

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.

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 directed by the Convention to convey to you this intelligence, and to request you, in your 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 Democratic party, have announced their views in relation to the chief questions which engage the public mind; and while adhering to the truth of the past, have manifested the policy of the present in a series of resolutions, to which we invoke your attention.

The Convention, feel assured, in tendering to you this signal proof of the respect and 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.

While we offer to the country our sincere congratulations upon the fortunate auspices of the future, we tender to you, personally, the assurances of the respect and esteem 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.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WHATLAND, 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 entertain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens for having deemed me worthy of this—the highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country has the power to bestow.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention.

And in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intolerance toward one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country.

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.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE WAR OF 1812.

We see that several of the know-nothing and black republican organs have reproduced a speech made by Mr. Buchanan on the 4th of July, 1815, in condemnation of the Administration that conducted the War of 1812, but however objectionable 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 and doctrines far more unpatriotic and un-American than anything to be found in that speech.

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."

Most happy would it be for the country if this whole agitation were at an end. During its long progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, while it has been the source of great and dangerous evils.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties, and restore the peace, friendship and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old time, among the different members of the Confederacy.

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 cast into their midst.

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication—it is quite impossible for any human foreknowledge 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.

Should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy as well as our most imperative duty; but at the same time, I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore his continued blessing upon our country, and that he may visit upon the punishment we justly deserve for being 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 Seymour, Committee, &c.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE WAR OF 1812.

Mr. Buchanan's position and course in the war of 1812 have one redeeming feature which cannot be found in the present position and course of his assailants. He was opposed to the policy of the war, and censured the administration for its mode of conducting it; but after the war was declared, he manifested his devotion to his country by shouldering his burden and marching to its defence.

But it is not our purpose to dignify this stale charge against Mr. Buchanan by an 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 democratic principles on which rest the continually increasing prosperity and glory of the country.

By his determined support of the bill admitting Arkansas into the American Union. By his early support of the annexation of Texas. By his persevering support of the Fugitive Slave Law.

By his energetic efforts to effect the repeal of the law of the State of Pennsylvania, denying to the Federal authorities the use of her prisons for the detention of fugitive slaves.

By the construction which he placed upon the compromise measures of 1850, in the letter addressed by him in November of the same year to the people of Philadelphia, in which he declared that the compromise 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 the principle of popular sovereignty, embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

From the day that he took a prominent part in National politics till the present, the slave power has never made a demand which he did not hasten to comply, nor commit an aggression which he did not promptly justify and sustain.

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 he is."

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 cases.

HENRY CLAY ON FUSION.—The following 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 party, and if Abolitionism is to be engrained upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step farther: If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union."

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 perform.

SANTA ANNA.

The renowned Gen. Santa Anna, who some time since fled from Mexico, to save his head, has taken up his residence, it appears, at Turbaco, in New Grenada, a short distance from Cartagena. A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, speaks of a recent visit to the residence of Santa Anna, as follows:

"A two hours' charming ride led us to 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 large 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 apartment 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 dozen 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 perfume of tropical comforts which strikes and pleases at the same time.

"The ex-Dictator appeared almost immediately. 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, although a political Know-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 encounter, by the Abolition press and the Black Republican party of the North. It is a great political issue, to be sure, that is to stir up a 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 knocked down by the brute, we have been told; but he was not struck at all after he was down. Sumner was non-resistant in the affair, was another version; but he did resist to the best of his 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 all else fails.

"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 used his fist as well as his tongue, he would have come out much better. He is big enough and ugly enough. If he had 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 Gulf Stream Mines, if we only had it out.—[Greenboro' 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 \$179,228 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 hours of each other.

MURDER AND GREAT EXCITEMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The last California papers are almost exclusively occupied with articles and statements relating to a murder, by shooting, in the public street, in broad day, of James King, editor of the Evening Bulletin, by James P. Casey, editor of the San Francisco Times. The facts appear to be that Casey published a communication reflecting upon the character of Mr. King, and Mr. King sought the name of the author, why Casey refused to give, saying that he would assume the responsibility himself. Subsequently an article appeared in the Bulletin exposing the character of Casey, and stating, among other things, he had been an inmate of Sing Sing 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 giving any warning, except a hurried cry of "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. King leaves a very interesting family of a 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 so very escaped punishment by the constituted authorities for his crime, 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 there.

On the afternoon of the assassination of Mr. King, a number of our most respectable citizens quietly met and arranged for a call 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 morning at twelve o'clock the troops, composed 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 reaching the spot a cannon was placed directly in 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, yielded 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 their rooms, where they have been safely kept ever since.

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 solemn, imposing and impressive I ever witnessed.

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 office. Numbers will be required to leave the country. The revolution will now be complete, but no blood will be shed and no upright 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, 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 contingency 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 as the 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 office, and people are now inclined to look on the Vigilance Committee as the rulers and law-givers. Citizen soldiers (not militia), are continually parading up and down our streets, and awe, mingled with idocy, seems to be stamped on every body's countenance. This lawless outbreak is certainly well conducted, as you may judge from the fact of the State Government being overthrown without a drop of blood being spilled (except King's) or a shot fired. The Vigilance

NEW GOODS, Second Supply.

WE are receiving a new supply of Summer 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.

Tissues, Berages, Lawns, Grenadines, &c. RECEIVED this day. BREM & STEELE. June 3, 1856—6w

Hardware of all kinds. THE largest stock ever offered in this part of the State. BREM & STEELE. June 3, 1856—6w

Real Chantilly Lace Mantles. JUST received. BREM & STEELE. June 3, 1856—6w

Ladies Dress Trimmings. JUST received the largest stock of Ladies Dress Trimmings (all kinds) ever offered 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. June 3, 1856—6w

Dress Silks. NEW Dress Silks at BREM & STEELE'S. June 3, 1856—6w

FROM SEBASTOPOL. THERE is nothing new from the Crimea, by the last arrival, but at Sebastopol, on Trade Street, there is something new. The undersigned has purchased of James Brown, his grocery and liquor establishment, and now has the public to give him a call, assuring them that he will accommodate them with articles of the best quality, and in a style to suit the most fastidious taste. Give Sebastopol a call, and judge for yourselves. WM. PIELAN. Feb. 5, 1856—4t

Patent Biscuit and Cracker MACHINES. PATENT Dough Mixers, Cracker Makers, improved Oven Doors, Dampers, &c.; Copper-Plate Presses, Power Presses, Coffee Roasters and Coolers, and all kinds of Machinery. H. & J. McCOLLUM, No. 40, Eldridge Street, New-York. March 29, 1856—3m

Wrapping Paper. THE Merchants of Charlotte and vicinity can be supplied with all kinds and quantities of Wrapping Paper, from the Raleigh Wrapping Paper Mills. C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor. FRAGS taken in exchange for Paper, at the highest price. Raleigh, March 4, 1856.—1y

Rags Wanted. HUGGINS & HARTY, at their Store on the corner of Main and Trade streets, will buy cotton Rags, and give the highest market price. Charlotte, March 4, 1856.—1y

Leather! Leather! Leather! BEST Hemlock Sole 33 cents each. Second quality 25 " Third " 16 " Spanish Oak " 36 to 40 " Tom-sole " 30 " Harness " 20 " Fine French and American Calf Skins 24 to 33 cents. Northern Kips and Southern Upper \$1.00 Good Leather Collars from the Mountains, \$1.25 per dozen. BOONE & CO., June 3, 1856—4w

For Sale By BYTHEWOOD & SMITH, COLUMBIA, S. C. 1,000 BARRELS of best Portland CEMENT. 1,000 Casks LIME, at Charleston prices. Terms, cash. June 10, 1856—4t

Administrator's Sale. HAVING taken out special Letters of Administration upon the estate of R. BRAWLEY, dec'd, I will sell, at his late residence in Charlotte, on Friday, the 27th of June, A quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Some of which is valuable. Also, A fine Harness Horse. At the same time and place, I will sell, until the first of August, THE NEGROES belonging to the Estate, consisting of a likely BOY, an elderly MAN and WOMAN—the latter a good cook. There are also several vacant ROOMS in the building, which will be rented privately, until the first of January next, on reasonable terms. TERMS OF SALE—Six months' credit on all sums over five dollars, with bond and approved sureties. J. M. HUTCHISON, Special Adm'r. June 10, 1856.—4s

A CARD. DR. SAM'L L. & JOSEPH W. CALDWELL 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, upstairs, unless professionally engaged.

In all dangerous cases Dr. P. C. Caldwell will act as consulting physician free of charge. SAM'L L. CALDWELL, JOSEPH W. CALDWELL. Jan. 22, 1856.—1y

DR. 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 be at his own house, subject to the call of any of his friends, unless professionally absent.

TO THE PUBLIC. I HAVE JUST RECEIVED the largest and most varied stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Putty, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, &c. &c. NEVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET. 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, both with regard to price and quality. Respectfully, &c. H. M. PRITCHARD, M. D. Wholesale & Retail Druggist, Granite Row, No. 3. Charlotte, May 6, 1856.—4t

R. M. PATTERSON, M. D. MORRIS, N. C. HAVING permanently located himself in this place, respectfully offers his professional services to the public. Office at the Village Hotel. June 17, 1856—4t

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D. OFFERS his professional services to the public, 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.—1y