

AN UNFORTUNATE ALLUSION.

In the quiet of Westland, rests like a sage, The ablest patriot of Webster and Clay, As justice to them, darkens history's page, Be true to the great who are living to-day.

We copy the above from a Buchanan song, now going the rounds of the Locomotive Press. A more unfortunate allusion than that made to the injustice done to Mr. Clay could not well be conceived.

Who was it that was guilty of the "injustice" which darkens history's page, but James Buchanan? He it was that led Gen. Jackson into a personal endorsement of the "enigma," an act which the latter undoubtedly regretted to his dying day.

What really are the opinions of James Buchanan on the Slavery question? Has he any opinions that may be considered "settled," or not? Yesterday, he held one set of opinions—to-day, another set—tomorrow, something else.

The Cincinnati platform, upon which he stands, at any rate exhibits him in a far different light, in this respect, than that in which his own words presented him to the public, in former times.

For example: LOOK ON THIS PICTURE. Buchanan in 1819.

On the 23d day of November, 1819, James Buchanan, in Lancaster county Convention, presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this district be, and they are hereby most earnestly requested, to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the National Legislature, to prevent the EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY IN ANY OF THE TERRITORIES OR STATES WHICH MAY BE CREATED BY CONGRESS.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the member of Congress who, at the last session, sustained the cause of justice, humanity and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery into the State then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

Here then, is a man who resolves, one day, to "prevent the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or States"—and, on another occasion, adopting the principles of the Douglas Nebraska Bill—the intended effect of which was, and is likely to be, the establishment of the peculiar institution there.

In 1819, "the cause of justice, humanity, and patriotism," was "opposition to slavery." In 1856, it looks very much as if "Pennsylvania's favorite son" thought the same cause, was but secured in "opposition to freedom."

The leading circumstances (for which we are indebted to a friend in that place) as far as elicited are these:—About 12 o'clock a quarrel occurred between Frank Davis, a blacksmith, and Fredrick Lauer, a German silversmith. It appears from the evidence before the jury, that a third person by the name of M. C. Hoeker, a marble cutter urged the German to quarrel with Davis.

In the melee the German was being worsted when Hoeker attempted to take Davis away—upon which Davis turned on Hoeker who, aware he would cut him if he did not desist, and immediately made a pass at him with a knife.

The blade entered his shoulder in front, making an external incision of about an inch in length, passing below the clavicle (collar bone) and pointing in the direction of the chest to the third rib, and to the depth of about six inches, producing entire separation of the axillary artery and partial separation of the axillar vein. The internal part of the wound was quite large, and was not closed by the knife. The knife did not enter the cavity of the chest. The wounded man turned and ran about 25 yards, then returned to the corner of the street where he had been fighting, and where two men yet remained. He told them to take something from his pocket, and added, "This is the last of me." He then turned and started as fast as possible for home, but did not get 100 yards until he fell on the pavement and expired. The wound was not of itself sufficient to cause immediate death, but the separation of the important blood vessel produced death in a very few minutes. A feud had existed between Hoeker and Davis for some months, and circumstantial evidence proves pretty conclusively, that the attack on Davis was premeditated.

The two men Hoeker and the German have escaped—but are pursued to-day by a number of our citizens who are on their track.—Holidaysburg Standard.

CHURCH BUILDING. A correspondent of the New York Observer gives inquiries in relation to this subject. "Whence the funds?" Place the eternal salvation of a community in the hands of a Priesthood, let them believe that their priests can save or damn them at pleasure, and any funds may be raised without the power of the community. Poverty; and

beggary are, from necessity, and prodigal here. This may be witnessed in our principal cities, flooded with a foreign population. Drafts are made repeatedly and continually to rear durable and expensive structures. Every one must pay. But with us, another class contribute largely to this object, they who would secure the custom, influence or vote of Roman Catholics contribute largely to this object. They so arrange it as to receive direct pay for their custom, their favor or their votes.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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impossibility of enlisting Americans to serve under British officers; those men, if enlisted, will do so under a state of excitement and love of change; hence, their immediate shipment will be necessary.

Our treaty obligations with Russia can be handsomely evaded.

Your Excellency's opinion on the above by return of mail, if possible, will oblige, &c.

E. V. RUTHVEN, Major General, Tennessee Militia.

MURDER OF MR. KING.

The murder of Mr. King, the editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, was a very serious affair and may lead to a serious result. A brief account of the affair appeared in our paper heretofore of the shooting of Mr. King and the subsequent summary execution of Casey, by the Vigilance Committee, which moved in the matter with fearful deliberation and power, completely overruling and ignoring the regular legal authorities.

Casey, it appears, was a gambler, and had been an inmate of the Sing Sing prison; and the mention of this latter fact in the columns of the Bulletin was the provocation that led to the murder. That city is infested with such characters, and public opinion or rather indignation runs high against them. There seems to be a determination to drive them out; but it is a deplorable state of things that requires a resort to such measures as have there been enacted. This Vigilance Committee is not a mob in the common acceptance of the term, but a regular organization, with \$75,000 in their treasury and an organized armed force—an *Impetrus in Imperio*, and at present actively supreme in power. The like has existed before in San Francisco, and yet anarchly did not result from it; and again we hope the reign of regular law will follow this outbreak of illegal violence.

James J. Strang, the leader of a Mormon settlement on Beaver Island, Michigan, has been shot by two of his followers whom he had flogged for some offence against his supremacy. It is hoped his death will break up the settlement, as it was a disgrace to the country.

The Chicago Press has received from a gentleman who spent the winter on Beaver Island, an account of the Mormon settlement at that place. He describes the people as miserably degraded. Their leader has six wives, and he had taken upon himself the title of King. Most of the inhabitants lived by plundering the Gentiles, as they termed those who did not belong to their Church. There were on the island, nineteen span of horses, eighteen of which were stolen. Most of the oxen were also stolen. Truly a shocking condition of affairs. It remains to be seen what effect the death of Strang will have upon the settlement.

WORDS OF WISDOM.—In the last speech ever made by HENRY CLAY in the U. S. Senate, he said, "I repeat that I never can and never will vote, and no earthly power can ever make me vote, to spread slavery over Territory where it does not exist."

Similar views have been held by all the best men of the country. But James Buchanan accepts the Cincinnati platform and pledges himself to the widest extension of slavery. Let no man who professes to be opposed to the extension of slavery support Buchanan without being willing to admit that he is false to his principles and a hypocrite in action.

A DEMOCRATIC BOLLER.—In the Senate on Thursday last week, Mr. HAMLIN, a leading democratic member of that body from Maine, resigned his situation as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, a position which he has filled with signal ability. He says in a speech to his fellow-members, that he loves his country more than his party, and he can no longer submit to the tests which are applied by the democracy to its adherents—that he can support no man for President who avows and recognizes the doctrines enunciated in the Cincinnati platform; and that whatever power his creator has endowed him with shall be employed manfully, firmly, and consistently in opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN'S election.

THE VOTE OF LANCASTER COUNTY.—The friends of Mr. Buchanan have sent abroad the boast that he will have 6,000 majority in this county. And some of them have their bump so marvelously developed as to credit such presumption here. Instead of 6,000 majority for Mr. Buchanan we will have three thousand against him in this county. Mark this prediction. No one acquainted with public opinion in the county will put it less; and the probability is that it will be much more.—Lancaster Whig.

STRAWS. It may be mentioned as a sign of the times, that the German press almost everywhere bolts the nomination of BUCHANAN. At Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other places in the west, the German newspapers heretofore in the interest of the Democratic party, refuse to support the nominees of the Convention. Lieutenant Governor Koerner, the Illinois Democratic bolter, arrived at Chicago last week, and was honored by the Germans and others with a torch light procession and serenade, in which the German signing clubs participated.

TO THE FARMERS.

THE undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining Counties that he has the satisfaction to state that the Cotton Gin, which he has just received, is the best of the kind, and is now on hand, and is ready to be put to work.

It is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a general public.

Bedford, June 6, 1856.

NOTICE.

Letters of administration of the estate of Peter Icker, late of Union Township, Bedford Co., used having been granted to the undersigned residing in Union Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment in full, or to show cause why the claims are not to be paid, by presenting them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH MILLER, Adm'r.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscriber and the late firm of WISEL & Co., in the carriage making and Blacksmithing business, was dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm will be attended to by MICHAEL and JOHN G. WEISEL who will collect the outstanding notes and accounts and pay the debts.

WM. WEISEL, MICHAEL WEISEL, JOHN G. WEISEL.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of new goods, consisting of a great variety of Ladies' and Gents' Goods—consisting in part of Black and Blue Silks, Linens, Alpaca, Madras Cloth, &c. &c. and a great variety of Black and Blue Fancy Casimeres, Linens and Cottons for Gentlemen and Boys' wear.

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CLOTHING STORE.

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