



Democrat and Sentinel.

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EBENSBURG, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1855.

Our Prospects.

From the moment that William Penn first set foot on the soil of Pennsylvania, up to the present time, has been the home of toleration, and the asylum of the oppressed of every clime, and we cannot bring ourselves to believe, that the dangerous and proscription principles of Know-Nothingism, principles inconsistent with the pledged faith of the nation, and worthy to be held only by the lowest and meanest of mankind, ever will find a permanent home and abiding place on her soil.

We trust the Democracy of little Cambria will not allow their minds to be diverted from the magnitude of the contest, by questions of a local character, and of minor importance. They should remember that they have a part to perform in saving Pennsylvania from the infamy of a second triumph of Know-Nothingism on her soil, and that the contest is not a mere scramble for power and the emoluments of office, but it is a contest of the principles on which our free institutions rest.

Important.

It is now reduced to a certainty that the duty of electing a United States Senator, will devolve on the next legislature of this State. This is an important fact which the people should not forget, when selecting their candidates for members of that body. They should be men of sterling honesty, who if elected will faithfully carry out the instructions of their constituents, and steadily resist the approaches of that wily Know-Nothing demagogue, Simon Cameron.

Truly Yours, W. O'GALLAGHAN, President.

night, by the howl of the wolf and the shrill cry of the pariah; celebrating the rites of his Church "in temples not made by hands," whose roofs were the blue sky and whose floors were the moss covered earth. There for half a century he labored, with hot wish for the glory and the grandeur he had left behind him; and when death came to take him to the Eternal Abodes, his loss was bewailed by many flourishing Catholic communities. And these communities are true to their lord, as the needle is to the pole. Nowhere does their burn a patriotism more ardent than that which burns in their bosom.

A Patriotic Letter. We publish below, the eloquent, wise, patriotic and christian letter of the distinguished statesman whose name heads this article. Such a letter is worthy of such a man. Men like CASS, CLAY, CALHOUN, WEBSTER, and those still greater names, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, and the immortal WASHINGTON, could never sympathize, much less be associated with so foul a thing as Know-Nothing intolerance and falsehood. The class of men to which Cass belongs, ranks with the proudest list of world rulers to be found in all history.

DEAR SIR:—It is now more than two years since I have attended a public festival, and the same afflicting circumstances which led me to adopt this course, yet operate to render me indisposed to change it. While, therefore, I thank you for the invitation to the celebration of St. Patrick's day on the 17th, I beg leave to be excused for declining its acceptance.

But though I shall not be with you on that interesting occasion, yet I can realize and appreciate the feeling with which you will assemble to recall the glories of the land of your birth or descent, in this land of your hopes and your homes, and to do honor to the memory of the Apostle of Christianity, who first carried the Gospel of Jesus to the Pagan inhabitants of Ireland. Obeying the injunction of the Scriptures, he "added knowledge to virtue," though in these latter days we are called upon to glory in ignorance and to found our claims to confidence upon knowing nothing. Your illustrious missionary belonged to the great Order of knowledge—things—to that class of it indeed which knows a great deal, and he deserves the gratitude of mankind for imparting what he knew to others, instead of endeavoring to "darken council by words without knowledge." Honor therefore to one of the benefactors of the human race, and let us render it the more freely now, when local and sectarian prejudices are striving to create a distinction among us, as unjust as they are unconstitutional. But we have nothing eventually to fear from error or oppression, while, as Mr. Jefferson well said, oppression is left free to combat it. That freedom is at portion of our heritage and it will triumph over this delusion as it has triumphed over many a one heretofore, and will triumph over many a one hereafter; those who have participated in it will awaken to the conviction that the worth of an American citizen does not depend upon the place of his birth nor his confidence upon his religious faith, and upon the mode in which he worships that God, who is equally the God of the Catholic and of the Protestant—who guided and protected our fathers in the days of their troubles and trials and will we humbly hope, guide and protect us, and our children whenever troubles and trials shall beset our National path. There is no danger, if we only appreciate the blessings we enjoy in a spirit of mutual conciliation and forbearance, and with thankfulness to Him who them, and may take them away.

Truly Yours, LEWIS CASS, Col. W. O'GALLAGHAN, President.

The Smelling Committee. The "Smelling Committee" gotten up by the Know-Nothing Massachusetts Legislature has caused a great deal of fun in Yankee land at the expense of the secret organization. The Hartford (Ct.) Times says: "A lithographic caricature has been got out in Boston, (a copy of which has been left at our office,) representing the operations of the 'Smelling Committee.' One fellow has his nose up a chimney; another is peaking into a clothes-press; another into a cupboard filled with small potatoes; another is looking at a cross and rosary with great surprise; another is peaking into a basket of dirty clothes; another is stretching his neck to peep into an out-house and two are crawling under beds, peaking about with their noses in close proximity to the furniture there. This is plainly the condition of Know-Nothingism."

In another paragraph it thus alludes to the matter: "In the Boston Know-Nothing lithographic caricature is a member of the 'Smelling Committee' looking into a cupboard, where he discovered a pile of very small potatoes, which he declares were placed there by the Pope of Rome to insult the Massachusetts Legislature." Again it says: "The Know-Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts cannot well explain the object of their singular examination of the females in the Catholic schools. Did they want to find where the danger to our country lay, when one of them urged that he might be allowed private visits to one of the nuns?"

GREENSBORO, WAYNE CO., IND., April 30, 1855. Mr. Editor.—I have a brother, NATHANIEL M'DEVITT, who lives somewhere in Pennsylvania, (or so I have learned,) who I have not heard from for some forty years. Any one knowing anything in relation to his whereabouts, or should this happen to meet his eye, will confer a great favor by addressing a note to this place, to the subscriber at Greensboro, Wayne county, Indiana. SAMUEL M'DEVITT.

Senatorial Conference. Agreeable to public notice the Conference from the district composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon, met at the United States Hotel in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday, the 12th inst., and organized by appointing Grafius Miller, President, and James M. Riffe, Secretary.

The following Conference were in attendance: Huntingdon.—Grafius Miller and Francis Connor. Blair.—George Potts, John Dougherty and Robert L. Horrell. Cambria.—Wm. J. Williams, John C. Magill and James M. Riffe. On motion of Mr. Magill, the convention proceeded to nominate a delegate to represent this Senatorial District in the 4th of July convention to be held at Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Mr. Williams, nominated Thomas A. Maguire. Mr. Connor, Grafius Miller. On motion of Mr. Potts, the nominations closed. First ballot.—Messrs. Potts, Dougherty, Horrell, Riffe, Magill and Williams, 6, voted for T. A. Maguire. Mr. Connor, voted for Grafius Miller. Mr. Miller not voting. Thomas A. Maguire was declared duly elected as the delegate.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the administration of President Pierce in his management of the foreign and domestic affairs of this country, and believe him to have been actuated by a true regard to the best interests of the American people. Resolved, That the administration of James Pollock so far as it has been developed, has signally failed to meet the ex-ggerated promises of his friends, and has realized the worst predictions of his political enemies; and that the action of his Know-Nothing friends during the recess session of the Legislature, has indelibly stamped it as a byword and reproach, throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the bill passed by the Legislature for the sale of the Main Line, was uncalled for by the people, and is a flagrant outrage upon their rights. Resolved, That while we are decidedly in favor of all proper and legitimate legislation for the suppression of the evils of Intemperance, we are justly and decidedly opposed to the recent act of the Legislature on the subject of night sessions—(the Jug Law.) We believe that it will immeasurably fail in remedying the evil complained of—that it is manifestly unjust in its provisions—and that it ought to be expunged from the statute book.

Resolved, That we regard Know-Nothingism as the most infamous political heresy of modern times; that its ranks are composed of unscrupulous demagogues, and political midnight assassins—of men who, while they hypocritically profess friendship to their neighbor, would stab him in the dark, and rob him of his constitutional rights.

Resolved, That recent indications throughout the country afford gratifying evidence, that error is harmless when reason is left to combat it. That the sceptre is about to depart from the hands of this modern political Moloch, Know-Nothingism, and that the intelligence of the American people will with one united voice blot out its ephemeral existence, and number it with the things that were—namely, to all political traitors, who may hereafter seek to vitiate the Constitution of this country, and trample on the religious liberty under the best of constitutions.

Resolved, That we oppose with confidence the honesty and integrity of our Senator, the Hon. John Cresswell, Jr., and that whenever a difference of opinion may honestly be entertained in reference to his votes on the question of the election of United States Senator, we believe he was not governed by any sinister motives, but that he acted from the dictates of his heart.

Resolved, That this convention entertains a very high opinion of the integrity, capacity and democracy of Wm. S. Campbell, Esq. of Allegheny county, and we do hereby instruct the delegate this day appointed, to vote for, and use all honorable means to secure his nomination, in the democratic convention, to nominate a person for Canal Commissioner, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of July next.

Resolved, That Thomas A. Maguire be appointed to represent this Senatorial District in said Convention, with power to appoint a substitute, should he not be able to attend, and whose duty it will be to carry out the above instructions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and the Democratic Editors in this Senatorial district be respectfully requested to publish the same.

JAMES M. RIFFE, Secretary. THE MORALITY OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM. We published yesterday, the report of the Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts with reference to the conduct of Mr. Joseph Hiss, a member of the House, and which, of itself, develops a sad state of morality. It was such men as Hiss, reeking with moral leprosy, who raised the cry of immorality and licentiousness under which the famous Nunnery Committee was appointed. The acts of that Committee are known, and all good men, both in Massachusetts and throughout the nation, blush at the scandal. But now comes a still more pitiable and disgraceful exhibition. The report is made to the Legislature, and the recommendation for the expulsion of the leper adopted, when, with shameful effrontery, he presents a memorial asserting, in one breath, his innocence, and the next almost admitting every crime charged, but justifying himself and claiming exemption on the ground that like criminal conduct was the practice of most members of the Committee, and demanding the opportunity to prove it. We copy the concluding portions of the memorial. Its author, be it remembered, was, until very recently, the Chief Instructor [such is the title] of the Know-Nothing order in Massachusetts. It furnishes a fair specimen of Know-Nothing morality, and exhibits Joseph Hiss, by his own confession, a leprous and insular beast, having only the form of man. He says:—

Your memorialist proposes to show that the conduct with which he is charged, has not heretofore been so considered by the members of this Committee and others, members of this House, inasmuch as the opportunity is given him he will show by such testimony, under oath, as in the Supreme Judicial Court this Commonwealth has heretofore been found sufficient to authorize decrees of divorce for the cause of adultery, both against husband and wife; that the Chairman of your very honorable Committee of Investigation, both while with Committees of this House, as well as while connected with it as a member, and while acting in said several capacities, has done the same acts with which your memorialist stands charged by the report of your Committee. And your memorialist, if permitted, further proposes to show by similar evidence more than that of other members of the honorable House, both while upon Committees and during their connection with the House, have been guilty of like improprieties and indiscretions, as those charged upon your memorialist in said report. And your memorialist respectfully represents that having been charged with doing no more than can be shown that others, members of the same body, whose age, standing, acquirements, and reputation have entitled them to his respect, and to whom he might and ought to look for example—that it is unfair and unjust, without any previous warning on the part of the House, that said precedents were not to be followed, that he

should be singled out for the heavy penalty of a vote of censure of this House. And be therefore respectfully prays, that if he is deemed unworthy, for the causes before mentioned, of a seat in this body, that the cases of others to whom he has alluded, and which at a proper time and place he is ready to specify and verify, may be investigated and passed upon by the House in order that it may be seen that his acts, even as reported and unjustly charged, are not without parallel, mitigation and excuse, by precedent and contemporaneous acts. In fine your memorialist claims that his conduct ought not to be found exceptional and punished, with severe penalties, if upon investigation it is found no other or different from that of other members of this House, who still retain their seats upon this floor. All which is respectfully submitted. JOSEPH HISS.

The Legislature, after the presentation of this memorial, concluded to reconsider the vote expelling Hiss, and it is now more than probable, if his assertions are to be believed, that other members will accompany him when he is finally expelled. He offers to prove, not his own innocence, but that the acts with which he is charged are the common practice among members. Such, then, is the Know-Nothing Legislature of Massachusetts. It remains to be seen if they will dare to meet the investigation into the morals of Know-Nothingism, which Mr. Hiss demands. There are sixty Know-Nothing clergymen in the Legislature of Massachusetts.—Evening Argus.

The Methodist Church. From the True American, the Know Nothing Organ, published at Trenton, we clip the following onslaught upon the Methodist Church. It will be seen that the extract fully confirms what we have frequently asserted that the leaders of the Know-Nothing would not hesitate to make the same war upon any religious sect, that they have been making upon the Catholics, whenever they might see that they could make political capital thereby. And it is so. Already they pretend to have discovered that there exists in the Methodist Church a great central power, in the hands of the Bishops, and they have seized hold of this to rouse the prejudices of all other sects. If any Christian man can read the extract and not feel alarmed for the safety and purity of religious toleration, so vital in its preservation, he must be much of a stoic in feeling. In our condemnation of the Know Nothing, we have been governed by no preferences for the Catholic faith, and no sympathy for its creed. It is the principle of toleration, guaranteed to all sects, by the Constitution of the country, which we have defended. We would give to every man his right of conscience, and resist any attempt to bring the religious element of the country, or any Church, into the political arena. We are protestant in all our opinions and estimations, and we have contemplated with alarm this attempt to bring Catholicism into politics, for we saw that it must eventually become a power, in political persecutions against Protestant sects. It has come sooner than we anticipated. The Know Nothing organ at Trenton has raised the war cry against the Methodist Church, and therefore that Church is to be put on the same category with the Catholics, as dangerous citizens. Every attempt will be made to inflame the other protestant sects against this,—to arouse all the old prejudices and bigotries which have been inculcated against it by other denonations.

We appeal to Christian men and ask, is it not time to pause, reflect and then act,—act with determination and zeal? If you love your holy religion, and value your privilege to enjoy it, is it not time to arise and rebuke that fell spirit of ambition, which seeks to gain the honors of the government over the prostrate body of the Religion of Christ,—by trampling its principles in the dust, and using the prejudices of different sects as the instrument of its destruction? Around the humble altars of the Methodist Church, gather many reminiscences of youthful training, and youthful devotion. We have loved its simplicity, honored the single-hearted devotedness of its members, and the republican tendencies of its organization. But all these cannot shield it from the modern machinations of the Evil One, who seeks to bind the Church in the fetters of darkness and destruction, by involving its different sects in a cruel and relentless persecution against each other. Religion or Know Nothingism must fall in this country. Which shall it be? Here is the extract, Read—reflect:—

"The very organization of the Methodist Episcopal church is dangerous to the liberties of a free people, supposing a crisis to arise in a political action, in which the hierarchy of the Methodist Church is interested. From the dependence of all the parts on one great central power, it is easy to perceive how the suffrages of most of the members may be controlled by the Bishops. Let the Bishops suggest to the Presiding Elders that the interest of their ecclesiastical despotism will be served by the election of a certain set of men to office;—the presiding elders use their influence over the preachers, the preachers over the class leaders, and the class leaders over the class members, and thus the balance of power in a political contest may rest in the hands of seven Methodist Bishops. There is as much danger of this, as there is of Romanism accomplishing a similar result; provided the occasion requires it."

"I have thus briefly shown that Episcopal Methodism is Anti-American, in its spirit and tendency, and it is a dangerous foe to Republicanism. I have shown that it had its origin in usurpation,—that its very organization provides for the support and extension of assumed power; and this power may be expressly exercised without restriction. I have shown that Methodist Episcopacy contains in itself the very elements of an absolute despotism, and therefore must ultimately, unless checked, subvert and destroy our republican institutions."

The Oldest Postmaster in the United States. The Baltimore Sun gives a list of the oldest Postmasters in the United States, at the head of which stands the name of John Bickel, of Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pa. In a letter to the Post Office Department, he speaks of his appointment as follows:—

"My father's name was John Bickel, and I was commissioned John Bickel, Jr. My father was in the revolutionary war, and lived to be eighty-nine years old. He died about nine years ago. I was appointed postmaster under Jefferson's administration, by Gideon Granger, on the 28th of September, 1802, so that I have held the office fifty-three years next September. I am now eighty-two years old and do all my business myself."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

In Lancaster, where the know-nothings elected their candidates, a year ago, by over 800 majority, the fusionists elected their ticket, the other day, by 151 majority. Keep the ball moving.

The Rev. J. H. Sackitt, (Methodist,) of New York State, has publicly withdrawn from the Know-Nothing Order.

The Know-Nothing State Convention, of California, rejected from their platform the religious test directed against Catholics.

Dr. Tinsley, of Cuba, claims to have discovered that vaccine virus, after passing through the system of a negro, is valueless for the white race.

The Lancaster Examiner and Herald, a Whig organ of that city, speaks rather freely of Governor Pollock's administration.

Dr. Peck, recently imprisoned in Cuba has arrived in New York.

At a recent election in Indianapolis, Ind., the Cayenne and Temperance ticket was beaten, by 150 to 260 majority, by the Fusionists and liquor dealers.

The State Fair in September will come off at Harrisburgh, Pa., the people there having contributed the fifteen hundred dollars required to secure it.

The Scientific American cautions its readers against the use of painted pails, and says the oxide of lead, with which pails are painted, is a dangerous poison, and has been known to be productive of evil in many cases.

Several accounts have recently been published, showing that gold is quite as abundant in the Republic of Honduras as in California—may, even more so.

Late advices from Paris state that Mr. Mason, the American Minister at Paris, had left for Nice, where it was hoped his health would be perfectly restored.

The expense of the excursions of the Massachusetts Legislature, the present session, has been thus far \$1,090,96. Oh, Sam!

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have received the Contract from Government for carrying the river mail between Cairo and New Orleans, at the rate of \$180,000.

The New York Times states that the city has expended \$2,808,20 within the last six months for killing dogs. It closes its paragraph with the earnest inquiry, "What is the price of sausage?"

The U. S. brig of war Dolphin sailed from Norfolk on Wednesday for the coast of Africa.

Frederick Douglass is about to publish a narrative of his life.

A Colored Graduate of Oberlin College, named J. Mercer Langston, has been elected Clerk of the township in which he resides, viz: Brownhelm, Lorain county, Ohio.

The U. S. ship St. Mary arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Mare Island, on the 7th ult. At Valparaiso, she received on board Maj. Gen. Wool with the usual salute.

In Mobile, Ala., a few days ago, a Malay charged another with assault and battery, exhibiting a large club, with which, he alleged, he had been struck on the head. The club was quite good, and the prosecutor declared it was stained with "blood out of my own body." It proved to be, however, a compound of turpentine and red ochre. The magistrate dismissed the case.

A train of cars recently passed through Michigan, containing 954 paying passengers, and 325 babies, all bound to Chicago and the west.

A pair of lovers of the ripe age of 70 and 65, were married a few days ago, at Louisville, Ky.

There are now in the United States thirty two insane hospitals in active operation.

Copper has been discovered upon 100 farms in Franklin county, Va.

Messrs. Stuart & Holeman, of Witheville, Va., had their traveling bags cut from the stage, a few days ago, between Greensborough and Hillsville, N. C., and robbed of nearly two thousand dollars.

A large gold mine is said to have been discovered on the head water of the Arkansas river, about 500 miles west of Warsaw, Missouri.

There are now at Milwaukee, ready for shipment, 70,000 barrels of flour and 650,000 bushels of wheat.

The ship Java arrived at San Francisco, California, on the 7th ult., with 587 Chinese, from Hong Kong.

The remains of Martin Van Buren, Jr., have arrived at Kinderhook from France. He was 42 years old.

Twenty-six hands lately procured from a gold mine in Columbia County, Georgia, in nine working days, \$1650 worth of gold from surface ore, some of which had been thrown aside for fifteen years.

The following involuted advertisement appeared in a recent number of the London Times:—"Wanted, a man and wife to look after a farm, and a dairy with a religious turn of mind without imbecillity."

A Clergyman was hung in effigy at Lagrange, Tenn., for selling a poor man's note at auction.

Arrow Root, equal to the best imported, is said to be raised in Macon county, Florida.

There are nearly five millions of sheep in the State of Ohio.

A Retired Judge has just died at Falaise, aged one hundred years and six months. In 1811 he gave nine hundred francs for an annuity of one hundred francs, and received it forty-three years.

Charles A. Arundel, of Fairfax county, Va., has been arrested for forging pension papers.

A breach of promise case was recently tried at Lyons, Wayne county, New York. The plaintiff was Nancy C. Serros, and the defendant Willis Kelly. A verdict was given by the jury in favor of the lady for \$2,500.

Foreign News by the Atlantic.

NAPOLEON AND THE EMPRESS VISIT TO VICTORIA. Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie arrived at Dover, on Monday, the 16th—thence to Windsor—remained the guests of the British sovereign five days—met with a distinguished reception from the Court, and extraordinary enthusiastic greeting from the crowd—were almost overwhelmed by congratulatory addresses from corporations and institutions—and returned to France amid a tempest of hurrahs!

On Monday morning, says our report, thousands were assembled at Dover "to give the august visitors a hearty English reception." At 9 o'clock the Emperor, Empress and suite embarked at Calais on board the screw-steamer Pelican, and about noon steamed slowly, through a dense fog, and under salute from ships of war and batteries, rendered invisible by the thick weather, into Dover harbor. Prince Albert was on hand to receive his guests and was accompanied by his usual attendants, and by the French Minister, Count Walewski, with Madame le Comtesse.

The Emperor was accompanied by Marshal Vaillant, Minister-of-war, the Duke de Bassano, Count de Montebello, and other gentlemen; the Empress by several ladies of her household.

Napoleon wore the uniform of a General of Division; the Empress—for the benefit of ladies it is related—a straw hat, grey cloak, and plaid dress. Leaving on the arm of Prince Albert, the Empress (the Emperor by her side) walked to the Warden Hotel, where they had lunch, besides an address from the corporation of Dover. Thence they proceeded by special train to the Bricklayer's Arms station, at London, where the Queen's carriages and an escort of troops were in waiting.

Embarking in the royal vehicles the imperial party proceeded at a slow pace through the streets of London, along the Kent and Westminster roads, across Westminster Bridge, through Parliament street, Whitehall, Charing-cross, Pall-mall, St. James', Piccadilly, Hyde Park, and by Victoria gate and Eastbourne terrace the Paddington station, where cars were ready for Windsor.

At every point along this distance of five miles the streets were packed with spectators, and every window was crowded with gazers. At the clubs especially, of which Louis Napoleon was formerly an habitue, the most lively curiosity was manifested by the members to catch a glimpse of the altered fortunes of their former associate.

In passing the house in King street in which he formerly resided, the Emperor was observed to point it out to his wife. Immense cheering marked the whole course of their progress through London. On arrival at Windsor Castle, at 7 o'clock, evening, the visitors were received in the Grand Hall by the Queen and her family, with the usual court officials, and the Lords Palmerston and Clarendon. A "state dinner" followed. Windsor was illuminated in the evening, and Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet to the Prefect of the Seine, at which ceremony were present the consuls general of several European powers, and of Mexico, Chili and Brazil. We believe the United States were not represented on the occasion.

On Thursday the imperial party went to Guildhall. Lords Palmerston, Clarendon, Lansdowne and Pannure, with numerous lesser lights of the administration, were present, as was also the United States Minister. The Emperor wore, as usual, the uniform of a general of division, Eugenie's costume was of white and green brocade silk. When the recorder proceeded to read the address to the Emperor, the Empress arose and stood by the side of her husband. Napoleon's reply to the address was in the following terms:—"My Lord Mayor: After the cordial reception I have experienced from the Queen, nothing could affect me more deeply than the sentiments towards the Empress and myself, to which you, my Lord Mayor, have given expression on the part of the city of London; for London presents the available resources which a world wide commerce affords, both for civilization and for war. Flattering as are your praises, I accept them, because they are addressed much more to France than to myself; they are addressed to a nation whose interests are to day everywhere identical with your own. [Applause.]

"They are addressed to an army and navy united to yours by a heroic companionship in danger and glory. (renewed applause) they are addressed to the policy of the two governments which is based on truth, on moderation and on justice. For myself, I have retained on the throne the same sentiments of sympathy and esteem for the English people which I professed as an exile, (loud and prolonged cheering) while I enjoyed here the hospitality of your nation; and, if I have acted in accordance with my convictions, it is that the interest of the nation which has chosen me, no less than that of universal civilization, has made it a duty.

"Indeed, England and France are mutually united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world. From the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean—from the Baltic to the Black sea—from the desire to abolish slavery to our hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe—I see in the moral as in the political world for our two nations but one course and one end. (Applause.)

"It is, then, only by unworthy considerations and pitiful rivalries that our union could be severed. If we follow the dictates of common sense alone, we shall be sure of the future. [Loud Applause.] You are right in interpreting my presence among you as a fresh and convincing proof of my energetic co-operation in the prosecution of the war, if we fail in obtaining an honorable peace. [Applause.]

"Should we fail, although our difficulties may be great, we may surely count on a successful result, for not only are our soldiers and sailors of tried valor—not only do our two countries possess within themselves unrivaled resources—but above all—and here lies their superiority—it is because they are in the van of all generous and enlightened ideas. The eyes of all who suffer, instinctively turn to the West.

"Thus our two nations are even more powerful from the opinions they represent than by the armies and fleets they have at their command. [Great applause.] I am deeply grateful to you Queen for affording me this solemn opportunity of expressing to you my own sentiments and those of France, of which I am the interpreter. I thank you in my own name and that of the Empress for the frank and hearty cordiality with which you have received us. We shall take back with us to France the lasting impression made on minds thoroughly able to appreciate it, of the imposing

presence in Buffalo.