



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 13, 1860.

FEARLESS AND FREE.

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860, HON. SIMON CAMERON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

DISORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.—In the House on the 11th inst., Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, a violent Locofoco, said, "that if the House were not organized, the government itself would be overthrown. He did not think the disorganization chargeable to the Republicans as they had not a majority."

"He thought the Democrats, anti-Locofocites, and South Americans should unite, as without such a coalition the organization never could be effected."

"By this it will be seen that even the Locofocites themselves admit that the Republicans are not responsible for the disorganization existing in the House of Representatives. It is true, the Republicans and People's Party, are the strongest party in the House, yet the Locofocites, South Americans and anti-Locofoco men united have a majority over all to elect a speaker. The Republicans, then, being the strongest party in the House are entitled to the Speaker, and the Locofocites refusing to pass the plurality rule, are responsible before the country for the disorganization. The people of the country will hold them to a fearful responsibility."

PETERSON'S DETECTOR. Peterson's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List for January has been received by us, and is corrected by Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers, and is the best and most reliable Detector of Counterfeit and Altered Notes published in this country. The present number fully describes one hundred and sixteen new counterfeits, and contains full descriptions of all bank notes that are being issued by the various banks in this country, and which are being put into extensive circulation. Terms \$1.

ANOTHER FIRE.—On Tuesday morning last, the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Weaverling, on the Turnpike, a couple miles below Bloody Run, caught fire and burned to the ground. The furniture was nearly all saved. Loss probably about \$700.00. No insurance.

The length of the Governor's Message excludes many articles intended for to-day's paper. The Message is favorably spoken of by the press.

Hon. Wm. P. Schell, of the State Senate, and G. W. Williams, Esq., of the House, have our thanks for favors.

Hons. Ed. McPherson and John Covode, have our thanks for recent favors.

GROW AND BRANCH. During a discussion last week, Mr. Branch of North Carolina impugned the motives of Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania for resisting an amendment to the post office appropriation bill increasing the rates of letter and newspaper postage, which Mr. Grow stigmatized as unparliamentary and ungentlemanly, as it certainly was. On this the fire-eater demanded an explanation, and Mr. Grow having treated this demand with the contempt it deserved, Branch challenged him. To this further demand of this would-be-murderer Mr. Grow made the following reply—a reply which will do him more honor with all christian and well meaning men than fighting fifty duels with braggadoos:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 30, 1859. 7 o'clock; P. M.

Sir:—Your note of the 29th inst., was placed in my hands, by your friend Governor Winslow, at 12 o'clock to-day. I know of nothing that makes it necessary for me to name a time and place outside the District of Columbia to receive from you a communication in writing. Your note was, doubtless, as nothing else has occurred between us, based upon remarks made by me in debate in the House of Representatives, in reply to your speech impugning my motives and the integrity of my acts as a legislator. On that occasion I used no language in violation of Parliamentary law, and none not warranted by your remarks thus impugning my conduct. If your note is to be considered of a hostile character, then I have this to reply. Regarding duelling as at variance with the precepts of the Christian religion and the sentiments of a Christian people, and it being prohibited and declared a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we are members, I cannot recognize it as a justifiable mode of settling difficulties among men, even in cases of unwarranted provocation. But my personal rights and the freedom of debate guaranteed by the Constitution I shall defend whenever they are assailed.

Respectfully Yours, GALUSHA A. GROW.

To Hon. L. O'B. BRANCH.

There will be a special election held in Dauphin county, on Saturday, the 21st inst., to elect a Representative to fill the place of Marks D. Whitman, dec'd.

GENERAL BOWMAN'S ASPIRATIONS FOR THE SENATE PRINTING.—The following is the letter of Mr. Wendell, which damaged Gen. Bowman's chances for the printership in the Senatorial caucus: "WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8, 1859. Dear Sir: In answer to yours of the 6th inst., I would say that the following are the facts in relation to my transfer of the Union newspaper to George W. Bowman, presuming that he was at the time superintendent of the public printing, and that the following extract from the United States statutes at large, Thirty second Congress, first session, chapter 91, section 6, page 82, has an immediate bearing on the case: "Sec. 6. That the superintendent of the public printing shall not be directly or indirectly interested in the public printing, &c., and for any violation &c., shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia for any term not less than one year nor more than five years, and in addition thereto may be fined in any sum from one thousand to ten thousand dollars."

"On the 26th of March, 1859, I stipulated to transfer the Union to Gen. G. W. Bowman, under certain conditions, and to pay him also the sum of \$20,000 per annum out of the profits of the public printing. In pursuance thereof, on the 11th of April following, I paid him, as per subjoined receipt, \$3,000.00."

"Received, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1859, of C. Wendell, three thousand dollars, the same being on account of twenty thousand dollars per annum, stipulated to be paid by said Wendell, as provided in our letter of March 26, 1859."

Geo. W. BOWMAN.

"This shows that Bowman was interested in the public printing as early as March 26, and that he received three thousand dollars cash on the 11th of April. He floated as Superintendent of Public Printing, and drew his salary therefor up to the 12th of May, as per receipt on file in the Treasury Department; and reference being had thereto, it will more fully appear that, six weeks after, he became interested in the public printing. These are the simple facts in the case."

The statements of Wendell clearly indicate that our gallant Pennsylvania Brigadier has rendered himself liable to indictment.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The Pennsylvania Legislature commenced its session on Tuesday of last week. The Senate met at 9 o'clock, and organized by electing Wm. M. Francis, of Venango, Speaker. Russell Errett, of Pittsburgh, was elected Clerk. The House of Representatives met at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Messrs. W. C. A. Lawrence, of Dauphin, and Henry Dunlap, of Philadelphia, were placed in nomination and a ballot being had, resulted as follows:—Lawrence, (Opp.) 65; Dunlap, (Dem.) 33.—E. H. Rauch, Opp. was chosen as Clerk.

On Wednesday the Senate proceeded to the election of the remaining officers of the body, when the following gentlemen, being the nominees of the Opposition caucus, were elected by a party vote:—Assistant Clerk—C. P. Ramsdell; Transcribing Clerk—E. Cowen; J. C. Lewis, G. W. Patton; Sergeant-at-Arms—G. M. Hill; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Daniel W. H. Brady; Door-keeper—Peter S. Works; Assistant Door-keepers—J. B. Himes, J. Riblet; Messenger—T. Walker.

Mr. Rauch appointed the following officers for the House: Assistant Clerk—John Hall; Transcribing Clerk—J. S. Pickling; L. Rogers, S. C. Snyman, M. Wynn. The House then elected J. R. Matthews, opp. Sergeant-at-Arms; C. J. Morgan, Door-keeper; A. D. Smith, Messenger; and Israel Gontier, Postmaster. The officers elected were all the nominees of the Opposition caucus.

Twelve families Expelled from Kentucky for entertaining Free State Sentiments—Thirty-six Exiles in Cincinnati. The despotism of Slavery has again discredited the soil of Kentucky. December 30th, 1859, a company of thirty-six persons arrived in Cincinnati from Kentucky, industrious, sober, peaceful citizens of that State, but driven from it for the crime of believing Slavery to be a sin! They resided at Berea, Madison county, and were neighbors, friends, and co-workers of the Rev. John G. Fee, a well-known anti-slavery man of Kentucky. "Among the exiles," the Commercial says, "are Rev. J. B. Rogers, principal of a flourishing school at Berea, and his family, J. D. Reed and family; John S. Hanson and family. Mr. Hanson is a native of Kentucky, and a hard working, thrifty man. He had recently erected a steam saw-mill, and owns five hundred acres of land in Madison Co., Ky. The Rev. J. F. Doughton; E. T. Hayes and S. Life, carpenters, A. G. W. Parker, a native of South Carolina, W. F. Toney, a native of Tennessee, John Smith, a native of Ohio, a farmer who has lived in Kentucky some years. Mr. Smith is described by Mr. Fee as a grey-haired father, a man of prayer, indeed of eminent piety and usefulness. More than half of the exiles are native Kentuckians. The only offence charged against any of them is that of entertaining Abolition sentiments."

THE LAST BALLOT FOR SPEAKER. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—On the twenty-eighth ballot for Speaker, taken in the House to-day, all the Democratic members voted for Hon. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, with the exception of Messrs. Adrain, of New Jersey, and Horace F. Clark, of New York.

The following is the result of the ballot: Whole number of votes, 211. Necessary to a choice, 106. Mr. Sherman, 103. Mr. Hamilton, 89. Mr. Gilmer, 14. Scattering, 5.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says a conference was held yesterday of the delegates of the South American anti-Locofocites and Democrats, at which it was agreed to vote down Hickman's plurality proposition, on the belief that this would exclude Sherman. No agreement was reached on the Speaker or other affairs.

DEATH OF DOW, JR.—Eldridge F. Paige, well known as "Dow, Jr.," was the author of the famous "Patent Sermons," was found dead in a house of prostitution in San Francisco, on the 4th inst. He was a native of Litchfield, Ct. Ten years ago he was the editor and proprietor of the New York Mercury, but meeting with reverses, he went to California, where he became addicted to liquor, and died in the most utter degradation and misery.

nd to properly direct, this fountain head of social influence, it seems to me, the great duty of the law maker, in his highest and most responsible capacity, as the framer of the future State.

The attention of the General Assembly was called, somewhat at length, to the existing condition and further requirements of our school system, in the annual message of last year.—It is not, therefore, necessary to repeat the suggestions and conclusions then presented. They are again, however, commended to your favorable consideration; the events and experience of the intervening period, having increased the conviction of their propriety. This is especially the case in regard to the plan devised by the act of 20th of May, 1857, for the due training of teachers for the common schools of the State. A full supply of competent teachers, is admitted by all, to be the great need of the system, and the first want to be provided for. Unerring indications, in every quarter, not only establish this fact, but point to the general adoption of the proposed means, at no distant day. The efforts of the teachers, themselves, for professional improvement, encouraged and sustained by all who duly estimate the value and influence of the teacher's office, not only foretell this, but the strong public sentiment in favor of institutions for the purpose in question, confirms the probability of this result. In every quarter, indications of this kind are perceived—more or less strong in proportion to the force of local circumstances. In the Second Normal district, composed of the counties of Lancaster, York and Lebanon, an institution, up to the full requirements of the law of 1857, has been established and officially recognized, and is now in successful operation, as a State Normal School. For its details the Legislature is respectfully referred to the annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, but I should do injustice to the intelligent enterprise which moulded, and the enlarged philanthropy which produced, this noble institution, as well as to my own feelings, were I to forbear congratulating you upon the result. It is the first fruit of a law which seems to be as much in accordance with the cautious, yet generous character of our people, as it is admirably adapted to effect the great end in view.

All second-class laws, to give full effect and general success to the plan, is, at this juncture, to guard it from mutilation, or radical change. If the intelligent and liberal minds that are now weighing the project, and contemplating its extension to other parts of the State, be assured that this is the method, their efforts will be concentrated, their activity increased, and final success hastened. Whereas, radical or important changes will destroy this growing confidence, crush the hopeful efforts now being made, and postpone for years, if not totally destroy, all hope of success in the essential department of public instruction. The true course will be to cherish the law, and bring it into general operation, by holding out the certainty of State aid to each institution established under it, as soon as a certain number, to be fixed by law, shall have been legally recognized, and are in full operation. 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