

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Feb. 10, 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.)

PEOPLE'S MEETING.

A meeting of the People's Party of Bedford County, will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on the evening of Tuesday, the 14th of February, next, being the Tuesday evening of Court week, for the purpose of selecting conferees to meet the conferees from Adams, Franklin, Fulton and Juniata Counties, to appoint two delegates to represent the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, in the National Convention which is to meet at Chicago, to nominate candidates for President and vice President. Other matters of importance will be brought before the meeting.

Several addresses may be expected, and it is hoped that there will be a good attendance of the members of the Party.

By order of the County Committee.

MONEY! MONEY!!

The approaching Court will afford many of our friends an opportunity of settling their accounts with us. We have recently sent out a number of bills, and we hope all these persons will make it convenient to bring the amounts or send them to us. To those to whom we have failed to enclose their accounts, we hope they also may come forward and settle. The sums generally owed us are small, from \$1 to \$20, and nearly every one can make it convenient to pay. We have recently purchased a property to which we expect to remove in the spring, and we have a payment of nearly \$1,000 to make. Our friends will thus see that we are in earnest and actually need our money.

We do not wish to bring suit against any one, yet we are afraid if this request is not complied with we will have to do so. Please call and see us at any rate.

OUR NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

A few days since we visited the new School House, recently erected by the school directors of this borough, for the accommodation of the common schools of our town. It is a fine building, both in appearance and finish, and in a most beautiful lot of about two acres, in the southern border of the town. For many years past the children of our goodly borough have been stored away in damp basements of churches, and rickety excuses for school houses, and the schools themselves were conducted upon such an old fogy and ineffectual plan, or rather want of plan, that the whole common school system was beginning to be considered by many of our citizens, as a nuisance. All saw that something must be done; but there was much difference of opinion as to what it should be. All agreed that better accommodations in the way of new school houses, must be provided, but great diversity of views existed as to the proper plans. Some were in favor of erecting several new small houses in different parts of the town, whilst others advocated one large new building to accommodate all the children of the town, and permit of convenient grading and classification of all the scholars. After much agitation, and several public meetings and discussions on the subject, the latter plan was adopted, by a pretty decided majority of the voters, and Directors elected on two different occasions, with direct reference to carrying out these views. Our new house is now completed, and whatever difference of opinion there may have been, or may yet be, about the propriety of the plan, we think there is little, if any, room for exception to the manner in which the directors have carried it into execution. The contracts were let to the lowest bidders, and the work allotted to our own mechanics. Messrs. Lessig and Lynch found the materials for and put up the brick and stone work, and Mr. John R. Jordan had the contract for all the remaining parts of the building. The plan is very neat, and the building substantial, and by odds the best-looking building in town. We understand that the building alone cost about eight thousand dollars, the lot five hundred, and that the furniture, grading and paving will cost not less than another thousand. This is a large sum of money for so small a town as ours, and some three thousand dollars had to be borrowed; but we understand that the directors expect to be entirely clear of debt in three years. Some of our citizens think our directors might have prepared the necessary accommodations at less cost, and perhaps they might; and yet we are not sure that they have not acted wisely, and for the best interests of our children and the cause of education. We have now a building eighty feet front, (including two wings for entrance of ten feet each,) fifty-four feet deep, and two stories high, each story fourteen feet high. There are four rooms on the lower floor, each twenty-five by thirty feet, and on the second story there are two rooms of the same size, and one large elegant room, twenty-five by sixty feet. These rooms are all fitted up with large and first class blackboards, and means of ventilation, and the furniture is being placed in them. The school opened on last Monday, under the superintendency of

Mr. J. W. Dickerson, a graduate of the Lancaster County Normal School, assisted by Misses Ford, Montgomery and Bollinger, of our place. The attendance on the first day was two hundred and eleven, which will probably be increased to two hundred and fifty.—The building is not only large enough to accommodate all the scholars, but by judicious arrangements, will afford sufficient room for at least half as many more, and enough for our borough for many years to come. Whatever diversity of opinion may have heretofore existed, we hope all will now unite in sustaining the school, and thereby make it what it was designed to be, a blessing to our children, not only for the present, but for generations yet to come. As a citizen of Bedford, we feel proud of our new School House, and doubt whether there is another town in the State anything near our size, which can show as fine school accommodations. The Superintendent comes highly recommended, and we hope he and his associates may be able to demonstrate the superiority of the associated and graded schools, on the new plan, and fondly trust that the expectations of the most sanguine friends of this liberal and patriotic undertaking may be fully realized, and that the resulting blessings of a liberal education may be enjoyed and experienced by our children now, and for generations yet to come.

The last Gazette has an article in which it places black lines around the names of four Pennsylvania members of the People's party in the House of Representatives at Washington, who had voted for Smith, and changed their votes to others. The whole Locooco party in the House did the same thing. They voted for Millson and other Locoocos for Speaker, and changed to Smith! If one party had a right to do so, so had the other. Mr. Smith failed to answer these questions: "In the event of the election of a Republican, this year, would you consider it a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union?" "Do you believe in the Southern democratic interpretation of the opinion expressed by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case?" "Are you in favor of re-opening the African Slave Trade?" Mr. Smith would not answer these questions, and Morris, Junkin, Wood, and Seranton, did right in deserting the Locooco party's, and the Gazette's Southern Old Line Whig Know Nothing candidate! But we have no doubt they would feel awful bad, if they would see our briefless friend's paper of last week, and especially since they have elected such a good Tariff People's party man, as ex-Gov. Pennington, as Speaker.

The Tariff Resolutions.

We stated last week that the Tariff Resolutions which we published, passed the Legislature, and that Mr. Schell voted against them. This is an error. We were led into this mistake, by seeing it stated in a number of papers that they had so passed, and that all the Locoocos voted against them. The facts are these: The Resolutions have passed the House, and every American and Republican, in that body voted for them, and every Locooco voted against them! They have not yet been voted upon in the Senate. But we doubt not Mr. Schell and all his Locooco colleagues will vote against them, as did the Locoocos in the House, unless our article shall have the desired effect upon Mr. Schell, and cause him to vote for them. Locoocoism in Pennsylvania always professes to be in favor of a Tariff, yet when the opportunity occurs, they vote against it.—It was a Pennsylvanian, Geo. M. Dallas, who by his casting vote struck down the Tariff of 1842, and adopted the British Free Trade act of 1846, from which has sprung the present hard times.

"Just as we were going to press, we received the news that Mr. Pennington, Old Line Whig, of New Jersey, was elected Speaker. This is a killing blow to Black Republicanism."—Gazette.

Mr. Pennington voted for Sherman, all the time he was a candidate. Pennington was one of the faithful, who could not be swayed to the right or to the left. Certainly, this is a "killing blow" to the niggerite disunion Locoocos.

A GOOD THING.—The "Song" in the last Gazette. Broadtop is coming out! Would like to see the "suppressed parts," though!

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1860. THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER. The long agony is over. When the House met, it was evident the disposition of the Democratic side was filibuster, notwithstanding the agreement yesterday that a vote should be had without unnecessary delay. Mr. Burnett, who had made the proposition, interposed, and temporarily arrested this spirit, and a ballot proceeded. Various members explained their votes, and others changed for the purpose of speaking. Mr. Barksdale made a desperate effort to rally a union on Mr. McClelland, but Messrs. Mollory and Gilmer demonstrated that a combined Democratic and American vote could not elect. After tedious and dilatory progress, the roll was finished, and Mr. Briggs, who had voted for Mr. McClelland, changed election. Mr. Riggs, who promised to change, did not. When the result was announced, the galleries rang with cheers, but no demonstration was made on the Republican side of the floor. They bore the triumph becomingly. At this moment, Mr. Hindman of Arkansas rose to speak, and was restrained with much difficulty, to allow the Speaker to be sworn in. Even after their defeat, the Democracy were unwilling to submit, and confusion prevailed in the hall for several minutes, until Messrs. Bo-

cock and Sherman escorted Mr. Pennington to the chair.

The Speaker said: Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.—I return to you my grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished honor you have been pleased to confer upon me in electing me Speaker of this House. Coming here for the first time at the present session to be associated with you as a member, no event could have been more unlooked for than that I should be called upon to preside over your deliberations. And my friends will do me the justice to say that I have not sought the position, as I certainly never desired it. I am nevertheless conscious of the dignity and importance of this high office as any gentleman can be; but should have been better pleased had its duties been entrusted to other and more experienced hands.

After witnessing the utmost insurmountable obstacles in the way of the organization of this House, I came to the conclusion that any gentleman of any party who could command a majority of votes for Speaker were bound, in deference to the public exigencies, to accept the responsibility as an act of patriotic duty, whether agreeable to his present feelings or not. As that choice has unexpectedly fallen upon me, I have not hesitated to accept it. In the execution of this high trust my object will be to do my duty with impartiality and justice to all. I shall have great necessity, gentlemen, for your indulgence in the new position in which I am placed, and I feel entire confidence I shall receive it at your hands.

A representative from the State of New Jersey, on whose soil so many brilliant achievements were accomplished in the revolutionary war, and whose people have ever been distinguished for their devotion to the constitution and the Union, I pray the Great Arbitrer of our destinies that I may do no act to impair the integrity of either, but that by a wise and prudent counsel peace and order may yet reign in our midst, and our free institutions be perpetuated to our descendants. I feel I have a national heart, embracing all parts of our blessed Union.

Again thanking you for your kindness, I now enter upon the discharge of the arduous and complicated duties of my station. [Applause.] The House then adjourned till Friday.

ELECTION OF CLERK AND SERGEANT AT-ARMS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1860. Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the election of a Clerk, previous to which there was a call of the House. Mr. Schwartz (A. L., Pa.) nominated Mr. Forney. Mr. Smith (Dem. Va.) nominated J. C. Allen the late Clerk. Mr. Nelson (S. A. Tenn.) nominated Sam'l Taylor of Tennessee. Mr. Cobb (Dem. Ala.) nominated David E. L. Dawson of Alabama. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Elliot, Whiteley, Smith of Va., and Maynard tellers. The ballot resulted:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Whole number 221, Necessary to a choice 111, Forney 112, Allen 77, Taylor 23, Dawson 8, McKnew 1.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the House decided to proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Boeock (Dem. Va.) nominated the present incumbent, Mr. Giossbrenner, saying he was one of the best officers who had ever filled that place, and against whom not a word of complaint had been made in any quarter.

Mr. Harris (S. A., Md.) nominated H. A. Hoffman of Maryland.

Mr. Garnett (Dem. Va.) nominated Jas. C. Allen, who, he said, had been a steady and consistent Democrat, and had never voted for the exclusion of naturalized foreigners from the privileges to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws. He believed Mr. Hoffman was elected to a former Congress by Know Nothings, and supported all the proscription principles and policy of the Know Nothing party. [Cries of "Order" from the Republican side.] He commended to the admiration of the country the fact that the party whose chief desire for organization was as their Mr. Sherman had asserted that they might expose the corruptions of the Administration, had inaugurated their proceedings by electing as Clerk a man whom a Committee of this House has found guilty of malfeasance. [Cries from the Republican side, "Order."] Mr. Hoffman inquired whether Mr. Hoffman was not nominated or recommended, as rumor said, by the Black Republican caucus yesterday?

Mr. Garnett thanked God that he was not a member of that caucus, but he understood the fact to be as Mr. Houston had stated. He withdrew the nomination of Mr. Allen.

Messrs. Boeock, Harris (Md.) Colfax, and Garnett, were appointed Tellers. Before the vote was announced, Mr. Forney was sworn in as Clerk.

Mr. Hoffman was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. He received 114 votes. Mr. Giossbrenner, 92. Mr. Underwood, 7. The Speaker declared Mr. Hoffman elected.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. Struggle for the Speakership.

NINETY OF THE PROUD AND HAUGHTY DEMOCRATS AND DISUNIONISTS DOWN UPON THEIR MARROW BONES TO THE TWENTY-THREE SOUTH AMERICANS OR KNOW-NOTHINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1860. The events in the House, yesterday, on the vote for Speaker, were fraught with instruction and surrounded with the most intense excitement uproar and confusion.

The great scene can never be forgotten by the immense concourse of anxious lookers-on who had the fortune to witness it. Just at a time when the once powerful Know Nothing party was on its last legs, and about to draw its last breath and give up the ghost, but twenty-three representatives on the floor of the House, the dictatorial, arrogant, bragging, disunion, fire-eating Democracy, famous and furious in its terrible denunciations of the Know Nothing party and its principles, everywhere, in all sections of the Union, went down upon its marrow bones, in the persons of ninety of its representatives, and supplanted the American or Know Nothing party, with its dark-lantern reflection, to suffer the ceaseless and unrelenting Democracy to yield up its own can-

didates and unite with the Know Nothings in voting for and helping them to elect, if possible, one of their own party—one of the faction of twenty-three—to the Speakership! Oh, it was a telling sight. What a falling off was there, my countrymen, when the ninety unwavering, unswerving Know Nothing heroes, disunionists, fire-eaters, Northern dough-faces, including John Cochran, Vallandigham, Cox, English, and Larrabee, all fell down upon their knees to the Know Nothing party, and begged the privilege of voting for one of their men, and doing their best to make him Speaker!

When the vote for Speaker had been gone through with, but not declared, and about forty Democrats had voted with the twenty-two Americans for Smith, Mr. Mallory, who had put his friend Mr. Smith in nomination, arose and suggested that if those Democrats who had voted against Mr. Smith, would change their votes and vote for him, he would probably be elected.

Now the great scene commenced—Democrats who had voted for Boeock and other Democrats rising one after another, almost every one defining his position and endeavoring to give a reason for changing his vote, and looking, as if he felt conscious that he was stultifying himself, and giving a vote which his constituents might not and ought not to sanction. The disunionists and fire-eaters were the first to make the plunge, and they seemed to do it as if they felt sure that Smith would go for a Congressional law to protect Slavery in the Territories. After a while, John Cochran, who had escaped from the full-dyed Anti-Slavery garments he was covered all over with at the making of the Buffalo platform, addressed the House in one of his rhetorical and persuasive efforts in praise of his faithful foreign constituents, who would not consent that he should vote for Smith, whose party proscribes foreigners. Others, however, were not deterred by John's effort, and went on defining their positions and changing their votes to Smith.

Mr. Morris of Illinois, said he could not change his vote for Smith if the latter was a Know Nothing or an American, or if he was in favor of the enactment of a law by Congress for the protection of Slavery in the Territories. He wished to put questions, directly to Mr. Smith on the subject. Mr. Clemens and Mr. Burnett earnestly objected to the putting of any questions to Mr. Smith. Several members declared that Mr. Smith had assured them that he was not and never had been a Know Nothing. About this most interesting and excited period, Smith was observed to leave the hall and repair to the cloak room, where he remained, so as not to be forced to answer until all the changes were all got through with, and the result of the vote finally announced. But previous to this, John Cochran made another speech—figuratively got down upon his knees and voted for Smith. Mr. Barr, his colleague, made two brief speeches about his foreign constituents (for Buchanan), in the first of which he could not yet vote for Smith, in the last of which he decided, as Mr. Cochran and Mr. Suckles had done, he could—and so he did.

THE SPEAKER.

The Republicans have at length triumphed, and elected a Speaker. Mr. Pennington of New-Jersey, a well-tried Republican, who has voted unwaveringly for Mr. Sherman from the start, was elected yesterday on the first ballot by a clear majority. This is just as perfect and complete a triumph for the Republicans as the election of any one of their number could have been. Mr. Sherman was originally nominated and sustained by them on the ground that he was the best and strongest candidate, on the whole, that could be presented; and he has been faithfully adhered to on that ground alone. But Mr. Sherman himself, and the entire Republican party with him, have always held themselves in readiness to unite on any other Republican, whenever one could be named, who stood a better chance of an election than the original nominee. During the progress of the long-protracted balloting, several conferences have been held to consider whether the emergency had come; but it never seemed to have arrived until within the last few days. The last of the Republican conferences, held on Saturday Jan. 28, determined that the time had at length arrived when more votes could probably be polled for Mr. Pennington than for Mr. Sherman. When this conclusion was reached, the entire body of the Republicans, without a break and without hesitation, wheeled in solid column to his support, displaying the same unanimous and unchangeable purpose that has actuated them from the beginning.

We congratulate the country and the Republican party upon this most satisfactory result. It ends the disorder that the Disunion Democracy have been creating and perpetuating, and which they have often declared they would make "eternal." The facinorists and the disunionists are rebuked and defeated.—The House is organized, and public affairs may now receive the attention so long withheld by this audacious spirit of evil, that has so perseveringly baffled all efforts to elect a presiding officer. Having done their worst, the facinorists could do no more. That their machinations have at last been thoroughly defeated, and their traitorous purposes, avowed in written contracts to prevent an organization, finally quelled, is a subject for sincere public rejoicing.

Mr. Pennington was elected to Congress by the People's party of New-Jersey. His antecedents are Whig. He is a warm friend of protection to American industry, and holds with tenacity to the old-fashioned doctrines of Jefferson, Marshall, Tompkins, and Webster, upon the power and duty of Congress to inhibit Slavery in the Territories. Though he has held high public positions, having been Chancellor and Governor of New-Jersey for six years, yet, doubtless, he has had less experience in legislative bodies than any man ever chosen to the Speaker's chair. Many years ago he was a member, for a single year, of the Lower House of the New-Jersey Legislature; and, as Governor, he was ex-officio President of the Senate. Excepting, of course, Mr. Muhlenberg, the Speaker of the First Congress, and also Mr. Clay, he is the first gentleman of the twenty-six that have occupied the chair, who has been called to it on his first appearance in that body. Though Mr. Clay was chosen Speaker of the XII Congress without having previously held a seat in the House, yet he had often been a member of the General Assembly of Kentucky, had been its presiding officer, and had served three sessions in the United States Senate.

Mr. Pennington brings to the responsible position he now occupies a commanding pre-

sence, equanimity of temper, a genial spirit, undoubted integrity, fidelity to friends, liberality to opponents, a clear and capacious mind, and extensive legal attainments. By his urbanity, impartiality, and weight of character, he will challenge the respect of the body over which he is called to preside. Nevertheless, he will need the support, not only of his political friends, but of all the conservative and order-loving members of the House, to enable him to keep to its appropriate work one of the most stormy and wayward deliberative assemblies in the world.

Of Mr. Sherman, who voluntarily yielded to Mr. Pennington, we have often spoken during the eight weeks of this protracted struggle.—Suffice it now to say, that throughout this long and irritating contest he has borne himself nobly and well. The object of incessant abuse and vituperation—charged with being the accomplice and abettor of thieves, incendiaries, murderers and traitors—his election declared, in advance, to be such a disgrace and outrage upon one section of the Union, that its representatives would never allow him to occupy the Chair—he, all the while compelled, from the delicacy of his position, to sit with closed lips, though well knowing that he had the power to repel these charges, and hurl this abuse back into the faces of his traducers—this was an enviable position to be occupied for two months by a gentleman of such sensibilities, unspotted public and private character, fine forensic powers, and undoubted courage.

But the contest is at an end. Mr. Sherman will doubtless be placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, a post for which he is admirably fitted, and will become the leader of the body over which he was so well qualified to preside.—A. Y. Tribune.

For the Inquirer.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTE.—The late meeting of this association was a very pleasant one, and also profitable to those who regularly attended its sessions. It is to be regretted very much, that so few teachers take an active interest in these meetings. About one-half of our teachers appear to have no ambition to learn to teach, but to teach to learn, and to make the schoolhouse their schoolmaster; and they seem to act as if the Institute were only for the teachers who are perfect in their profession, and those who are a little behind but better stay away, lest they be called upon to participate; and consequently they absent themselves.

Every teacher who is ashamed to improve himself in his profession, had better absent himself from the schoolhouse too, as teacher, but attend in the capacity of a scholar, for as teacher he will "kill up" a school; but as a scholar he may fill up a school; and though he may not be able to communicate, yet he may receive something, even should the receptacle be lower than the head. All who turn a cold side to the means of their own improvement, cannot be ruled out of the teachers' ranks any too soon.

The Institute was gotten up for mutual improvement, and all certainly embrace the most favorable opportunity of meeting with their fellow teachers in conference, where each one can add to his knowledge from the rich experience of the others; especially the younger portion, who have little or no experience of their own, and who, perhaps, have never read a single book on the subject of teaching. In our neighboring counties every teacher feels bound to attend the Institute, but in our own, every teacher feels at liberty not to attend.—Should it be my good fortune to serve as County Superintendent another term, I will issue a certificate to no teacher who is unwilling to spend a day or two in consulting with his fellow teachers, how to advance the best interests of the schools. Both the county and district Institutes have already done much in this respect, and should be properly kept up.

Those twenty-five or thirty teachers in attendance at the last meeting, certainly deserve credit for their interest and energy, and it may be, a few others also, whose hearts are in the work; but who were providentially prevented from attending; but certainly, the resolution respecting "live teachers," appended to an abstract of the minutes of the association, which were published in the last week's paper, reflected discredit upon the "not live teachers."

SUPERINTENDENT.

For the Inquirer.

A SENATORIAL SUGGESTION.

MR. OVER:—The coming campaign will prove one of the most important periods in the political history of the United States, and not only of the United States, but of every individual State, and as Pennsylvanians, occupying the position that we do, we should be alive to every real interest, and advocate every truly advantageous principle, both in measures and men. Political excitement will run high and hot; calm, sober men will lose their wonted calmness, and dash into the arena of political quibbling; this we all anticipate, and this, Mr. Editor, is the cause that induces me, at this comparatively early day, to approach the subject that has suggested the present note.—I wish the citizens of this Senatorial District to calmly and soberly weigh the claims of J. E. SATTERFIELD, of South Woodbury Township.

Mr. Satterfield is a man of undoubted ability and integrity. He has long been known in this section of the District as a leader of the Opposition, ever battling the sham Democracy, under whatever chameleon form it has been found since the days of Jackson. True, Mr. Satterfield has never filled any important office within the gift of the people, simply because his virtuous modesty has ever forbidden him to push himself into the arena as a political aspirant. Through the anxious solicitations of his numerous friends, he allowed himself to be brought before the representative conference and nominated in '51 or '52, when there was no possibility of electing him, (this county was then connected with Cambria,) but simply to strengthen the local ticket; the party has it now in its power to repay Mr. Satterfield for his magnanimous self-sacrifice, which I hope it will, by giving him the Senatorial nomination in the coming campaign, as no name can lend greater strength to our ticket in this county, than the name of J. E. Satterfield.

You will confer a great favor upon a large number of your subscribers, by giving publicity to this suggestion. Yours, D. E. D. WOODBURY, Feb. 2, 1860.

For the Inquirer.

At a meeting of the Schellsburg, Black Plumed Riflemen, Jan. 31, 1860, Capt. G. S. Mullin was appointed President, and John E. Colvin Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions in regard to the death of MARTIN RENINGER, were proposed and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, by the hand of death, our young and beloved comrade, Martin Reninger, be it therefore

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we can but deeply deplore the departure of him whose death has thrown a deep gloom over all our hearts.

Resolved, That by this sore dispensation of Providence, the company has lost one of its most steadfast friends—one of its brightest ornaments, in short, a loss that will not soon be repaired.

Resolved, That we unite our sorrow for his death with the bereaved parents and friends of the deceased, and in this sad dispensation we recognize the voice of God, saying to us, "Be ye also ready."

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body, showing to the deceased the usual military respect to which he is entitled, and also that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to both the county papers for publication.

JOHN E. COLVIN, JUSTICE GOLLIPIER, VALENTINE ENMERT, Committee.

The Ohio Senatorship.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1860. Ex-Gov. Salmon P. Chase was to-day elected United States Senator on the first ballot.—The vote stood: Chase, 75; Pugh, 54; Corwin, 5.

DIED.

Suddenly, in Reinsburg, Bedford County, Pa., on the 30th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Prof. E. J. Osborne, and daughter of Joseph and Sarah Mann, in the 30th year of her age.

Through the divine blessing accompanying the instructions and example of pious parents, she was in early life made a subject of converting grace. In her eleventh year she gave her heart to God, and her name to the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which time until the hour she was called to pass through the "gloomy vale," her profession was adorned by the brightest christian experience, and a life of entire devotedness to the cause of her Saviour. From a child, her parents designed her for the profession of teaching, and to prepare her for this position, gave her the best educational advantages her native town could afford, until the year 1852, when she left her father's home, and entered, as pupil and assistant teacher, the Seminary at Cassville, (then under the superintendency of the Rev. R. Pierce, now missionary in China,) where she remained until she graduated. While there, her eminent piety and amiable qualities won for her the love and esteem of all with whom she was acquainted.

In the year 1857, she entered the Seminary at Reinsburg, as Preceptor, which position she graced with honor and dignity until her death, securing by her labors as teacher, and mild yet strict discipline as governess of the female department, the confidence and assurance of both students and patrons.

It may be truly said that by her death science has lost a devoted follower, and the world the influence of a christian. She was married a little more than one year before her death, and leaves a kind and affectionate husband to mourn his loss, but he is not the only mourner; a very large circle of friends and acquaintances also felt the shock, and their hearts were made to bleed at hearing the sad intelligence. But we mourn not as those who mourn without hope. Though dead, yet she lives in the memory, and her pious christian example will continue to live in the hearts of many.

She died as she lived, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, and has gone to join those bright spirits above, and unite with them in songs of praise to the Saviour whom she loved.

M. S.

At Hopewell, on the 11th ult. MARGARET VIRGINIA, daughter of James S. and Ann Beckwith, aged 7 years and 11 months.

This sweet little girl was beloved by all who knew her. Those bright eyes, so full of mirth and glee, are now sealed in death. That once happy family has been riven of one of its dearest ties. The angel of the household has become an angel in heaven. The Saviour had marked her for his own. She was too mature for earth. Her judgment was far beyond her years. Oh, death, thou art an inexorable and irresistible being, thou dost not reverence the hoary head, nor pity the harmless babe; the bold and daring cannot outbrave thee, nor can the faint-hearted obtain a discharge in this war. Weep not, tender parents, though hard the stroke—your loss is her gain. No wonder such beauty was claimed in the skies.

In Bedford, of scarlet fever, on the 1st inst., MARGIE FILLER, only daughter of John R. and Susan Jordan, aged 3 years, 3 months and 27 days.

"I take these little lambs, said Christ, And lay them in my breast; Protection they shall find in me, In me be ever blest."

"Death may the bands of life unloose, But can't dissolve my love; Million of infant souls compose, The family above."

"Where then should I weep! Can I bring her back? I shall go to her, but she shall not return to me."

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling? If you do, use Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. May, 27-1v.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store