al CHARLOTTE TO

Tuesday Morning, June 24, 1856.

MR. BUCHANAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

We lay before our readers this morning. from the Daily Pennsylvanian of Thursday, the letter of James Buchanan in reply to the notification of his nomination made to him by the Committee appointed for that purpose. We invite attention and scrutiny to every word and letter of this most important public document. Patriotism, and sincere devotion to the principles of the National Democracy, breathe in every line, and no man who loves his country and desires her prosperity and greatness, can rise from its perusal without a hearty endorsement of its noble sentiments, and a hope that the writer of such a document will live long to preside over a harmonious Union, restored under his administration to peace and honor and good repute abroad.

LANCASTER, June 13, 1856. SIR: The National Convention of the Democratic party, which assembled at Cincinnati, on the first Monday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

We have been directedy by the Convention to convey to you this intelligence, and to request you. in their name, to accept the nomination for the exalted trust which the Chief Magistracy of the Union imposes.

The Convention founding their action upon the time-honored principles of the Democratio party, have announced their views in relation to the ohlef questions which engage the public mind; and while attention.

The Convention, feel assured, in tenderand esteem of your countrymen, that they truly reflect the opinion which the people of the United States entertain of your eminent character and distinguished public services. They cherish a profound convic- of honorable peace. tion that your elevation to the first office in established; that the tumults of faction will confidence of your countrymen will enable so as to render Indissoluble the strong bonds unite our Confederacy and secure the prosperity of our people.

While we offer to the country our sincere congratulations upon the fortunate auspicas of the future, we tender to you, personteem of-Your fellow citizens.

> JOHN E. WARD, W. A. RICHARDSON, HARRY HIBBARD, W. B. LAWRENCE, A. G. BROWN, JNO. L. MANNING, JOHN FORSYTH, W. PRESTON. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

WHEATLAND, near Lancaster. June 16, 1856, GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens for having deemed honor on earth-an honor such as the people of no other country has the power to bestow. Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, fairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination, either by word or by

this platform I intend to confine myself of doing justice to all nations, and requir- whilst dealing blows against the enemy .throughout the canvass, believing that I ing justice from them in return; and from have no right, as the candidate of the Dem- this principle I shall never depart, ocratic party, by answering interrogatories.

terests of the Republic.

American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to zards and at any sacrifice. exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the Constitution; and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create odious distinctions among our fellow citizens, will be speedily rebuked by a free | the punishment we justly deserve for being and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation on the question of domestic slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union, and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality." The recent legislation of

WESTERN DEMOCRAT. Congress respecting domestic slavery, depure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their

> The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self-government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party profesing devotion to popular Government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories? This is apparent from the fact, admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will

Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, while it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and adhering to the truth of the past, have man- has even seriously threatened its very exisifested the policy of the present in a series | tence. 'To my own personal knowledge, it of resolutions, to which we invoke your has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious Confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. ing to you this signal proof of the respect | This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust aggression and in favor of the maintenance

May we not hope that it is the mission of the Republic, will give a moral guarantee the Democratic party, now the only surto the country that the true principles of viving conservative party of the country, the Constitution will be asserted and main- ere long to overthrow all sectional parties, tained; that the public tranquility will be and restore the peace, friendship and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good be stilled; that our domestic industry will old time, among the different members of flourish: that our foreign affairs will be con- the Confederacy. Its character is strictly ducted with such wisdom and firmness as to | National, and it therefore asserts no princiassure the prosperity of the people at home, ple for the guidance of the Federal Gov while the interests and honor of our country crnment which is not adopted and sustained are wisely but inflexibly maintained in our by its members in each and every State .intercourse with other nations; and, espe- For this reason it is everywhere the same cially, that your public experience and the determined foe of all geographical parties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Father you to give effect to Democratic principles, of his Country, From its very nature it must continue to exist so long as there is a of mutual interest and national glory which | Constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has induced many of the purest, the ablest and most independent of our former epponents, who have differed from us in times gone by upon old and extinct party issues, to come into our ranks ally, the assurances of the respect and es- and devote themselves with us, to the cause of the Constitution and the Union.

> Under these circumstances, I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive. shall be exerted in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had been east into their midst. Let the members of the family abstain from in termeddling with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great national objects of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication -it is quite impossible for any human foreme worthy of this-the highest political knowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate the conduct of a future Administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever changing relations with foreign powers. The Federespecially at the present crisis in our af- al Government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but deed. Now that it has been offered by the this under the strict responsibility which Democratic party, I accept it with diffi- the Executive must always feel to the peodence in my own abilities, but with an ple of the United States and the judgment humble trust, that in the event of my elec- of posterity. You will, therefore, excuse tion, I may be enabled to discharge my du- me for not entering into particulars ; while ty in such a manner as to allay domestic I heartily concur with you in the general strife, preserve peace and friendship with sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to foreign nations, and promote the best in- be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the peo-In accepting the nomination, I need ple at home, while the interests and honor scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit, of our country are wisely but inflexibly the resolutions constituting the platform of maintained abroad. Our foreign policy principles erected by the Convention. To ought ever to be based upon the principle treason to paralyze the arm of government

to present new and different issues before | Chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations. And in the first place, I cordially concur believing this to be our highest policy as in the sentiments expressed by the Conven- | well as our most imperative duty; but at tion on the subject of civil and religious the same time, I shall never forget that in liberty. No party founded on religious or case the necessity should rise, which I do political intolerance toward one class of not now apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at all ha-

Firmly convicted that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore his continued blessing upon our country, and that he may avert from us discontented and ungrateful while enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a Constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any other people.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. Hon. John E. Ward, W. A. Richardson, Harry Hibbard, W. B. Lawrence, A. G. Brown, J. L. Manning, John Forsyth, W.

Preston, J. R. Tucker, and Horatio Sey-

mour, Committee, &c.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE WAR

OF 1812. and black republican organs have re-prothe 4th of July, 1815, in condemnation of the Administration that conducted the War of 1812, but however objectional some of Mr. B.'s sentiments may be, we think (says the Washington Union) the objection is made with an exceedingly ill grace by those who are daily giving utterance to opinions course in the war of 1812 have one redeeming feature which cannot be found in the of the war, and censured the adminafter the war was declared, he manifested his devotion to his country by shouldering his musket and marching to its defence .-Like thousands of true patriots of that day, Mr. Buchanan differed with Mr. Madison's administration as to its war policy, but his heart and soul were with his country, and he was ready to risk his life in its defence. He never belonged to that other class of opponents of the war who kept up their opposition, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy, after the war was declared. Mr. Buchanan's assailants occupy a position at the present time which has a striking parof opponents of the war of 1812, who covered their names with infamy by the sympathy which they manifested for the enemy. But it is not our purpose to dignify this

elaborate defence. He had the magnanimity, soon after the speech was made, to acknowledge the error of the sentiments it contained, and to retract them; and now for more than thirty years, he has devoted his talents and his energies to those great domocratic principles on which rest the continually increasing prosperity and glory of the country. To show how ready Mr. Buchanan has ever been to retract an erroneous opinion, as well as his firmness and fearlessness in maintaining his position when he believed it to be right, we have obtained permission of Hon, George W. Jones, of Tennessee, to publish a letter ion. written to him in 1847 by Mr. Buchanan. which will place this anti-war charge in its true light. Mr. Buchanan was, at the date of the letter, a member of Mr. Polk's cabinet, and in the canvass in Tennessee Mr. Polk was assailed for appointing to so eleto Mr. Buchanan, asking him for the facts | fugitive slaves, in connexion with the charge. To this letter Mr. Buchanan gave the following frank and patriotic reply, which Mr. Jones has allowed us to publish:

Washington, April 23, 1847. MY DEAR SIR :- I have this moment received your letter of the 15th instant, and

In one respect I have been fortunate as public man. My political enemies are obliged to go back for more than thirty years to find plausible charges against me.

this day 56 years of age, I made my first eral Constitution. public speech before a meeting of my fellow-citizens of Lancaster. The object of of volunteering their service in defence of their invaded country. A volunteer comwas the first, I believe, to enter my name as a private. We forthwith proceeded to Baltimore, and served until we were honorably discharged.

of the Pennsylvania legislature; and in that calculated in my opinion to aid the country against the common enemy.

In 1815, after peace had been concluded, I did express opinions in relation to the very soon after regretted and recalled .- tal in beating Mr. Van Buren in the Balti-Since that period I have been a member of more Convention of 1844, at the dictation the House of Representatives, and an equal of the slavery propaganda, though that fice. Numbers will be required to leave the time of the Senate, acting a part on every delegation was pledged to support Mr. Van great question. My political enemies, find- Buren, and did once or twice pretend to plete, but no blood will be shed and no uping nothing assailable throughout this long public career, now resort back to my youthful years for expression to injure my political character. The brave and generous citizens of Tennessce, to whatever political party they may belong, will agree that this is a hard measure of justice; and it is still harder that, for this, they should condemn the President for having voluntarily offered me a seat in his cabinet.

I never deemed it proper, at any period of my life, whilst the country was actually engaged in war with a foreign enemy, to utter a sentiment which could interfere with its successful prosecution. Whilst the war with Great Britain was raging, I should have deemed it but little better than moral After peace was concluded, the case was then different. My enemies cannot point Should I be placed in the Executive to an expression uttered by me, during the continuance of the war, which was not favorable to its vigorous prosecution.

From your friend, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN. Hon. GEORGE W. JONES.

WHAT THE FREE-SOILERS THINK

OF MR. BUCHANAN. On our first page will be found some opinions of the Press, concerning the Democratic nominations-chiefly the comments of leading Abolition journals. They testify strongly, by their objections, to the wisdom of the choice of Mr. Buchanan. We add below the remarks of one more of the leading papers of that caste. It is the unanimous voice of all the abolition journals of the country:

Priest of Northern Abolitionism, says: From the New York Tribune.

"Mr. Buchanan is the candidate of the Slavery Extensionists, and is entitled to

their most determined support, and he will

have no opposition in South Carolina, nor We see that several of the know-nothing in any quarter where slaveholding and woman-selling are controlling interests. Mr. duced a speech made by Mr. Buchanan on Fillmore's friends may promise the most articles and statesments relating to a murcomplete subserviency to the relentless der, by shooting, in the public street, in oligarchy now crushing the life out of Free broad day, of James King, editor of the Eve-Kansas, in order to open there a new market for its human chattels, some of whom the San Francisco Times. The facts apare the children of the sellers; they may point to their chieftain's soars testifying of wounds received in its service, but all will Mr. King, and Mr. King sought the name and doctrines far more unpatriotic and un- be of no avail. Those of the oligarchy of the author, whicy Casey refused to give, American than anything to be found in that | who do not question his will to serve them | saving that he would assume the responsispeech. Mr. Buchanan's position and will distrust his power, and so give their bility himself. Subsequently an article apvoices and votes to Buchanan, whose prospects are more hopeful while his subservienpresent position and course of his assail- ey is unsurpassed and indisputable. Of ants. He was opposed to the policy the whole body of slavetraders throughout the South-those who make the buying and Istration for its mode of conducting it; but | selling of human beings their vocationnineteen of every twenty will support Buchanan, leaving but a meagre remnant to uphold the trailing banner of South Americans. And even this remnant is quite likely to go over to Buchanan before the close of the canvass now opening. The issue to be now decided is that of the extension or nonextension of slavery, in view of which all other questions sink into insignificance. "Mr. Buchanan was the candidate of Vir-

ginia at the two last Democratic Conventions, and her slave-breeding politicians are not often mistaken in their tools. There is not a man in the Union who, since he snufallel in the conduct of that unpatriotic class | fed the Presidency afar off, has been more subservient to the slave power than he .-His distinguished friend and champion, the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, in a late triumphant reply to his American colleague, the Hon. stale charge against Mr. Buchanan by an Henry M. Fuller, who had vainly attempted to pick some flaws in Mr. Buchanan's proslavery escutcheon, truly said:

"All such accusations as these against Mr. Buchanan are answered,

"By the fact, that, twenty years ago, in the Senate of the United States, he was ainroad of abolitionism.

"By his opposition to the circulation of insurrectionary documents through the mails of the United States among the slaves of

"By his determined support of the bill admitting Arkansas into the American Un-

"By his early suppport of the annexation "By his persevering support of the Fu-

"By his energetic efforts to effect the

repeal of the law of the State of Pennsylvated a position a man who had opposed the vania, denying to the Federal authorities war of 1812. Mr. Jones addressed a letter | the use of her prisons for the detention of | ble citizens quietly met and arranged for a "By his early and unyielding opposition

to the Wilmot Proviso.

"By the fact that, while a member of Mr. Polk's Cabinet, against the opposition of fanaticism, he proposed to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific amid the delight and gratitude of national men of all parts | morning at twelve o'clock the troops, com-

"By every vote he gave in the American Congress on the question of Slavery, and by the fact that of all Northern men, he has been the most prominent in asserting and ing the spot a cannon was placed directly In 1814, when a very young man, [being | defending a strict construction of the Fed-

"By the construction which he placed upon the compromise measures of 1850, in this speech was to urge upon them the duty | the letter addressed by him in November of the same year to the people of Philadelphia, in which he declared that the compropany was raised upon the spot, in which I mise measures had superseded the Missouri line, or, to use his own language, that that line had 'passed away,' which construction led inevitably to the adoption of their rooms, where they have been safely the principle of popular sovereignty, em- kept ever since. In October, 1814, I was elected a member | bodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

"From the day that he took a prominent body gave my support to every measure part in National politics till the present, the slave power has never made a demand with which he did not hasten to comply, nor commit an aggression which he did not promptly justify and sustain. His name causes and conduct of the war, which I and his delegation were mainly instrumen-

EVEN THE N. Y. TRIBUNE SCORNS THE SLANDER.

Mr. Buchanan is charged with having said "if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out." The charge has been often made and often authoritatively denied. The New York Tribune has the manliness to say of this absurd but malicious calumny:

"We do not think any one who knew Mr. B. ever credited this tale. He was never so simple or impetuous as to use such an expression. There is not a man living more unlikely to make rash, silly speeches than

So the Tribune not only discredits the tale, but it broadly intimates that those who are circulating it know it to be a pure fabrication. And the allegation that Mr. Buchanan has said that ten cents a day was enough for a mechanic or laboring man, is equally destitute of truth. No person who is willing to admit that Mr. Buchanan has a particle of common sense, would for a moment believe him capable of making any such declaration. We call for proof in both

ing is an extract from a speech delivered by Henry Clay, in the House of Representatives of Kentucky, Nov. 19, 1850, now

both applicable and of interest: "But if it, (the Whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition par-Hear what Horace Greely, the chief will give my humble support to that man streets, and awe, mingled with idiocy, seems their sympathy. The Hon. Messrs. Rust, tains doctrines utterly subversive of the without a drop of blood being spilled (ex-Herbert and P. S. Brooks will give him | Constitution and the Umon .-

CALIFORNIA.

MURDER AND GREAT EXCITEMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO .- The last California papers are almost exclusively occupied with ning Bulletin. by James P. Casey, editor of perform. pear to be that Casey published a communication reflecting upon the character of peared in the Bulletin exposing the character of Casey, and stating, among other prison in New York. Casey went to the office of the Bulletin and demanded an explanation, which was very decidedly refused by Mr. King, and showed Casey the door. The same day Casey met Mr. King in Montgomery street, and, it is said, without giv-"come on," deliberately drew a revolver, which he pointed at Mr. King's breast and fired. The shot passed through Mr. King's body, killing him almost immediately. Mr. wife and six children, all of whom are less than fourteen years of age. It is estimated that there must not have been less than ten thousand persons that saw the corpse after five o'clock that evening.

The atrocious act roused the indignation of the whole city. The better class of citizens were not only horrified by the assassination in the street of one who had won their esteem and confidence, but they regarded Mr. King as the victim of a conspiracy against his life plotted in the vile haunts of the city. The antecedents and associations of the assassin favored this belief, and as Cora, who shot Richardson some time ago, had as yet escaped punishment by the constituted authorities for his crime, mong the first Northern men to resist the they determined that Mr. King's murder should not go unavenged. The old Vigilance Committee was soon revived, and Casey was taken from the public officers and put on trial before the committee. Down to the latest date (May 21st) Casey had not been hung; but he and Cora will both be hung by the Vigilance Committee.

As soon as King was shot, Casey's friends suddenly appeared in the street and took possession of him, and with immediate dispatch succeeded in carrying him to the jail about one minute before the people reached

On the afternoon of the assassination of Mr. King, a number of our most respectacall of the old Vigilant Committee in the evening. Multitudes flocked to join them, but none were allowed to be enrolled save those the most reputable. During their organization the bullies and gamblers were said to be organizing also. They swore the prisoner should not be taken. On Sunday posed of the Vigilance Committee, numbering about three thousand, were formed into companies, and at one o'clock they took up their line of march for the jail. On reachin front of the door of the jail to storm it in case of resistance It was soon found that nearly all the valiant defenders of the jail had fled. Those who were in it, with the sheriff, vielded to the demands of the Committee, and they were permitted to enter the prison and take possession of the persons of Casey and Cora. These two culprits were placed in a carriage and conveyed under the charge of the Committee to

It was a bloodless triumph of the people, and it has struck terror into the hearts of evil doers. The whole scene was one of the most solemu, imposing and impressive I

Casey and Cora will be hung, and many others yet to be arrested. Many of the city and county officials will be compelled to resign and leave the State, as they were never elected, but had themselves stuffed into ofcountry. The revolution will now be comright citizen will be molested. The "Vigilance Committee," says one of

the letters, has upwards of five thousand members on its muster roll. Casey and Cora (the murderer of Col. Richardson) would certainly be executed by this Committee, version; but he did resist to the best of his on the morning of the 22d of May, the day after the departure of the steamer. The Vigilance Committee, moreover, we have the fullest assurance, had determined to sit in perpetuity, until not only the city of San Francisco, but the entire State, should be subjected to a thorough purification. Our informants state that they have prepared a Black List embracing the names of about one hundred and eighty of the most notorious murderers, thieves and black-legs-all of whom will be required to quit the country, at short notice, or contemplate the contingence of summary judgment before the tribunal of judge Lynch. Among their names are said to be the following:

"Dave" Broderick, from N. York; Charley Duane. ("Dutch Charley") from New York, Yankee Sullivan, from New York; Billy Mulligan ("great on the pistol,") Col. James, (Lawyer;) Ned McGowan, (Judge;) Daniel Aldrich, (Blackleg.) The two last mentioned, as soon

HENRY CLAY ON FUSION .- The follow- determination of the Vigilant Committee leaked out, had decamped to parts unknown, together with a numerous company of what our correspondent delicately designates as "shoulder hitters" and "ballot-box stuffers." It is stated on good authority that all the officials of the State intend to resign their

ty, and if Abolitionism is to be engrafted office, and people are now inclined to look on upon the Whig creed, from that moment I | the Vigilance Committee as the rulers and renounce the party and cease to be a Whig, law-givers. Citizen soldiers (not militia,) I go yet a step further: If I am alive, I are continually parading up and down our for the Presidency who, to whatever party to be stamped on every body's countenance, he may belong, is not contaminated by This lawless outbreak is certainly well confanaticism, rather than to one who, crying | ducted, as you may judge from the fact of out all the time that he is a Whig, main- the State Government being overthrown cept King's) or a shot fired. The Vigilance hours of each other.

Committee now extends throughout the State, and it is said that every little town and hamlet now has its organization, who have firmly pledged themselves "to do or die"- although at present in this city some

of the members complain of the severity of the drilling and the duties they have to The New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says that Casey, the murderer of King, in San Francisco, was convicted

of larceny in September 1849, and sentenced to two years in the prison of Sing Sing.

SANTA ANNA.

The renowned Gen. Santa Anna, who some time since fled from Mexico, to save things, he had been an inmate of Sing Sing his head, has taken up his residence, it appears, at Turbaco, in New Grenada, a short UST received. distance from Carthagena. A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, speaks of a recent visit to the residence of Santa

"A two hours' charming ride led us to ing any warning, except a hurried cry of Turbaco to visit the man, who, at one time, exercised so considerable an influence over the affairs of Mexico. His house is a large, strong, stone building, in the old Spanish style of Architecture, with a colonnade, a King leaves a very interesting family of a lage court and garden. Its appearance is very beautiful, and forms a striking contrast with the humble cottages inhabited by the wretched population among whom Santa Anna resides. "We were introduced into a large parlor,

running through the whole front of the house, whilst the General was being apprized of our arrival. The walls of this appartment was papered in elegant French style, and decorated with some fine engravings. The parlor has two doors fronting on the street, and two others leading to a yard smiling with verdure. Around the room may be seen two or three sofas, a doz en of mahogany chairs, with side table and lounges; in the middle is a marble centre table, with exquisitely wrought flower vases. The ensemble of this furniture has an appearance of calm simplicity, and breathes a ers and Coolers, and all kinds of Maperfume of tropical comforts which strikes | chinery. and pleases at the same time. "The ex-Dictator appeared almost im-

mediately. I had known him ten years ago at Havana, and expected to see him, of course, much altered; but if he is, it is decidedly to his advantage. He has all the appearance of a man in his prime, and is about five feet ten or eleven inches high. His body is straight, robust, and rather corpulently inclined. His eyes borrow from their shaggy brows an aspect of concavity which causes them to change color with the varying hues of light. His complexion is of an olive brown; his face is shorn of whiskers and moustaches, and is indented by no corrugation, except, perhaps, some slight wrinkle near the angle of his eye. His hair is of a beautiful iron grey, but I understand that he is in the habit of dyeing it.

"He entered the parlor slowly, walking with some embarrassment, and slightly limping, resting upon a cane. His dress was extremely simple, being that of a Southern farmer, viz: broad linen pantaloons and an ample white sack-coat. The only attractive object which he wore was a magnificent diamond breastpin." ----

THE BROOKS AND SUMNER AFFAIR.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, al though a political Knew-Nothing, talks sensibly about the Brooks and Sumner affair. He says:

"It is amusing in this latitude to see how much is made of a personal rencounter, by the Abolition press and the Black Republican party of the North. It is a great po- | Charlotte, on Friday, the 27th of June, litical issue, to be sure, that is to stir up a A quantity of Household and whole people. Suppose Sumner had given Brooks a thrashing with a gutta percha cane, for words spoken in debate, does any one suppose the South would have given it a second thought. They would only have told Brooks to try it again, and if he could not do better, to do as well as he could .-Sumner, however, is a martyr. He was knocked down with a small hollow cane, that broke to pieces, and killed, almost .-He has been laid up, and regular bulletins as to the state of his health have been issued, to make the most of the occurrence .-Any number of lies have been told on the subject. Sumner was kocked down and beaten, we have been told; but he was not struck at all after he was down. Sumner was non-resistant in the affair, was another abilities; but the resistance was not very successful. It is not certain that Sumner is seriously hurt, nor is it all probable .-The weapon was not sufficient to do any great damage: but it is convenient to be very ill. Sympathy does some good when

"Well, let all that choose feel sad about matters; but this effort to magnify a personal assault, upon the highest provocation deliberately given, into a matter of great national gravity, is simply ridiculous; and it will be so regarded by the rest of mankind generally. Sumner used a free, licentious tongue, and met a free cane-that was all. Why didn't he fight better? * If he had us d his fist as well as his tongue, he would have come out much better. He Atticles, &c. &c. & EVER OFFERis big enough and ugly enough. If he had ED IN THIS MARKET. given no personal provocation, the case would have been different; but he gave an unwarrantable insult, and might have expected just such resentment as he met."

We were shown one day this week, a couple of ingots of gold, taken from the McCulloch Mines, weighing some 450 dwts., of beautiful metal. This shows that there is still plenty of gold in the Guilford Mines, if we only had it out .- [Greensboro' Patriot. The amount of money brought by emigrants into the country in May, was about \$2,000,000.

The total amount of money received by the Howard Association of Norfolk, on account of the epidemic, was \$179,288 30.

There is said to be a man in the New Jersey Penitentiary who has twenty-three wives, two of whom he married within two NEW GOODS.

second supply E are receiving a new supply of Summe Goods, bought after the trade was over in New York, and at much less prices than those bought in the early part of the season, and will

be sold at corresponding prices. Call and see us.

BREM & STEELE. June 3, 1856-6w Tissues, Berages, Lawns.

Grenadines, &c. BREM & STEELE June 3, 1856-6w Hardware of all Kinds.

HE largest stock ever offered in this part of the State.

BREM & STEELE, June 3, 1856-6w Real Chantilly Lace Mantles.

BREM & STEELE. June 3, 1856-6w

Ladies Dress Trimmings. UST received the largest stock of Ladies

Dress Trimmings (all kinds) ever of red
in this market.

BREM & STEELE. June 3, 1856-6w Embroideries.

CALL at Brem & Steele's and see the largest stock of Embroideries in the town. BREM & STEELE Dress Silks.

YEW Dress Silks at BREM & STEELE'S

FROM SEBASTOPOL. HERE is nothing new from

the Crimea, by the last arrival, but at Schastopol, on Trade The undersigned has purchased of James Briant. his grocery and Liquor establishment, and invites the public to give him a call, assuring them that best quality, and in a style to suit the most fas tidious taste. Give Sebastopol a call, and judge

Patent Biscuit and Cracker MACHINES.

WM. PHELAN

BATENT Dough Mixers, Cracker Dockers improved Oven Doors, Dampers, &c.; Copper-Plate Presses, Power Presses, Coffee Reast

H. & J. McCOLLUM. No. 40, Eldridge Street, New-York.

Wrapping Paper. THE Merchants of Char otte and vicinity can be supplied with all kinds and quali ties of wrapping Paper, from the Ealeigh Wrapping Paper Mills. C. W. BENEDICT.

Proprietor. RAGS taken in exchange for Paper, at Raleigh, March 4, 1856 .- 1y

Rags Wanted.

the corner of Main and Trade streets, will buy cotton Rags, and give the highest Charlotte, March 4, 1856 .- 1y

Leather! Leather! Leather! EST Hemlock Sole 28 cents cash Second quality " 23 Third " " 16g

Spanish Oak " 36 to 40 " Domestic " Harness

Fine French and American Calf Skins 24 to 36 ents. Northern Kips and Southern Upper \$100 Good Leather Collars from the Mountains, \$1,25 BOONE & CO. . June 3, 1856-4w

For Sale By BYTHEWOOD & SMITH, Columbia, 8. C 1.000 BARRELS of best Rosendale CEMENT, 1,000 Casks LIME, at Charles-

June 10, 1856.—41 Administrator's Sale. AVING taken out special Letters of Administration upon the estate of R. Braw-LEY, dec'd, I will sell, at his late residence in

Kitchen Furniture. Some of which is valuable. Also, A fine Harness Horse.

At the same time and place, I will him out, until the first of August, THE NEGROES belonging to the Estate, consisting of a likely BOY, an elderly MAN and WOMAN—the latter good cook. There are also several vacant ROOMS good cook in the building, which will be rented privately, till the first of January next, on reasons-

TERMS OF SALE-Six months' credit on all sums over five dollars, with bond and appro-

June 10, 1856 .- ts Special Adm'r A CARD.

DRS. SAM'L L. & JOSEPH W. CALD-WELL have this day associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, and one or the other of them can at all times be found at their office. next door to the State Bank, up stairs, unless pro-In all dangerous cases Dr. P. C. Caldwell will act as consulting physician free of charge.

SAMUL L. CALDW JOSEPH W. CALDWLL

FDR. P. C. CALDWELL will be at the Office of Doctors J. W. & S. L. Caldwell from 8 to 10 o'clock, every morning. After that hour, he will he at his own house, subject to the call of any of his friends, unless professionally

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED and opened the largest and most varied Stocks Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet

All of which will be sold at extremely short profits, for CASH. I defy competition-and if you want articles in my line, call, you shall be satisfied,

with regard to price and quality. Respectfully, &c. H. M. PRITCHARD, M. D. Wholesale & Retail Druggist,

GRANITE ROW, No. 3. Charlotte, May 6, 1856 .- tf

R. M. PATTERSON, M. D. Monroe, N. C. AVING permanently located himself in the place, respectfully offers his professional

services to the public. Office at the Village Hotel. June 17, 1856-tf

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D. FFERS his professional services to the pull lic, in the practice of SURGERY, in all its various departments. Dr. GIBBON will operate, treat, or give advice in all cases that may require his attention.

Office No. 5, Granite Range, Charlotte.

Feb. 19, 1856.—ly