Redford, MARCH 13, 1857.

"The Union of lakes-the Union of lands The Union of States none can sever; The Union of hearts, and the Union of hands, And the flag of our Union forever!"

Democratie State Adminations.

GOVERNOR:

Gen. Wm. F. Packer. SUPREME JUDGE: HOW. ELLES LEWIS. CANAL COMMISSIONER: Mon. Nimrod Strickland.

administered in the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath morning. Preparatory services to commence on Friday at half past 10 o'clock and to be continued on Saturday. Rev. Mr. Sample, the Pastor, will be assisted in the so lemn duty by Rev. Mr. Aughinbaugh. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

We would say to those who do not attend the Lectures of Rev. Mr. Sample on Wednesday evenings, that they deny themall church membership should consider Prayer the serious attention of all our readers. meetings as below the standard of their dignity and yet this startling fact forces itself upon all who witness the vacated seats on such occasions. A single store or shop will frequently find as many "professing Christians" on prayer meeting evenings as are to be found in the churches, and this remark applies to all denominations. What a burning shame!

THE NEW CARRIET.

In the Gazette of Feb. 20, we remarked, that Mr. BUCHANAN, himself the ablest Statesman now living, would call to his aid not only the brightest intellects in the land, but men whose moral as well as political reputations the United States, as follows:

Secretary of State, Lewis Cass, of Michigan. sylvania.

Secretary of the Treasury- Howell Cobb of Georgia.

Secretary of the Navy-Isaac Toucey, o. Connecticut.

Secretary of War-J. B. FLOYD, of Virgi-

Secretary of the Interior-Jacob Thomps of Mississippi.

Postmaster General-A. V. Brown, of Ten-

Every name recorded above is as familiar to the great mass of the people of this country as household words. All have distinguished themselves as Statesmen of the highest grade, whilst their moral virtues are above even suspicion .-It seems to be generally conceded that this is the ablest Administration that has ever hall control of the Government, and well may Pennsylvania rejoice in having furnished so great,

so pure, and so good a man, to stand at its head. Among the most gratifying results now presented to our view is the announcement that Jeremiah S. Black, our immediate neighbor, has been selected by Mr. Buchanan to the distinguished post of Attorney General. The President could not have conferred a higher compliment upon his native State. The Pennsylvamian reflects the true sentiments of the freemen of this Commonwealth in his remarks touching this appointment. The editor truly remarks:-Judge BLACK is one of the greatest men in the BLACK in the Cabinet, the Keystone State can proudly point to such representatives at the National Capitol as jewels of whom she is justly proud. Judge Black was born in Somerset

Sorry to lose his society, but we hope to see him friend-hip among the people of the several Stairs, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my elections to the inherent love for the constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American. county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and is now in the vigor of life. In 1842, he was appointed President Judge of the 16th Judicial District; in 1851 he was elected one of the five Judges of the Supreme Bench. He has never held an of- cans. tice of a purely political character, but has always been warmly and sincerely attached to the Democratic party, and has for years past sion, and commands the unbounded respect of its established. members. His literary attainments are of the very highest order. The death of Gen. Jackson the nation with an earnest desire to do justice to his memory, and as the ablest members of the party in all sections of the country were called upon to pronounce culogies upon his life and upon to pro the ranks of our organization. Judge BLACK's Eulogy upon that occasion is universally conceded to have been vastly superior to any of those pronounced. His Eulogy upon Judge Gibson, and his recent address to a Literary Society up-Jackson, and his opinions upon the Bench, models of English composition, which place their author in the very highest rank of writers. In manner, Judge Black is plain, frank, and artless-the very model of a democratic Statesman. The purity of his character, the inbred and incorruptible honesty of his nature, the soundness of his principles, the superior brilli-

ancy and clearness ot his intellect, all stamp

him with the genuine attributes of true great-

that Judge BLACK will win in the National are- INAUGURATIO na, that mastery over the minds and hearts of those with whom he comes in contact, which he possesses over all by whom he is known; and G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor. the responsible duties of Attorney General will be discharged with a fidelity and ability unsurpassed by any of the distinguished men who CHANAN, the most eminent Statesmen of the have heretofore occupied that responsible posi-

Altogether the Cabinet is one of the best that has ever been framed, and will be cordially en- military, numbering about 1000, rank and file, as dorsed by all sections of the country. All its members have been noted for the purity of their lives, the soundness of their principles, the integrity of their characters, and their intrinsic abilities. The anticipations which had been formed from Mr. BUCHANAN'S superior judgment have been fully realized, and the new ad-The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will ministration commences its career under the most auspicious circumstances.

The Inaugural Address of Mr. Beснамам is just such a paper as the Democratic Party expected from him. Meeting all the great issues boldly, he has rendered his policy so plain as to be understood by the most ordinary mind. His views on the all-exciting subject of Slavery are the views of nineteen-twentieths of the Freemen of this Nation, could a fair expresselves a rich repast. Strange that the body of sion he had. We commend the great paper to

> President-a full List of his Cabinet-the Decision of the Supreme Court of the U. States on the Missouri Compromise Question, which has cumference for many years-and the proceedings of the late Democratic State Convention. for a report of which we are indebted to that able democratic paper, the Harrisburg Union.

would command the admiration of the civiliz- souri Compromise," the highest Judicial Tribuworld. To satisfy the public that he has done | nal in the world has decided that we were so, it is only necessary to name his selections; right, and that our opponents were clinging to which have been confirmed by the Senate of a law which never had a legal existence, but was null and void from the date of its passage! Attorney General-J. S. BLACK, of Penn- ty! This high Court has not only thus decided, but triumphantly sustains the decision of Judge BLACK in the Passmore Williamson case! Black Republicans, you now stand rebuked in a quarter which will be acquisced in round the portico. by every man whose mind is not warped by senseless prejudice.

> charged by the Democracy of York with havcame to his defence! THOS. C. McDOW-ELL, of Blair, and A. McKINNEY, of Greens- rear were the President and Co. in the defeat of the democratic nominee for Se-Democratic State Convention against the expressed voice of the outraged Democracy of the gallant county of York. They stood solitary and alone, however, the contempt of the Convention. This, we hope, will open the eyes of honest democrats who have heretofore sided with the bolters! Schnable gave the Tom-tits dorsed him.

F Hon. John G. Hartley has moved back invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and from public lands. country. With Buchanan as President, and to his beautiful Farm near Bedford. We are such a manner as to restore harmony and ancient in the

The Pennsylvania Law Journal for 1845 gives people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support the oldest Mortgage on Record in Pennsylvania—da-ted the 10th day of the 10th month, 1685—and what think you is the property mortgaged, and by whom think you is the property mortgaged, and by whom is the mortgage given? A NEGRO MAN named I shall have no motive to influence my conduct the Supreme Court of the State, and, under the system of allotment prescribed by the act of assembly, he drew the short term, and was made Chief Justice. In 1854 he was re-elected to the Supreme Reach. He has never held an of-

Ilon. J. Glancy Jones, who has been ill for The voice of the majority, speaking in the mar some time past, had so far recovered as to be able to leave Washington on 10th inst. for his residence at line voice of the majority, speaking in the standard majority majority. been one of its brightest ornaments. As a Law- Reading, Pa., where he will remain, ere returning ver he stands in the front rank of his profes- to that point, until his health may be semewhat re-

The New York Mirror says :- The Abolition- tion of domestic slavery in the Territories! ists ought to be satisfied with Mr. Buchanan's ad- gress is neither "to legislate slavery into any The in 1845, inspired the whole democratic party of ministration, since he has placed a BLACK man and a lory or State nor to exclude it therefrom; but

character, no event ever elicited more folly and their predecessors, and an introduction to, most of completely a display of the talent and genius in the various employees who are to be under their di-

Amother Judge to Elect. The vacancy occasioned on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, by the appointment of Jesemian S. BLACK to the Attorney Generalship, will require the re-assembling of the State Convention to nomion religious freedom, are, like his eulogy of nate another candidate for this post, so that we will have two Supreme Judges to elect at the next election, which will add greatly to the importance of the under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropri campaign. As Hon. War. Strong, of old Berks, riod will be when the number of actual residen glorious old Berks, was the next prominent man be-fore the Convention on the 2d inst., it is presumed that he will now be nominated almost by general tive and indispensable daty of the government ness. The nation could not have marshalled into her service a nobler spirit, and we predict has made in his present position.

OF HON. JAS. BUCHANAN

DF A bright day dawned upon this great N CHANAN, the most emment Statesman of the was manufacted States, sun rose clear, and an unclouded sky witnessed glorious event. The spectators present on the sion is said to have excelled in numbers any destration ever witnessed in Washington City.

THE SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER The most interesting scene, though on a scale, was that in the Senate Chamber. Owin nall size of the apartment only a limited persons could be admitted; but these co sed all the chief dignitaries of the governm n early hour, and members of the 34th and ongress were admitted to the Eastern lobby. upied a space set apart for them, on the left of

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. On the anno ect, all rose to their feet. The President am

will to the best of my ability preserve, protected the Constitution of the United States." Those in the Senate chamber then formed a bi

The Marshal of the District of Columbia. The Supreme Court of the United State The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The Committee of Arrangements, he President of the U. S. and the President The Vice President and Secretary of the Sens The Members of the Sunate.

Heads of Departments, Governors of State-erritories, the Mayor of Washington and Ge

THE SCENE IN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL. There was probably never assembled in Wasl n so vast a multitude as that assembled in the eastern portice of the Capitot. The process that escorted the President and President elect

There was a good deal of confusion and scuffl

Judges of the Supreme Court, the Vice Preside the members of the Senate. Then came the

Inaugural Address

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES March 4, 1857.

ow-Cirizans: I appear before you this de to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and fend the constitution of the United States."

deep and vital importance; but when the claimed their will, the tempest at once subsided,

alone have exhibited so grand and striking a specle of the capacity of man for self-governmen

What a happy conception, then, was it for gress to apply this simple rule—that the will o majority shall govern—to the settlement of the by to the Union, with or without slavery, as their of stitution may prescribe at the time of their ada

A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the point of time when the people of a Territory sail decide this question for themselves.

This is, happily, a matter of but little probablimportance. Besides, it is a judicial question of his importance. Besides, it is a indicar quasi-legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of nited States, before whom it is now pending will, it is understood, be speedily and finally

be diverted

such an event would inflict on other States and seed thous. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty one thin, all such calculations are at large take advantage by the fortune of war against fault. The bare reference to single consideration will be conclusive on this point. We at present ended to the treaty of years, for a sum which was considered to the treaty of years, for a sum which was considered to the treaty of years, for a sum which was considered to the treaty of years, for a sum which was considered to the treaty of years, for a sum which was considered to the treaty of years, for a sum which was considered to the treaty of years and in the future forms that are stall in the future forms to the sum arms of the sea—which is in a factor of your part to the sum of the sea—which is in a factor of your part to you have a right to interfere or to compain it into proceedings. Acting on this principle, in mation will proceed to the companion of the sea which this trade, arrest its factor of the proceeding the geographical lines of realous and now the proceeding the geographical lines of proceeding the proceeding the protection of the Arcelean Flag lave.

federacy—to the North not more than to to the start not more than to the West. shall not aftempt to partiay a because I see and ble confidence that the kind Providence which i red our fathers wither vision to frame the most

for the state of the wisdom to trane the cost-fect form of government and Union ever devised man will not suffer it to perish until it shall he been pescefully instrumental, by its example, in, extension of civil and religious liberty through the world.

Next in apportance to the maintenance of the

con, of corruption. Public virtue is the vital so of repullies; and history proves that when this decayed, and the love of money has a suped is place although the forms of free government may remarker a season, the substance has departed forever. decayed, and the over of money has surped its place.

The everyons being concluded, the President receipts the forms of free government may remain for a scales, the substitute has departed forever.

Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarca separtom too large a surplus in his treasury.—

This similary and a great portion of the civil properties and because the first surplus in the result of expenditure, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose integraptions too latin public money. This public surplus is exerted in contriving and promoting expendicits to obtain public money. This public surplus surpled and the character of the Government of Wyoning Valley had seen the unaffine along with him to the Executive Mahsion.

The natural mode of relief from this empaires, ment is to appropriate the amplicable that has been also been expendituded by a warmed to be found in the Constitution. Among these familiars in the contribution of the proble debt, as well as to the defence of our extended searcest.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no ance revenue angelit to the collected from the people. The people is to the underested from the people of the properties to the underested on the people. The people was the action of an was tonnessed and the contribution of the people was the character of the Government of the public debt, as well as to the defence of our extended searcest.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no any character of the people is the collected from the people. The people is the character of the Government of the people was the character of the Government of the people was the character of the Government of the problem of the people of Knew Scales and the people of Knew Scales and the people of Knew Scales and the properties and the sales and the section of the people of Knew Scales and the control of the people of Knew Scales and the people of Knew Scales and the people of Knew Scales and the people of

than the amount sece-sary to defray the expenses, a wise, economical, and efficient administration the government. To reach this point it was nece as, I trust, been accomplished in such a manner as o do as little injury as may have been practicable pufactures, especially those ne- being formed. mination against a particular branch, of benefitting favored corporations, individuals, interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fair ness and equality which ought to govern in the ad-

that the improvement of the remainder, yet was been cardinal policy and command the respect and scarlet lever and measels. It accomplished the respect and scarlet lever and measels. It accomplished the respect and scarlet lever and measels. It accomplished the respect and scarlet lever and measels. to reserve these lands, as much as ma settlers, and this at moderate prices. not only best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories by furnishing them a hardy and sodependant ruce of honest and industrious citi-

the construed, has, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state, at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction have convinced me that a strict construction.—

The meeting adjourned in fine on MONDAY evening, March and MONDAY evening, March Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, these have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences.— Many such instances might be adduced, if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitu-tion; because all the great and useful powers re-quired for a successful administration of the govnment, both in peace and in war, have been grant-l, either in express terms or by the plainest impli-

whilst deeply convinced of these truths, lyet consider it clear that, under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a multary road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory o will, it is understood, be speedily and finally at 13. The Union against foreign invasion. Under the Con-To their decision, in common with all good ritisms, stitution Congress has power "to declare war," "to I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be a raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain though it has ever been my individual opinion range a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel inva-under the Nebraska-Kansas act, the appropriate resistons." Thus endowed, in an ample manner, with rind will be when the number of strength and the call forth the militia to "repel invathe war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that "The United States shall protect each of the of the States] against invasion." Now, how is he hails, with her four and five thousand democratic majority, calls for a hearty response to her wishes from all parts of the State. No other man than Judge Lewis could have succeeded over Strong—and his only advantage was the high character he has made in his present position. the rown destiny for themselves, subject only to the coast, because such a power would instantly close vear of her age. The decased was an estimable constitution of the United States.

The whole actritorial question being thus settled is impassible to conceive that, whilst the Constitution of the United States. upon the principle of popular sovereighty -- a plinci- tion has expressly required Congress to defend all course of citizens.

et deny to them, by any fair possible means by which one defended. Besides, the gaves origin, has been in the consistency military reads. It stant partice of densifiering military reads. It might also be a set to consider whether the love for the Union which hew animates on fellow-citizens on the Pacific cost may not be inspaired by our negligible of the particle of the particle cost may not be inspaired by our negligible of the particle of the product of the particle of the only means by which the pawer of the Thirty, on this side of the Rocky monitarity, car reach then in sufficient time to epolocify them "symmetimely in forber for the present from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the government can lead its and its accomplishing this given and necessary work. I believe that many difficulties in the way, which now appear formulable, will, in a great degree, banish as soon as the peacest and best route shall have been satisfacturity ascertained.

the people shell have been satisfactorily ascertained. I has even of the U-may be proper that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks in regard to our rights and used. Underseas a member of the great family of nations—more politically and the property of the which we should never depart. We ought to celling the agriculture of the control of the control

the outper and domestic security around the soil alter. Let every Union-laying man, there preserved its best indicence to suppersents of the soil and the lays of Washington, and in the awishout any legitimate object.

It is a weshout any legitimate object.

It is a weshout any legitimate object.

It is a weshout any legitimate object.

It is one still be any and require justice from them in return.

It is one still to different States and seed to the case of Texas, by the wester, we have never acquired any territory except by fair parchase, on the such an event would inflict on other States and seed to the case of Texas, by the wolsmany determination of a wrave, kindred and following the ment of the such an event would inflict on other States and seed their destroys with one over the such an event would inflict on other States and seed their destroys with one over the case of the such as a suc

confederacy. Amenitate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical fines of jeatous and hoss progress by the geographical fines of jeatous and hoss progress by the geographical fines of jeatous and hoss projection of the American Flag hove the projection of the American Flag hove twing march of the whole and every part, and involve it by decivit and religious liberty, as well as equal to the projection of the street of of the street

The reading of the Inaugural Address having been couldnot, the oath was administered to Mr. Inchair Ins-President Pierce then advanced and adjected time renewed their cheering, and the guns en Capital first bellowed out the news that a new their their entered upon his term of olice. The e consisted of thirty-one guns—one for each of the Union.

Hartley, and John H. Rush were appointed a heard. Hartley, and John H. Rush were appointed a committee to report to the next meeting of the Club p runnent officers for the ensuing year. The Constitution and by-laws of the late efficient Bucharan Club were their manifestations. cient Buchanan Club were then unanimously adopted for the government of the Club now

Upon a call of the meeting, it was addressed Upon a call of the meeting, it was addressed use of mustard as a domestic remedy, I suggest, for the Bowman, Hon. John Cessno, and G. the advantage of your extensive circulation, a few 11. Spang, Esq. amidst great enthusiasm.

Oh motion, the following resolutions were u-

hail the inauguration of stomach. Resolved, that we han the manufulation of the squandering of the public money sinks in JAMES BUCHANAN to the Presidency with the system by virtue of the andereloped essential oil, the peculiar pleasure. His visits to Bedford, almost annually, for the last thirty years, have given with cold water and obtained by distallation, furnished. clanges.

again in the tide of time has ever been blessth so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy
the so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy
mocracy of Bedford county. That his adminismocracy of Bedford county. s tration will prove a lasting benefit to our com- - and is a powerful aid in developing the eruption

admiration of the world, admits of no doubt.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are beteby tendered to Mr. Buchanan for the honor conferred in selecting Judge BLACK as the representative of Pennsylvania in the Native principle, properly modified, having all the advantages of an old fushioned blister, without the loss of time or the sequel of a fifthy and ill-conditioned sequel of a fifthy and ill-conditioned blister. tion Cabinet, satisfied that he will reflect honor sore. upon the Administration and the State which

country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming edizens they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on a perfect equality with native-born citizens; and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

The federal constitution is a grant from the States

The enthusiasm manifested at this meeting was exceedingly gratifying, evidencing that the old fires were burning, and that the demonstration would fire were burning, and that the demonstration old fires were burning, and that the democratic Coughs and Lung diseases that

is expected that all will be present, as it is desirable to have our entire force recorded. JOB MANN, President.

John P. Reed, Secretary.

The Flour market is firm, with sales of Howard street at S6 and City Mills at S6,122 per bb!.

Wheat is firm; white at 150a160c, red 143a144c. White corn, 57a60c.; yellow 57a61c.



On the 26th ult., at the residence of her husband tva power much stronger than our own, we should in Cumberland Valley. MRS. BARBARA McFER- three no other available access to the Pacific RAN, consort of Mr. Wm. McFerran, in the 80th remains were followed to the grave by a large conUNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE MIS

SOURI COMPROMISE. Decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1857. The nutration of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott class, which delivered to day by Chief Justice Funcy. It was adult and etachorate statement of the views of the Court. They have decided the following all important points;

First—First trades, whether slaves or free, that

whether slaves or free, that

Constitution. Procedule I be regar condition of a slave in the State of Messouri is not effected by the remporable solvent af such slaveer any other State, but, on his return, his cond kan still depends on the laws of Missouri. As the plaintil was not a citizen of Missouri.

sund Bagey. Their finite with the rest of the world has rapoily increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful profiles.

I shall now proceed to take the oath proceeding by the continuous shared to take the oath proceed to take the oath proceeding by the continuous of the Courts of the C TREST OF THE MEDDERER MEIM.

We are gratified to ancounce that WKim, the uniderer of Norcross, has been taken, after having einded justice 10 a mouth. It appears that three citizens of fazzerine einity, who were fully possessed of the facts of the inneter and a description of M kins person, got wind or his being in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre, concealed among the garges of the surrounding mountains. They knew the despendent engageter of the man, and that he was armed to be rectal. They armed themselves with rifes and star-

From the Baltimore Sun.

The attention of the public having recently been drawn by a writer in the Boston Medical News to the practical views founded upon experience.

The seed taken whole, in doses of a teaspoonful mixed with molasses, morning, noon, and night, at

gave him birth. This act of our beloved President, we will cherish through life.

Resolved, That we cordially approve and en-JUST THE SEASON !-- If health follows the adminof Congress of certain specific powers; and theorems. pledge Bedford county for a handsomely inion whether this grant should be liberally or strictor construed, has, more or less, divided political puror construed, has, more or less, divided political puror construed, has, more or less, divided political puror construed. The authorized position of last fall.

stands without a rival. Coborts are alive to their duty.

The morting adjourned in fine spirits to meet on MONDAY evening, March 46, for the purpose of nominating a full borough Ticket, when it is expected that all will be present, as it is

To be had at the Spre of Mr. Samuel Brown in Bedford-and at Mr. Colvin's Store in Schellsburg.

cause, have a confailing remove in Clickner. The mos The most obstifoulness of the st for thus armed they tile to fear from its attacks. March 6, 1857-2w.

MARRIED, On the 28th of December, 1856, at Pleasantville, by Rev. A. H. Long, Mr. JEREMIAH CLARE to Miss SARAH LING, all of Bedford Co. Pa.
On the 24th of February, 1857, at Woodberry, by
Rev. A. H. Long, Mr. William S. Elder, to Miss ANN KEAOV, all of Bedford Co. Pa.