



Democrat and Sentinel.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1856.

WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.
EDENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Canal Commissioner:

GEORGE SCOTT,
(OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.)

Auditor General:

JACOB FRY, JR.,
(OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.)

Surveyor General:
TIMOTHY IVES,
(OF POTTER COUNTY.)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
Charles R. Buckalew, Wilson McCandless,
District.

1. Geo. W. Nabinger, 12. Abraham Elliger,
2. Pierce Butler, 13. Reuben Wilber,
3. Edward Wartman, 15. Geo. A. Crawford,
4. Win. H. Witte, 16. James Black,
5. John McNair, 17. H. J. Stable,
6. John N. Brinton, 18. John D. Roddy,
7. David Lavy, 19. Jacob Turney,
8. Charles Kessler, 20. J. A. J. Buchanan,
9. James Patterson, 21. Wm. Williams,
10. Isaac Bunker, 22. Jas. G. Campbell,
11. F. W. Hughes, 23. T. Cunningham,
12. Thos. Osterhout, 24. John Kealy,
25. Vincent Phelps.

Republican Convention.

The Black Republican Convention commenced its sessions at Philadelphia on Tuesday the 17th inst., and its labors were terminated by the nomination of the following ticket:

For President,
John C. Fremont, of S. Carolina.
Vice President,
William L. Dayton, of New Jersey.

This result was brought about after much trouble, and throwing overboard all those who have heretofore been considered most prominent in the Republican ranks. The delegates from this State were almost unanimously in favor of Judge McLean of Ohio, but were compelled to withdraw him eventually to satisfy the delegates from the New England, and Western States; but in doing so acknowledged that it would enable Mr. Buchanan to carry Pennsylvania by 50,000 majority.

An effort was made to bring about a fusion with the Know-Nothing Convention at New York, and overtures were accordingly made by a committee from the latter headed by the notorious George Law. These were rejected by the Republicans who had the propositions upon the table by an overwhelming vote, and declared that they cared more for the votes of foreigners than they did for those of Americans.

This result aroused much indignation among the followers of "Sam," who considered themselves very shabbily treated; and this too after having huddled themselves to the Republicans, and begged for the nomination of Vice President. They accordingly returned to New York, where they reported to their disconsolate followers that the Republicans had kicked them out, and nominated a full Republican ticket.

—Poor Sam! To be thus displaced, and repudiated after craving to the abolition agitators of the North, and siding them to build up a Northern geographical party; it was more than his followers could bear. Demoralized loud and long were heard, as all their hopes "to ride America" were seen to vanish into thin air, and poor Sam was thus exposed to the people in all his naked deformity. Alas! how have the mighty fallen!

The nominations made by the Republicans have fallen still-born, and thus far have failed to create any enthusiasm among the people, who are tired of sectional strife, and well aware that the times require men of ability to guide the ship of State. That men as inexperienced in public affairs as Fremont who is only known as a successful explorer, or as inefficient as old Mr. Dayton should have been selected has naturally created much surprise, and a fixed determination is everywhere seen to elect those tried, and able statesmen BUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE to preside for a time over the destinies of the American people.

Fourth of July.

We understand that arrangements are being made by the citizens of Cherry Tree and vicinity to celebrate the fourth of July in a becoming manner.

The ladies of Cherry Tree are preparing a dinner for the benefit of the new Presbyterian church, now being erected in that place. We hope that many will embrace the opportunity of visiting this quiet and pleasant retreat on the approaching anniversary of our country's independence, and testify their appreciation of the patriotism of the ladies by aiding them in their laudable design.

Addresses upon the occasion may be expected.

—DOUGLASS'S SPEECH.—Among the numerous able speeches delivered at the great ratification meeting at Philadelphia, we have selected that of the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS, which will be found upon the first page of this week's paper, and to which we invite the attention of our readers. It is well worthy of personal

Bolter's Convention.

The Anti-Fillmore wing of the Know-Nothing party after being repulsed by the Republicans at Philadelphia re-assembled at New York, where they gave vent to their indignation in no measured terms. John Williamson from Huntingdon and several other delegates pitched into the Republicans in fine style, but after much talk they concluded to withdraw Banks for President, and concur in the nomination of Fremont. They also again urged the nomination of Wm. F. Johnston for Vice-President, and after appointing several committees, then adjourned.

The Ex-Governor it will be seen is still a suppliant at the door of the Republicans, but whether it will be opened to him or not, depends entirely upon the future prospects and the temper of Giddings & Co.

The present position of the "North Americans" as they like to be called is truly humiliating.—Having failed to forestall the Republicans by calling their convention first, or to induce them to nominate even Johnston for Vice President, they have shown their readiness to abandon all principle, and to kiss the rod that smote them. Their readiness to endorse Fremont is proclaimed, whilst they still stand begging for the poor privilege of stowing the Ex-Governor in a corner of the public crib. The signal of distress is hung out, and Pennsylvania is disgraced by supplicating for her as a boon, what her patriotic sons would reject if conferred as a gift. Whether Fremont and Johnston or Fremont and Dayton, shall finally be settled upon as the ticket of the Northern agitators, it will make very little difference to the democracy who will be found all ready at their posts, cheered on by the patriotic and constitution loving whigs, and so effectively extinguishing fanaticism and sectionalism, that they will never be heard of again.

Melancholy Accident.

Another sad accident occurred upon the new Portage Rail Road between the old Planes Nos. 3 and 4 on Saturday last, by which one of our old and respectable citizens lost his life. It appears that Col. John M'Gough who was a foreman upon the road, and one or two other individuals had got upon a hand car for the purpose of returning home. Before getting started, a locomotive which was backing down the road, suddenly and unperceived came upon them, when they endeavored to make their escape by jumping off. In this they just succeeded, except Col. M'Gough whose foot caught in the hand car, when he was thrown upon the broad of his back across the track, and the locomotive immediately passed over him extinguishing life in an instant! He was picked up immediately, but found dead and much lacerated, the right arm being broken, and the body almost divided just above the hips.

No blame is attached to the engineer, or any person upon the engine, which we understand was being backed down the road, for the purpose of being attached to some coal cars. It was moving noiselessly as not to be perceived by the persons upon the hand car until almost upon them, and they were also unperceived by the engineer.

Col. M'Gough was about seventy-five years of age, and one of the oldest citizens of the county. He was formerly Sheriff of the county, and at the time of his death one of the acting Justices of the Peace for Washington township. He leaves a large family to mourn his sudden and untimely end, and the respect and esteem in which he was held was evinced by the large concourse of people from all parts of the county who attended his funeral at Jefferson, where he was buried on the day following the accident.

Fatal Affray.

We regret to learn that an unfortunate occurrence happened at Carrolltown in this county on Monday afternoon last, which resulted in the death of a man named Jeremiah Fenton.

It appears that some difficulty had occurred between Fenton, and Henry J. Campbell about a boy who had run away from the latter. At the time of the affray, Campbell was at work in a shoe-making shop, when Fenton came in, and an immediate altercation ensued. Several persons were present at the time, and heard the loud language used between them. Campbell was standing with a staff in his hand, and warned Fenton off, but which was disregarded by the latter. Upon approaching Campbell he stooped as if reaching for a staff when Campbell struck him a blow across the head with the one he was holding, by which he was completely stunned.—He was then carried to a house close by, where he lingered until about seven o'clock the same night when he expired.

Campbell immediately surrendered himself and is now in jail. A post mortem examination was made in the case by Drs. Lewis and Smith, and an Inquest was held over the body by James Carroll, Esq.

As the whole matter will soon undergo a legal investigation we forbear making any comments at present upon this unfortunate occurrence.

HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.—This gentleman has at length arrived from Europe. He reached New York on Sunday night last, when he was warmly received by his political friends, and a committee from the City Councils. Salutes were fired, and on Tuesday he was escorted to the City Hall by a large military and civic procession where he was received by Mayor Wood, and the Common Council, and conducted to the Governors room. Here he remained for several hours receiving the congratulations of the citizens, and was then conducted to his quarters.

In answer to an enquiry, Mr. Fillmore says that under no circumstances will he decline the nomination for the Presidency which has been tendered to him. The New York Express has the authority of a letter from him in which the following language is used.

"In reference to the efforts which have been used to drive me from my course, they wholly mistake my character. It is true, I did not desire the nomination; but my name has been placed before the public by my friends, and there it will remain, regardless of all consequences, unless they shall desire its withdrawal."

MR. BUCHANAN.—The letter of acceptance of this gentleman will be found in another column, to which we direct the attention of our readers.—It is a very able and statesman-like document, and cannot but receive the approbation of all who value the Union, or appreciate the blessings of Constitutional Government.

"Enterprising Young Man."

The New York Commercial Advertiser one of the most respectable old line Whig papers in the country thus alludes to the nomination of J. C. Fremont by the Republicans at Philadelphia:

"Col. Fremont is, doubtless, what a friend describes him to be—a bright, enterprising young man, and has explored the Rocky Mountains handsomely. But his is positively without antecedents as a statesman. His past career gives no evidence of his opinions on any political question." The idea that the people of the United States will place such a gentleman, "bright, enterprising young man," though he be, in the Executive chair of this great Republic, is simply absurd."

BUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE.—A call has been made for a meeting of the Democracy at the Court House on Saturday evening next, at early candle-lighting, for the purpose of forming a Buchanan and Breckinridge Club. We hope to see a general turn-out.

APPOINTMENT.—Joseph Moyers has been appointed Post Master at St. Augustine in this county, in room of Maj. David Mills resigned.

Wm. A. MURRAY Esq.—This gentleman has become a partner in the practice of law with our fellow townsman Wm. Kittell Esq. As a young practitioner, Mr. M. has few equals at the bar, and from his well known talent and business habits, together with his close application to business, he will in a short time have few superiors among the older and more experienced members. We believe for the new firm a liberal share of professional business.

COTILLON PARTY.—Charley Litzinger gives notice through the columns of our paper, that he will give a Cotillon Party at the Edensburg House on the evening of the 4th. An excellent band has been secured for the occasion, and extensive arrangements are being made to make it a grand affair.

It is needless for us to speak of the supper that will be served up on the occasion, as the reputation of the house speaks for itself. Charley promises to be present, and play his part off in his own inimitable style.

DAVIS ARRESTED.—Jim Davis who lately murdered J. R. Johnston at Hollidaysburg was arrested on Monday last at Salsburg Indiana County, and is now securely lodged in jail at Hollidaysburg to await his trial at the next Court.

We stated in our last issue, that the new school house to be erected in this place, adjoining the residence of Dr. D. W. Lewis, had been allotted to Mr. J. D. Parrish; and we are informed that such was the case, but Mr. P. finding that he took it too low, then threw it up, and the School Directors on Tuesday evening last let it to our neighbor, Mr. James Myers, who is considered, and justly so, one of our most enterprising and thorough going business mechanics. He will push the work to an early completion.

We are requested to inform our readers that the Annual Examination and Exhibition at St. Francis Academy, Lenox, Cambria County, will take place on the 15th and 16th days of July next. An invitation is cordially extended by the Franciscan Brothers to the public.

We had the pleasure of being at the last Examination and Exhibition of the pupils of this Institution, and were edified with the mastery manner each one performed his piece. The original orations, essays, &c., delivered by other scholars, met the hearty approbation of all present.

It will be seen by an advertisement in today's paper, that the good people of the Summit will give a Pic Nic in the woods adjoining their town on the 4th of July. A dinner will be served up under the management of the ladies at the hour of 12 o'clock, A. M. Gen. Joseph M'Donald will deliver the oration.

We had the pleasure of taking by the hand our old friend and type sticer, Hon. John Murray of South Pittsburg. He looks hale and hearty, and judging from his present appearance, the onerous duties of the office of County Auditor has not impaired his health but rather improved it. He intends to remain with us a short time to enjoy our cool mountain breezes, and we promise our Pittsburg friends that he will be well cared for during his sojourn in our beautiful village.

It is said that John Van Buren is about to wed the only daughter of the late Jno. C. Colburn. If this is true it would verify the old adage that "politics sometimes make strange bed fellows," for in truth the free-soiler and the nullifier would lie down in the same bed together.

ANOTHER MURDER IN BLAIR COUNTY.—We learn from the "Huntingdon Globe," that a most foul murder was committed in the quiet and peaceful borough of Williamsburg, on Saturday night last. The Globe says:

The quiet and peaceful town of Williamsburg, in Blair county, was made the scene of a brutal murder on Saturday night last. Two young men, Hawker and Davis, got into a difficulty, which resulted in the former striking the latter through the heart, causing instant death. Hawker is a marble carver, from Philadelphia, and it is said, belonged to the famous "Killers." He made his escape and is still at large.

THE PLATFORM.—The Black Republicans are making a great fuss about the "pro-slavery platform," and its endorsement of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The whole thing is in a nutshell. Here is the resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

This is Democratic doctrine, and always was—simply that the people regulate their own affairs. And the whole complaint in relation to Kansas is, that the actual settlers in Kansas have been violently deprived of this right. Is it not so?—*Belfast (Me.) Republican.*

What his Neighbors say of Him.

It is no matter of trifling consideration and importance that those who know a man best should eulogise him most. More especially is praise to be valued when it is extorted from a political opponent. The Lancaster Pa. Express, a Know Nothing Republican paper, published in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Buchanan's residence, is compelled to bear testimony to his unbending integrity and blameless life. After a few introductory remarks, the editor proceeds to say:

"We knew the man as one of our most respected fellow citizens—a gentleman of unblemished personal integrity and unusually agreeable manners in his social intercourse with all classes. We knew him as a friend of the poor—as a perpetual benefactor of the poor widows of this city, who, when the piercing blasts of each successive winter brought shrieks of cold, and hunger, and want, in the frail tenements of poverty, could apply to the 'Buchanan Relief Donation' for their annual supply of wood, and sitting down with their orphaned children in the cheerful warmth of a blazing fire, fill their hearts in silent gratitude to God, and teach their little ones to bless the name of James Buchanan. As a citizen, a neighbor, a friend—in a word, as simply James Buchanan, we yielded to no man in the measure of our respect and esteem; and were he still before us as simply James Buchanan—as he was a few years, and when he and we occupied the same broad Jeffersonian platform—when at least one of the editors of this paper voted with him year after year, the same Democratic ticket—then ours would be the more pleasing duty of supporting instead of opposing the election of our esteemed fellow citizen and neighbor to the highest office in the gift of the American people, and the highest position of political distinction in the world."

Republican Sayings.

The following expression of Republican sentiment cannot be placed before the people too often:

"The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South."—*New York Tribune.*

"The Constitution is a reproach and a league with Tophet."—*Garrison.*

"Sharp's rifles are better than bills."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

"Let the Union slide."—*N. P. Banks.*

The authors of these sayings are all brilliant stars in the Black Republican firmament, and of course reflect the views of the faction to which they are attached.

LETTER FROM HON. HEN. A. WISE.

—We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following admirable letter from Gov. Wise of Virginia, which by some irregularity of the mails was received too late for an earlier publication. It will be read with profound interest:

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Mr. Buchanan and the Committee of the Democratic National Convention.

LANCASTER, June 13th 1856.

SIR:—The National Convention of the Democratic Party, which met 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 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 Democratic party, have questioned their views in relation to the chief magistracy which engage the public mind; and, while adhering to the truths 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. They cherish a profound conviction that your elevation to the first office in the Republic will give a moral guaranty to the country, that the true principles of the Constitution will be asserted and maintained; that the public tranquility will be established; that the tumults of faction will be still'd; that our domestic industry will flourish; that our foreign affairs will be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interests and honor of our country are wisely but indefeasibly maintained in our intercourse with other nations; and, especially, that your public experience and the confidence of your countrymen, will enable you to give effect to Democratic principles, so as to render indissoluble the strong bonds of mutual interest and national glory which unite our confederacy and secure the prosperity of our people.

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.

Yours, very respectfully,
HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.
WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, }
June 16, 1856. }
GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., 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 me worthy of this—the highest political honor on the earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or by deed. Now that it has been offered by the Democratic party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust that I shall be able to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the Republic.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept it in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles created by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that in this answer, I should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions; and I shall therefore confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before the people.

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 towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or a foreign land, can long continue to 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 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 Congress respecting Domestic Slavery, derived as it has been from the original and pure 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 limits.

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 or any party professing 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 af-

ter 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 and pleasure.

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, whilst it has been the source of great, and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. 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 of honorable peace.

—May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party, 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. Its character is strictly national, and it therefore asserts no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is everywhere the same determined foe of all geographical parties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Father of his Country. From its very nature it must continue to exist so long as there is a 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 opponents, who have differed from us in times gone by upon old and extinct party issues, to come into our ranks 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 a 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 shape of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst. Let the members of the family abstain from intermeddling 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 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. The Federal Government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but this under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will therefore excuse me for not entering into particulars; whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to secure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all and requiring justice from them in return, and from this principle I shall never depart.

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 blessings upon our country, and that he may avert the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful whilst 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, John I. Manning, John Forsyth, W. Preston, J. Randolph Tucker, and Horatio Seymour, Committee, &c.

Sentiments of the Press.

The Boston Herald, a neutral paper, speaks thus of Mr. Buchanan and his nomination:

Standing as Mr. Buchanan does at the head of American statesmen, the friend and contemporary for many years of Jackson, Calhoun, Clay, Webster and Silas Wright, it can no longer be said that none but unknown men have their claims presented before the people as candidates for the Presidency. It can no longer be said, as it has been, without truth, that availability had been the only qualification for office. It can no longer be said that the country has no opportunity for rewarding the services of her best statesmen, because parties interfere and present candidates having inferior claims.

We have not the room, nor the inclination, to publish a biography of Mr. Buchanan. It is not necessary. He is known to all our citizens, as a sound, conservative, practical statesman. From the hour when he shouldered his musket as a volunteer, and marched to the defence of Baltimore, his name has been familiar to the people. His long services in the United States Senate and in responsible positions abroad, have given him an invaluable experience, while his consistent and statesmanlike course upon the great questions which have agitated the country since the time of Jefferson, has secured him the respect, confidence and esteem of the nation.

We look upon his nomination as fortunate for the country. It will stop the mouths of agitators, and silence the voice of sectionalism. It will afford all the friends of the Union, of law, order, and equal rights, an opportunity to unite and secure the continued permanency of the glorious principles of nationality that were handed down by our fathers, and have secured such priceless blessings to us—