

Bedford Inquirer and Chronicle.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c.—Terms: Two Dollars per annum.

BY DAVID OVER.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 1856.

VOL. 29, NO. 38.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph. Buchanan and the Presidency.

The friends of James Buchanan have adopted the only plan that can afford them the best prospect of success—that is, if possible, to induce the voters to take their candidate at his nominal instead of his real value. Every effort is being made to raise a dust, and blind the eyes of the people! Great is James Buchanan, the Statesman—Pennsylvania's favorite son! They have so bespattered their candidate with fulsome praise, that even he scarcely recognizes himself, and fancies that he is no longer James Buchanan, but a platform of progressive Democratic principles! The successor of Franklin Pierce, and a partner in the firm of Douglas, Stringfellow & Co.

Do those men really believe that James Buchanan is the favorite son of Pennsylvania? Do they presume that the advocate of low wages can possibly receive a majority of the votes of her hard-fisted young men? Will the laborers of Pennsylvania bestow their suffrages on the man who would reduce their wages to a level with those of the subjects and slaves of European despots? Vain illusion! Let the ballot boxes speak!

But James Buchanan, the great Pennsylvania statesman! What is the real value of his statesmanship? Will the friends of the candidate of the Cincinnati convention be kind enough to point to a single opinion of his, (and real statesmen have opinions) on the various political topics of the day, that is not neutralized by his other opinions on the same subject? Why the most cherished article in the political creed of James Buchanan would be repudiated by him tomorrow, should it come in contact with his personal interest! A cunning lawyer like Mr. Buchanan does not deal in opinions without realizing his foe.

That James Buchanan is a favorite, is certain—not with a majority of Pennsylvanians, but of a certain class of Southern politicians. Even they do not admire the man, but admire the alacrity with which he mounted the Platform. He who was so ready to charge the immortal Clay with bargain, has, no doubt, given sufficient assurances to his southern supporters—that, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be to him, the said James Buchanan, in hand paid, he, the said James, will, if elected, as President, to the best of his ability, render and perform, for the term of four years, from and after the fourth day of March next, all and singular the services required of him by the Cincinnati Platform. And, should it be deemed expedient, for the interest of Southern democracy, to alter or amend the said platform, then and in that case, he, the said James, will adopt, for his government, such altered or amended Platform. And it is hereby agreed upon, that if the said James Buchanan proves faithful to the peculiar institutions of the South, for and during said term of four years, then they, the said Southern politicians, will aid in the election of the said James to the said office, for a second and like term.

Al! But by electing James Buchanan the Union will be saved! Save the Union again! Why, the Union was saved four years ago, by the adoption of the final resolution of the Baltimore Platform, and subsequent election of Franklin Pierce. It is to be hoped that the Constitution of the Union has not been so much impaired by the treatment of its democratic physicians, as to be again in danger of dissolution. Perhaps it has too much Democratic blood in its system, and the services of the said James are required to let it out. Perhaps it is the union between James Buchanan and Uncle Sam's money chest that is in danger of being severed? That would, to him, be indeed a calamity! Well, but James Buchanan is not a sectional candidate. He was nominated by a convention of the universal Democracy, and—South Carolina!

body they have disgraced, and from which they were virtually expelled, will be a vote for the anti-sectional James Buchanan. Why all this sectional sympathy, if the candidate is not, for their purposes, reliable? These men want, for President, one who will take particular care of their peculiar institutions. The charge of sectionalism comes with a bad grace from such a quarter.

The stale cry of 'save the Union,' is, in its present application, supremely ridiculous. It is uttered only by demagogues. It is an implied slander on the republic, propagated for pay. The North contends only for the principles upon which the government was founded. The South may contend against those principles, but her threats of dissolution are mere bluster. If ever the Union be dissolved, its dissolution will be caused by the mad freaks of progressive democracy, under the influence of the slave power.

When a man boasts of his superior honesty, we set him down as a sly rogue. So when we hear the advocates and apologists of slavery claim for themselves an exclusive love for free institutions, we have just cause to doubt their fidelity to them.

Let us then inquire: is James Buchanan just such a firm, consistent and independent man as is required for the chief magistracy of this great Republic? If he is not, and is nothing more than a cunning mousetrap politician, ready to embrace any political creed—ready to cater to any cause, that 'thrift may follow fawning,' reject him—the praises of his parasites to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE BARGAIN, INTRIGUE AND CORRUPTION CANDIDATE.

Statement of Mr. Clay, as written out by himself, and furnished to Mr. Colton, his biographer.

"Sometime in January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, and not long before the election of President of the United States by the House of Representatives, the Hon. James Buchanan, then a member of the House, and afterwards many years a Senator of the United States, from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of General Jackson, in the preceding canvass, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was, at the time, in the room of his only messmate in the House, his intimate and confidential friend, the Hon. R. P. Letcher, since Governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the House. Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room, he introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, adding that he would form the most splendid Cabinet that the country had ever had. Mr. Letcher asked, how he could have one more distinguished than that of Jefferson, in which were both Madison and Gallatin? Where would he be able to find equally eminent men? Mr. Buchanan replied, he would not go out of this room for a Secretary of State, looking at Mr. Clay. This gentleman (Mr. Clay) playfully remarked that he thought there was no timber there fit for a Cabinet officer, unless it were Mr. Buchanan himself.

Mr. Clay, while he was so hotly assailed with the charge of bargain, intrigue and corruption, during the administration of Mr. Adams, notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the above occurrence, but by the earnest entreaties of that gentleman, he was induced to forbear doing so."

Statement of Gen. Jackson.
HERMITAGE, Feb. 28, 1845.
"Your observations with regard to Mr. Buchanan are correct. He showed a want of moral courage in the affair of the intrigue of Adams and Clay—did not do me justice in the expose he then made, and I am sure about that time did believe there was a perfect understanding between Adams and Clay about the Presidency and the Secretary of State. This I am sure of. But whether he viewed that there was any corruption in the case or not, I know not, but one thing I do know, that he wished me to combat them with their own weapons—that was to let my friends say if I was elected, I would make Mr. Clay Secretary of State. This to me appeared gross corruption, and I repelled it with that honest indignation as (which) I thought it deserved."

"ANDREW JACKSON."

Mr. Buchanan's confession, in his letter to Mr. Letcher, dated Lancaster, June 27, 1844.
"I have not, myself, any very distinct recollection of what transpired in your room nearly twenty years ago, but doubtless you expressed a strong wish to himself,

as I had done a hundred times to others that he might vote for Gen. Jackson, and if he desired it become his Secretary of State. Had he voted for the General, in case of his election, I should most certainly have exercised any influence I might have possessed, to accomplish this result; and this I should have done from the most disinterested, friendly, and patriotic motives."

"JAMES BUCHANAN."

Mr. Buchanan's Political Record.

THE OSTEND CIRCULAR
AIX LA CHAPELLE, Oct. 18th, 1854.
Sir:—The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in the several confidential despatches you have addressed to us, respectively, to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend, in Belgium, on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, and then at Aix la Chapelle, in Prussia, on the days next following, up to the date hereof.

There has been a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between us, which, we are most happy to inform you, has resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion on the grave and important subjects submitted to our consideration.

We have arrived at the conclusion, and are thoroughly convinced, that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of \$

[The price here left in blank, as appears from the argument which follows, was \$120,000,000. The Circular then goes into an argument to show that Spain would be benefited by the purchase at that price, and then concludes as follows:]

But if Spain, dead to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise, what ought to be the course of the American Government under such circumstances.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, with States as well as with individuals. All nations have, at different periods, acted upon this maxim. Although it has been used as the pretext for committing flagrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland, and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognized.

The United States have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desired to blend their destinies with our own.

Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to this rule, because, although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest in a just war, yet we purchased them for what was then considered by both parties a full and ample equivalent.

Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect.

Whilst pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the censure of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed.

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question. Does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain if we possess the power, and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home.

Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question, whether the present condition of the island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our own neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union.

[The rest of the circular is devoted to denouncing Spanish "outrages" &c.

From the N. York Herald. President Pierce refuses to hear the Free State Men of Kansas.

The Free State men of Kansas despatched Mr. Army as a special messenger to Washington, to call upon the President for protection from the Buford men, as the Southerners are called out there. We learn that the President was too much occupied to see the Free State agent when he called at the White House on the subject; and he was turned over to Mr. Sydney Webster, the private secretary of the President, who informed him that it was his opinion that the Free State men would have to take care of themselves—that the President was just now so much engaged that he could not attend to the matter. With this consultation, Mr. Army left his papers in the hands of the private secretary, and took his departure from the White House.

The documents embrace a letter to the President, and a semi-official account of the attack on Franklin. Here they are:

MR. ARMY TO THE PRESIDENT.
To his Excellency Franklin Pierce, President of the United States.

Sir—A few days ago I had the honor to address you as secretary of a mass convention held in McLean county, Illinois, and to transmit to you certain certificates and affidavits, in relation to outrages perpetrated by citizens of Missouri upon peaceable emigrants from our State and county, while on the Missouri river and other public highways of that State en route to Kansas.

Since then the "National Kansas Committee," located at Chicago, Illinois, have received from the "Central Kansas Committee," at Lawrence, Kansas, official information in regard to the preparation of citizens of Missouri, and other States, to drive out of the Territory of Kansas, or murder "all the Free State settlers." The facts will be found testified to in the affidavit of Robert Morrow, Esq., herewith enclosed.

The committees are fully satisfied, unless the general government immediately interpose to prevent the incursions and outrages contemplated by armed bands of men from Missouri and other States, who are prepared to overrun the territory, a civil war will be the result, which will involve the northwest against the South.

It will be apparent to your Excellency that any military demonstration, such as is contemplated by citizens of Missouri and other States of the South, against Free State citizens of the Northwest, who have left former homes to settle peaceably in Kansas, will justify those persons, and also the States from whence they came, to resort to similar means in self-defence; and especially so if the Executive of the United States, or of the State of Missouri, should fail to adopt measures to prevent these unlawful acts.

As the Free State citizens of Kansas deprecate this civil war, and have evinced their desire for peace by their submission to robberies and other outrages; they appeal to you to protect them; and in behalf of their Committee, whose credentials I bear, as also in behalf of the National Kansas Committee, of which I have the honor to be a member, I solicit your immediate consideration of this important subject, and the interposition of your power and authority to prevent the impending civil war, and its attendant horrors. With all respect, yours,
W. F. M. ARMY.

Washington City, August 21, 1856.

Rufus Choate.

The Louisville Journal alludes to Mr. Choate in this wise: Mr. Choate, it will be remembered, longed ardently for the seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States which President Fillmore finally gave to Mr. Curtis, not only in the matured conviction that he would be the better appointment but upon the reluctant yet positive advice of Mr. Choate's own most loved and trusted friends. How far considerations arising from this bitter disappointment may have driven Mr. Choate into the Democratic ranks, those familiar with his impetuous and high-wrought temperament and with his quick and burning and inextinguishable resentments, can determine for themselves. It is, however, a matter of no practical moment. Mr. Choate is a brilliant rhetorician, and upon the wrong side of a case, even a masterly advocate, but as a statesman, or even as a politician, he is an acknowledged failure. His pretensions in this respect exploded disastrously in or fifteen years ago. His public influence is absolutely nothing. He might, to-morrow, without producing any more sensible void in the political world than the falling of a meteor produces in the physical world. He is a gorgeous humbug.

The above reference to Mr. Choate's unsuccessful application for a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, reminds us that Senator Pearce, of Maryland, was also an unsuccessful applicant for a similar position during the Administration of Mr. Fillmore, and that his application was rejected for his deficiency in legal learning and experience. If this fact be questioned, we refer to the endorsement on his application in the files of the State Department.

We are further informed that Mr. Pearce was also an applicant for the place of United States District Judge of Maryland, and that this application was rejected because he would not pledge himself to reside in Baltimore or its vicinity, instead of Chestertown, which is situated on the Eastern shore of Maryland, and separated from the Western shore, where the United States Courts are held, by the Chesapeake bay—Mr. Pearce is the owner of a farm near Chestertown, on which he resided, and which he represented to be essential to his support.

We make this statement for the purpose of elucidating the probable cause of Mr. Pearce's opposition to Mr. Fillmore. Mr. Choate and himself appear to be in the same boat.—Washington Organ.

CONFESSIONS OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

We have charged that James Buchanan is an old blue light Federalist—one of the men who opposed the war of 1812, which James Madison, a Democratic President, with the assistance of the Democratic party was fighting with the British army in defence of our honor, and our rights and our flag.

We dare any man to deny it. We can prove it—Here is the evidence. Let every candid Democrat read the confession of James Buchanan, and then if he can vote for a man who helped to hang blue-lights along our Atlantic coast for the benefit of the British red-coats, he can do a meaner work than we thought a man could do.

Let James Buchanan speak for himself as follows:
"Copy of the Circular issued by the Federalists of Lancaster in the Election Campaign of 1823, between Shultz and Gregg for Governor.

"WE AS FEDERALISTS take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the approaching election for Governor. We wish to communicate our sentiments to you in confidence, and we are anxious that you should call on any of us when you visit Lancaster and give us your opinion. We wish to be united—we desire both to give and take counsel.

The candidates have been brought into your notice; they are competitors for the highest State office in the gift of the people.
Mr. Gregg has been long in public life, and has filled every station conferred upon him by the people, with integrity and ability. He has acted a leading part in the administration of Gov. Heister, and deserves much of the credit to which he is entitled.

We are assured that he resisted with all his energy the adoption of the measure which justly gave so much offence to the Federalists of Lancaster county.

Without enlarging on the subject, we are decidedly of the opinion that whether we consider the public good or the interest of our party, there is but one course left for us to pursue, and that is to support Mr. Gregg. Should you be of the same opinion we calculate much on your exertions.

JAMES BUCHANAN
Robert Coleman, Adam Reigert,
Wm. Montgomery, James Carpenter,
George Ross, George Graeffler,
Edward Coleman, Wm. Norris,
Joseph Slaymaker, J. R. M'gomery,
N. Lightner, James Evans,
Emanuel Reigert.

LOFY TUMBLING.

Now if Buchanan is an old bachelor, he proves by his political somersaults that he is as young and supple as any of his rivals in the political gymnasium. In the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and in the sixty-sixth year of said James' age, he makes one grand tumble from the position he so long held and defended on the Missouri Compromise.—He changes his position as easy as the "little joker" under the thimble, and we warn the friends of Freedom in Pennsylvania not to trust the safety of their cause in the hands of so wily and unreliable a politician. Below we give a few points in his history:

"Reduce our nominal to the standard of prices throughout the world, and you cover the country with benefits and blessings." James Buchanan's speech in the U. S. Senate, January, 1840.

"Harrison for President!—a petticoat hero—a feeble old granny!"—Buchanan in 1836.

"Having urged the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, the inference is irresistible that Congress has the power to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories. I cling to the Missouri Compromise with greater tenacity than ever."—Buchanan's letter to T. Sanford, Aug. 21, 1848.

"The recent legislation of congress (repeal of Missouri compromise) 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."—Buchanan's letter accepting nomination.

"I am no longer simply James Buchanan, but the Platform of the party whose nominee I am."—Buchanan's Speech to the Keystone Club.

Terrible Disaster.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MOUNT VERNON HOTEL.
Cape Island, Sept. 6.

The mammoth Mount Vernon Hotel, at this place, took fire last night at a quarter to eleven o'clock, and was totally consumed. The other hotels escaped unharmed.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Cain, the lessee of the house, was residing in the building, and had retired previous to the alarm of fire. His son, Philip Cain, Jr. escaped from the building by leaping from the second story window, but was badly burned.

With the exception of the son, the whole of Mr. Cain's family perished in the flames. The following is a list of those lost: Philip Cain, Sr., the lessee.
Andrew Cain,
Martha Cain,
Sarah Cain, and
Mrs. Albertson.

The charred remains of Mr. Cain were found this morning.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.
Mr. Philip Cain, Sr., with Col. Frank Foster, were the proprietors of the ill-fated hotel. Mr. Cain resided at Vincentown, N. J., and went to Cape Island the present season, for the purpose of opening the hotel. He was sixty-five years of age.

Andrew Cain, his son, was about twenty years of age. Martha was in her seventeenth year, and Sarah was but thirteen.

Mrs. Albertson was thirty-five years of age. She was a widow. She had gone to the Island to act as housekeeper at the hotel.

The elder Mr. Cain leaves a wife and several children at Vincentown. Mr. Albertson also resided there. Young Philip Cain is about eighteen years of age.

The Mount Vernon Hotel was built by a company of gentlemen at a cost of \$125,000.

The Mount Vernon stood at a considerable distance from other houses on the Island, or the destruction of property would have been still greater.

The furniture of the hotel belonged to Messrs. Cain & Foster. It was valued at \$24,000, upon which there was no insurance. The total pecuniary loss by the conflagration will not fall short of \$150,000.

An Irish woman, whose husband had been in the employ of Mr. Cain, and to whom a hundred dollars was due for services, has been arrested on the charge of setting fire to the hotel, and committed to await a hearing. It is said that she had the day before, and up to late the evening previous, been heard to utter the most serious threats against Mr. Cain. The building was fired in three places, one of which was directly under the chamber where several of the inmates were sleeping. The report of the entire furniture of the hotel having been burnt is said to be incorrect.—Most of it had been removed previous to the fire. It is also reported that nine persons were burned to death.

FILLMORE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Although the State has gone Democratic, yet we believe that Fillmore will gain enough to carry the State by the 4th of November, and our reason for thinking so is this. In 1852 Reid beat Kerr 5401 votes, and in three months thereafter, Gen. Pierce only carried the State by some 600 votes. Now if Gen. Scott could gain near 5,000 votes in three months, we think it very certain that Fillmore, who is at least three times stronger in our State than Gen. Scott ever was, can gain enough to overcome Gov. Bragg's majority, for many Democrats that voted for Bragg will vote for Fillmore, when they come to see that the contest is between Fillmore and Fremont.—Savannah.

HOW THEY DECEIVE THEMSELVES.

Our opponents madly imagine that because the Fillmore men throughout the country are not bellowing like wild bulls of Bashan he has no strength. In this they will find themselves entirely mistaken. The Fillmore vote of the country is composed, in a great measure, of conservative business people, who never join in noisy demonstrations, but will be on hand whenever there is voting to do. It is true that Sam's Sons—God bless them!—make themselves felt as well as seen and heard occasionally, and will do so, more effectually, when the day of battle comes; but the steady, middle aged working men of our party have no taste for such demonstrations. They prefer to take care of their families, and when the day's work is over, to be at home with their wives and children. You will not find them about groggeries and lager beer dens boasting themselves with drink, so as to be unfit for the next day's duties. But when the trial comes, then you may look out for these hardy sons of toil, with their brawny arms and manly forms, in all the pride of American freedom. Then the spawn of European jails and almshouses must stand aside and make way for the sons of the American soil, who will certainly make themselves heard and felt if necessary.

DESPERATION OF THE BUCHANANERS.

The following article from the Lebanon Courier, is very applicable to this latitude:—"The negro Democracy, feeling the desperate state of their cause, are moving Heaven and Earth to stay the tide that is rolling on to overwhelm them. They are spending the money of government like water, and every man in government employ is compelled to give a portion of his salary for the use of the party. Even on the hands employed about the Philadelphia Navy yard at wages of a dollar or a dollar and a half, they are compelled to supply the party with funds. No means that money will command will be left unused to carry their object. The country is flooded with their lying documents everywhere. In this country loads are sent on with Bigler's frank, ready to be addressed free through the mails to any one the committee here may see proper to send them to. We noticed, the other day, a prominent Buchanan going from the post-office with a whole load of this kind of stuff, which he knows to contain myriads of falsehoods, yet which he is willing to aid in circulating to deceive the people. Let our friends be active to counteract these things. It is true we have not appropriation of millions by Congress to fall back upon, but we have the unbought sympathy of the masses of the people, who love Liberty and Justice. We have a great battle to fight against the minions of office who last after further spoils and power, and to defeat them we must be vigilant and active. Let us do our duty to our country and principles.

A Buchanan paper, speaking of the German vote, says:
We wish the Dutch were in Holland, and Holland in hell.

This editor perfectly agrees with his party as to where the Dutch should go—the only difference is that, unlike his party, he wishes the Dutch to take Holland along with them instead of America.—Louisville Journal.

Harra for Mr. Fillmore is the whole cry of the people, throughout the country, by the Locofocos, since they have dropped Mr. Buchanan, and the Cincinnati Platform.

Two of the Democratic Electors in Mississippi have refused to serve. One of them says it is his intention to support Mr. Fillmore.

Two new Fillmore papers have just been started in Iowa. One is called the "Burlington American," the other "The Davenport Union."

The Boston Ledger has recently hoisted the Fillmore and Donelson flag.

Hon. James Cooper of Pennsylvania has been nominated for the Legislature by the Americans of Philadelphia. He has taken the stamp for Fillmore.

Two hundred and fifty Democrats of Lewis county, N. Y. have gone over to Fremont in a body.

Probably an equal number of Democrats in the same county will now go over to Fillmore, Poor Buchanan thus being deserted on all sides.

The Americans, only claim 60 of a majority, in the borough.