 8 or 10 hours after it occurred in Philadelphia.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The House of Congress has passed a resolution to adjourn on the 17th of July next. This will wholly explode the design of taking a recess till the 1st of October, to allow the members to take the stump for their respective candidates.

HONORABLE TESTIMONIAL.—The Council of the Royal Geographical Society of London have awarded one of their gold medals this year to Capt. Wilkes, of the United States Navy, for the talent and zeal he has shown in his conduct of the scientific expedition entrusted to his care during five years.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE.—Five hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars were exported on Sunday to Europe. The United States shipped \$450,000, and the packet ship St. Nicholas \$99,000, for Havre.

MORTGAGES IN NEW YORK.—By the new Code of Procedure, which goes into effect on the 1st day of July in New York, all mortgages which have been running for twenty years or more, must be renewed. If not, it will operate as an absolute bar to the payment of the same.

THE NEWS BY THE ACADIA.
The news which the Acadia brings shows a continuation of war and political insurrection. France, in spite of the gloomy forebodings of the English press, is steadily pursuing its course, and endeavoring to mould the Republic in a form which will give it strength and durability. There are, of course, many difficulties lying in the way. Such a change as has occurred can scarcely happen in a day and every thing is expected to move immediately with the order and regularity of long established usage. Conservatism is at war with ultratism, and, as in all revolution, the latter will probably have the advantage, for where great changes are to be produced, the former is too cautious, too fearful, performs too little when so much is expected, ever to be able to retain popularity.

In Ireland the excitement still continues, and it will in no wise be abated by the conviction of Mitchell of sedition; In England the Jewish disability bill has been thrown out by the House of Lords. In Austria there has been another attempt at revolution, and the Emperor considered it prudent to leave the capital for the benefit of his health. In Naples there has been a massacre, arising from an insurrection in the city. The war in Lombardy still languishes. The Holdstein war, it is rumored is at an end. The state of things in Germany is not of a nature to stimulate Prussia to any extraordinary effort against Denmark. Russia, Sweden and England are interested in the return of peace.

AN HONORABLE ADMISSION.
The New York Courier and Inquirer (which pays the following tribute to the character, ability, and popularity of General Cass; and, in so doing administers a cutting rebuke to those prints, which from mere partisan malignity, are attempting to asperse the character of one of the purest Patriots and ablest Statesmen that our country has produced.

"It is too much the custom of the mere party press to perceive nothing but what is evil in an opponent, and only good qualities real or imaginary—in a political friend. We accordingly find Gen. Cass spoken of as a man without character and without political strength."

"This is a great error. In all the relations of private life, General Cass has been known to the writer for nearly thirty years, and a more estimable father and husband, or a more honorable and conscientious gentleman, we are not acquainted with. Of his talents there can be no question; and were he a Whig in principle, the election of no man to the presidency would give us more pleasure. Few men in our country have more personal friends than Lewis Cass. The whole west and northwest are devoted to him; and upon the subject of the peculiar institutions of the south, he is as acceptable to the southern men as a slaveholder would be. Add to these sources of strength the unexceptionable private character of Gen. Cass, his admitted talents, and the certainty that, except in this State, he will poll the whole vote of his party, and there can be no question but that he is altogether the strongest candidate that could be named. They have acted wisely in placing him before the public as their candidate."

OPINIONS OF THE WHIG PRESS UPON GEN. TAYLOR'S NOMINATION.—General Taylor's nomination has been received with various degrees of favor by the Whig press. In New York city the Whig press generally support it. In Albany the news appears to have caused great excitement, and the friends of Mr. Clay are indignant and angry. There is as yet a ferment there in the Whig ranks as the Barnburner movement has produced in the same city among the Democrats. The Boston Whigs acted upon the premature announcement. The Daily Advertiser and the Atlas yield a reluctant acquiescence in the nomination of Gen. Taylor, but promise him all their support. The Daily Advertiser qualifies its adhesion by stating, distinctly, that "the news of the nomination will be far from gratifying to a great majority of the Whigs of Massachusetts. The Courier is still unshaken. The Whig, which claims to represent the conscience of the Whig party, indicates its opinion by telling the following story:

"Doctor, afterwards Dean Maxwell, sitting in company with Dr. Johnson, they talking of the violence of party, and to what unwarrantable lengths party men will sometimes run. 'Why, yes, sir,' says Johnson, 'they'll do anything, no matter how odd or desperate to gain their point; they'll catch hold of the red hot end of a poker sooner than not get possession of it.'"

The Newburyport Herald takes down the nomination as if it liked it, but the Worcester Spy declares the "Whig party has been most grossly compromised." The disaffected Whigs of Massachusetts call upon all their fellow citizens who are opposed to the nomination of Cass (!) and Taylor, to meet in convention on Wednesday, the 28th of this month, to take such steps as the occasion shall demand. The opposition, so far, is doubtless but the effervescence of disappointment in a matter of preference, which will soon wear out.

DISBANDING OF THE VOLUNTEERS AND NEW REGIMENTS OF THE ARMY.—The War Office has issued an order directing the places to which the volunteers shall be sent on the withdrawal of the army from Mexico. They are to be transported by the Government as near to their homes as possible. The New York and New Jersey regiments to Fort Hamilton, and the Pennsylvania regiments one to Philadelphia and one to Pittsburgh where they will be paid and regularly mustered out of service. Col. Crane is to superintend this service. The new regiments of the regular army will follow the volunteer troops. The 11th regiment, composed of Pennsylvanians, nearly all, will be discharged at Fort Hamilton New York Harbor. The Voltigeur regiment, at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. The 1st, 3d, 3d 4th, and 5th regiments of infantry will be concentrated at or in the vicinity of Pass Christian, under the orders of Brevet Major General Twiggs. Gen. Kearney is to repair to Jefferson Barnecks with the three companies of the 1st, and seven companies of the 2d dragoons, now with the main army, the mounted rifle regiment, and the 6th, 7th, and 8th regiments of infantry. These directions will not interfere with the special instructions of May 17th, to Major General Butler, and of June 7th to Brevet Major General Wool, in regard to reinforcements of one regiment of infantry and four companies of dragoons (old establishment) to be sent to California, and one company of the 3d artillery and one company of dragoons to New Mexico. The eight companies of artillery remaining with "army of occupation" will, according to previous instructions, take post, for the present, on the left bank of the Rio Grande.

THE NEW ORLEANS TELEGRAPH LINE via the Mississippi Valley.
Pittsburg, June 12.
Despatches by lightning from Memphis, received to-day, show that the New Orleans Telegraph is working successfully to that point on the Mississippi. The line runs from Louisville, via Nashville, to Tusculuma, Alabama and Columbus, in Mississippi, on its route to Memphis. The remainder of the line to New Orleans has all the posts up, and will soon be in full operation to the Crescent city. The line now working from Philadelphia to Memphis is about thirteen hundred miles long, and is part of the "Atlantic, Lake and Mississippi Lines," constructed by Henry O'Reilly. This New Orleans line is worked by the new Columbia Telegraph, invented by Zook & Barnes. From Memphis to New Orleans despatches are at present forwarded by steamboats—thus shortening the communication between Philadelphia and the northern parts of the Union.

The following is an extract from a sketch of the life of Lewis Cass:

"In compliance with the popular demand, General Cass 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 lofty forests which he then traversed were now trustful fields; the lonely cabins which he protected from the firebrand of the savage, were transformed into populous cities; the Indian war-path was converted into the railroad; the harbors upon the lakes and rivers which he first surveyed, were now the seats of commerce and of wealth; and the scattered population which he governed were now a great people. The crowds which attended his progress through those States seemed rather the triumphal procession of a conqueror than the peaceful attendants of a private citizen.

The following incidents at the public meeting at Norwalk, Ohio, on the 17th of September, are taken from the Democratic newspapers published at that place:

"While a number of revolutionary soldiers were being introduced to Gen. Cass, one of our citizens approached the General, and asked if he remembered him. Upon replying that he did not, he gave the following account of their first meeting: 'In the spring of 1813, Fort Meigs was besieged by the British and Indians, and the militia of Ohio were called out to march to the relief of the fort. General Cass was appointed to the command. Six thousand assembled at Upper Sandusky, of whom two thousand were selected to proceed on to the fort. The marshes and woods were filled with water, making the roads almost impassable. The commanding general had not arrived, but was daily expected. On the second day of the march, a young soldier, from exposure to the weather, was taken sick. Unable to march in the ranks, he followed along in the rear. When at a distance behind, attempting with difficulty to keep pace with his comrades, two officers rode along, one a stranger, and the other a colonel of his regiment. On passing him, the Colonel remarked, 'General that poor fellow there is sick; he is a good fellow though, for he refuses to go back; but I fear that the Indians will scalp him, or the crows pick him, before we get to fort Meigs.' The officer halted, and dismounted from his horse. When the young soldier came up, he addressed him; 'My brave boy, you are sick and tired. I am well and strong; mount my horse and ride.' The soldier hesitated. 'Do not wait,' said the officer; and lifting him upon his horse, with directions to ride at night to the General's tent, he proceeded on foot to join the army. At night, the young soldier rode to the tent, where he was met by the general with a cheerful welcome, which, he repaid with tears of gratitude. The officer was General Cass, and the young soldier was the person addressing him, our worthy fellow-citizen, Laylin.' Then the Gen. remembering the circumstance, immediately recognized him. Mr. Laylin remarked, 'General, that act was not done for the world to look upon; it was done in the woods with but three to witness it.'"

"Another. Our old friend Major Parks, on being introduced to General Cass, exclaimed, with much animation, 'General, I thank God that I am able to see you! I fought by the side of your father, Jonathan Cass, and your uncle, Daniel Cass, at the battle of Bunker's Hill. Your father was sergeant of the company and I was a corporal. We were brothers together during the war. God bless you, General, for his sake.' The General was deeply affected in meeting the friend and companion of his father; while the old veteran, with eyes sparkling, recounted the scenes through which they passed together in the days of danger and strife—the times that tried men's souls."

Another anecdote of General Cass, while on his tour through Ohio, was related, with much spirit, by the late gallant and lamented General Hamer. The carriage containing General Cass was one day stopped by a man who, addressing the General said: 'I can't let you pass without speaking to you. You don't know me, General.' General C. replied that he did not. 'Well, sir, (said he,) I was the first man in your regiment to jump out of the boat on the Canadian shore.' 'No, you were not, (said General Cass,) I was the first man myself on shore.' 'True, (said the other,) I jumped out first into the river, to get ahead of you; but you held me back, and got on shore ahead of me.'"

HORRIBLE DEVELOPMENTS.—The fate of Miss Sarah Furber, the factory girl of Manchester, N. H., has been ascertained. It appears that she was the victim of seduction.—She afterwards was under treatment by the father of her seducer, Dr. McNabb of Manchester, and died in consequence. The body was then placed in a box, while warm brought to this city by the Doctor himself, and sold to a physician with an assurance that all was right. When the body was taken to a dissecting-room, it was ascertained by the surgeon, from the appearance of the body, that there was foul play in the matter, and he ordered Dr. McNabb to take it away immediately. The Doctor then went to the porter of the Hospital and offered him five dollars to dispose of the body, and suggested the expediency of cutting it to pieces and throwing it into the vault. To this he pretended to consent, but embalmed the body and informed the police. Dr. McNabb, his son, and a portrait painter, named Ingalls, have been arrested as implicated in the affair. The body was packed in a box two and a half feet square, and was sold for seven dollars. The porter has now in his possession the \$5 bill paid to him by Dr. McNabb.—Boston Traveller.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.—The letter of M. Luequet, Ambassador of the Pope to the Swiss Diet, admits that the separation of church and state is the great question of the age; that it is likely to be decided in France, and in other countries nearer Rome; and that the Pontiff has partly nearly made up his mind to the divorce.

[From the St. Louis Reveille, 3d inst.]

LATEST FROM NEW MEXICO.
Unparalleled Trip—Fight with the Indians—Defeat of the Camanches at the Mora by Col. Gilpin.

Mr. F. X. Aubry, who left Independence in March last for Santa Fe, has returned to the former town, having sold out his entire stock. He made the trip in eight days and ten hours!—as we learn from an Expositor extra. Left Santa Fe on the 19th May, and arrived at Independence before sunrise on the 28th. He killed three horses and two mules on the trip, walked forty miles, was three days without provisions, and slept only four hours and a half on the whole route! He averaged one hundred and fourteen miles per day.

Col. Gilpin had encountered a large party of Camanches near the Mora, who made a strenuous resistance until the Americans charged upon them, when they precipitately fled, leaving many of their number dead upon the field, and the great portion of their stock in the hands of the Americans killed, and very few wounded. Col. Gilpin was still on the trail of the Indians, and it was thought, would soon whip them into terms.

All was quiet at Santa Fe; but on the trace, the Indians taking advantage of Gilpin's pursuit of the Camanches into their own country, were gathering for plunder. They attacked Mr. Aubry on his route in, and he lost most of his baggage, provisions, &c., besides several packages of papers letter, &c., for persons in the States.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA.
Charleston, June 9—10 P. M.

The United States steamer Virginia, arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, on the 7th instant, bringing later intelligence from Mexico.

A Mexican guard was being formed at the Capital, to take possession on the withdrawal of the American army.

The wife of Paredes asks \$10,000 from the American authorities, for damages done to the property of her husband, whilst occupied by our forces.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.—The New York Tribune has a report that Martin Van Buren has consented to accept a nomination for President at the hands of the Free Soil Democracy.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTHERN LAND COUNTY.
I have the honor to inform you that I have been elected to the office of Register and Recorder of the County of Northern Land, as a candidate for the office of

PROTHONOTARY, &c.
should be favored with a majority of votes, he will spare no effort to render great satisfaction.
JOHN FARNSWORTH.
June 17, 1848—

TO THE ELECTORS OF NORTHERN LAND COUNTY.
I hereby offer myself as a candidate for

REGISTER & RECORDER AND Clerk of the Orphan's Court.
Having had several years experience, in the duties of the office in this county, I think I shall be able to discharge the duties thereof with entire satisfaction.
JOHN F. PURSEL.
Sunbury, June 17, 1848.

S. J. MEGARGEE & CO.
IMPORTING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

And Dealers in Paper, and Paper Manufacturers' Materials.
No. 32 Commercial St., PHILADELPHIA.
K E E P constantly on hand a large assortment of printing and other paper. Newspapers in the country, can be supplied at all times, with paper of any size and quality, at the lowest prices.
Philadelphia, June 17th, 1848—

Notice to Teachers.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Directors of the Sunbury School District, until the 28th inst., from persons desirous of becoming teachers in the several schools of said district, as follows: One male teacher to take charge of the more advanced scholars in Room No. 4. One male to take charge of the scholars in Room No. 2, and two female to take charge of the smaller children in Rooms No. 1, and 3.
Proposals must state the number of the room and the price per month.
The Schools will commence on the first Monday of July next.
(By order of the Board.)
J. O. FARNSWORTH, Sec'y.
Sunbury, June 10, 1848—

A THOUSAND DOLLARS WANTED!
ASHBY & ROGAP,
Hat and Cap Manufacturers,
South East Corner of 4th and Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.
HAVE constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of HATS, CAPS, and FURs. Also, an elegant assortment of men's and boys' Leghorns, Fennans, and Palm-leaf Hats. All of which we sell at the lowest prices. We also, whole sale and retail, at the very lowest prices. Country dealers would do well to call, as by economy and low rent, we are enabled to sell at very low rates.
June 10th, 1848—ly

CUTLERY.
AN extensive Stock of Pocket and Table CUTLERY, for sale by

JOHN M. COLEMAN,
No. 32 and 33 Arcade, and 85 North Third Street,
C m p i n g 5000 Japen Knives, Scissors and Razors.

Also, a choice assortment of Rogers & Sons, Wooten's, &c., W. & S. Butcher's and Penney's Cutlery.