

INQUIRER & CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning April 10, 1857. "Fearless and Free."

DAVID WILMOT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

UNION STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR: DAVID WILMOT. CANAL COMMISSIONER: WILLIAM MILLWARD. SUPREME BENCH: JAMES VECH. JOSEPH J. LEWIS.

SPRING ELECTION. GREAT AMERICAN GAINS. IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

We publish below the exact vote for Judge in the different Townships and Boroughs in this County, and they show large gains over the vote of last fall for the American party. The Judge vote is always the test.

Table with columns: Locs. Maj., Amer. Maj., Bedford Boro., Broadtop, Colerain, Cumberland Valley, Harrison, Hopewell, Juniata, Liberty, Londonderry, Monroe, Napier, E. Providence, W. Providence, Schellsburg, St. Clair, Southampton, Union, M. Woodberry, S. Woodberry, Total.

In the Township of Broadtop, all the candidates of the American party were elected except the Judge. The candidate who was elected is an old whig, and Americans as well as Locofoco voted for him. The balance of our ticket was elected by 80 majority. In Monroe Township the Locofoco candidate for Judge was elected, receiving the votes of a great many Americans. The Americans elected the balance of the ticket, and the American candidate for Constable had a majority of 57, which is more like the test of parties. Thus it will be seen that by taking 17 in the above table from Broadtop, and putting the actual American majority of 80 in the other column, and taking the 13 from Monroe, and putting the actual majority 57 in the opposite column, the AMERICAN REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN BEDFORD COUNTY IS 80 VOTES, at the late Spring Election. We have taken these returns from the Prothonotary's office and they are correct.

American Republicans, with such results before you at the Spring Election, you can see what we can do in the fall if union and harmony prevail, as they should and we believe will, in our ranks.

CLUB MEETING.

The Americans and Republicans met in the Court House, on Monday night. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather quite a number were in attendance. The Constitution of the "Union Club, No. 1," of Bedford County, was then read and adopted, and all in attendance enrolled their names as members. A very eloquent speech was then delivered by J. H. Miller, Esq. A resolution ratifying, and approving the recent State nominations was adopted when the club adjourned to meet again on Monday night the 29th inst. We would call on our friends in the different townships to organize Union Clubs, and go to work energetically to secure the success of our State and County tickets.

Read the Farewell Address of John W. Geary, late Governor of Kansas. Even he, Northern dough-face as he is, was not able to enforce order in that Territory, which is entirely under the influence of Locofoco Border Ruffians.

DRED SCOTT CONVENTION.—The people of Warren, Mass., at a meeting held on the 22d instant, passed a resolution in favor of a state convention at Worcester at an early day, to devise means to secure prompt, efficient, organized, united and organized action in the crisis resulting from the Dred Scott case and the state of affairs in Kansas.

Several marriages and deaths have been crowded out this week.

"POLITICAL PARSONS."

For the last two or three years, the fears of the Democracy have been constantly excited by the cries and denunciations of the Bedford Gazette, and kindred prints against "POLITICAL PARSONS," and "PREACHERS MEDDLING IN POLITICS." This game has been so persistently pursued, that many clergymen were deterred from expressing their honest sentiments at the ballot box. Two years ago the solemn protest of three thousand clergymen of New England against "that great National Crime the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the attempt to spread Slavery over the fair Territory of Kansas, was received with the howls and execrations of the sham-Democracy from one end of the land to the other. To have heard them then, one would have supposed that clergymen had no political rights, no political duties or obligations. The politicians told them that their "Kingdom was not of this Earth," and to meddle at all with the trade, would only dirty their sweet and saintly garments. But when one of them is found like the Rev. John Chambers, ready to prostitute his priestly office and garble holy texts to prove that human slavery is an institution of divine ordination, he was caught up and quoted, and puffed and flattered by every one of these politicians, who had lately been so fearfully exercised on account of clerical interference in affairs belonging so peculiarly to the laity. And when the Rev. John A. Collins was wheeled into a very foolish reply to the "three thousand," which made him guilty of the very fault which he condemned in them, his letter was used as a first-rate campaign document, by these very politicians who so late trembled with the fear that the meddling priests were about to overturn the fair fabric which had been reared by the patriotic fathers. In short wherever a minister could be persuaded to use the influence of his priestly office, and attempt to prove the divine origin of human chattelhood, and the exceeding great blessings thereof, he was carried upon the hands of these very politicians, and his arguments were made to appear the most forcible in the campaign.

To come down from these general remarks to a special case, and to prove that this cry of priestly interference was only a sham, and that it is regarded by themselves as a very excellent thing, we have only to refer to the election of Post Master of our little Borough, when three Buchanan, Democratic, Union-loving Preachers, were led to the polls, and suited the purity of their priestly robes, in the filthy pool of politics. Here was a meddling in political affairs emphatic and decisive; more so than if they had openly declared from the pulpit their opinions upon the great political questions which divide the nation, and thus let them be seen and known of all men. They were thus seen to exert their personal influence at a strictly party dispute, without any of the usual sanctions of an election, from which one half of their fellow-citizens, supposed to possess equal rights with themselves were excluded. None, he it understood were permitted to vote at this election but regular, simon-pure recognized Democrats who had voted for Buchanan, and these clergymen marched to the polls with the badge of Democracy upon them, thus using all the influence which preachers possess in behalf of the party and the favorite of its leaders. It was not an election involving the slightest political principle, but an eager and indecent scramble after public plunder. Worse still, it was a paltry proscription, a petty persecution of a defenceless man, and the participation of these gentlemen failed to impart to the proceedings the least odor of sanctity. Four or five other clergymen were not permitted to enjoy the privilege of voting at this party election. Were the former better than their professional brethren, who were excluded? Two of the latter we believe did not vote at the general election, and the others, in obedience, perhaps, to the arrogant demand that preachers should take no part in politics, so modestly and unobtrusively, gave expression to their predilections at the ballot-box, that their opinions are hardly known now to the public. After this demonstration let us hear no more cant and slang about preachers meddling in politics.

But in what we have said we do not wish it to be understood that we make any objection to the participation of clergymen in political affairs. On the contrary we regard it as a misfortune that they do not make their influence more frequently felt. If one half that were told by the Democracy were true of the designs of the fanatics of the opposition to destroy this glorious union it was their duty to bring all their influence to bear against the wicked attempt. Thus acted the clergymen of the good old days of the Revolution, who boldly preached against the usurpations of the crown and gave their blessings to the youth who went out to fight the battles of their country. So did they in Scotland, when they infused in the hearts of the people their own love of liberty. So too, in England, the covenanting clergymen upheld and defended the cause of civil liberty, when the cavaliers and politicians had well nigh ruined it. They cherished a sacred regard in those days for Human Rights. And in our own time it is the clergymen, imbued with the same spirit, who fearlessly denounce with pen and tongue the whole catalogue of bloody and fratricidal crimes which have blackened and reddened the annals of

unhappy Kansas. At least they have none of that spirit which would lead them to interfere in a petty dispute between rival claimants of their own party for a petty political office, and that too against a woman.

"WON'T GO DAVY?"

Under this head, the Gazette, last week, has a characteristic article. It states that "Mr. Levi Agnew, who has been one of our most active and prominent opponents in Bedford," and "who was their nominee for High Constable 'only a few weeks' since," when "he heard of the nomination of Wilmont, determined his course, and voluntarily recorded his name to the Constitution of the Buchanan Club." Well, if Levi was one of their "active and prominent opponents," we never knew it, neither did his hypocrisy of the Gazette! As to his joining the Club on hearing of the nomination of Wilmont, it is simply ridiculous. All in this place know that Levi voted against us last fall, he has frequently admitted this fact, and it is well known that it was only through sympathy that he received a sort of nomination for high constable—and it was only through sympathy that he has been kept in that office by the Whigs and Americans for the last seventeen or eighteen years. It was on account of his course last fall that he was not elected this Spring—quite a number of our friends would not swallow him, on account of his desertion of us in our time of need. Levi told us, and told quite a number of others, on the evening of the Spring Election, that he had left the American party, and that he was now a Locofoco. This was before the American Republican Convention met, and consequently it was not because of his "hearing of the nomination of Wilmont." It is also well known that in case of a tie vote for Constable, the Court has the appointment of that officer. The Judges are all Locofocos, one of whom voted for him at the election, knowing him to be a Locofoco, and Levi has taken this public course, (now that he can no longer act the Locofoco secretly,) to get the appointment from the Court over Wm. T. Chapman, Esq. The Gazette knows all this, and yet the lying hypocrite, says that it is on account of the nomination of Wilmont.

The Apportionment Bill, was defeated in the Senate a few days ago, Mr. Crabb of Philadelphia, voting against it on the ground that the old City, proper could not be obliterated as a Legislative or Senatorial District, and that she was therefore still entitled to two Senators. Messrs. Scofield and Soutter voted a reconsideration. The bill is not yet acted upon. We clip the following paragraph from the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvania Inquirer:

Upon another point connected with our city apportionment, there will be trouble, and that is upon the Constitutional right to district the county of Philadelphia for members of the lower House. Mr. Jordan, who reported the bill, and who is a very able lawyer, holds that the Legislature has the power to district. Mr. Browne, the able Senator from the county, has conceded the right in his draft of a minority bill in that body. Gen. Foster, one of the ablest lawyers in the House, has expressed doubts of the constitutional power. It will, therefore, be a very pretty subject for discussion.

FIRE.—The Barn belonging to the Misses Sellers, in the Western part of town was burned down on Sunday night last. The fire broke out about 11 o'clock and before assistance could be rendered it was consumed. About 50 bushels wheat, 50 of corn, and 2 or 4 tons of hay were also destroyed. A valuable Threshing Machine of Mr. Shires, which was in the barn was also burned. The loss will be about \$800.00, no insurance. The Engine Company were on the ground prepared to perform their duty but from the utter want of water were unable to render any assistance. The cause of the fire is unknown. A singular circumstance connected with fires in this place, is that in almost every instance they have occurred on Sunday night, when our citizens were at Church or after the town was wrapt in sleep.

HON. JOHN C. KUNKEL.

We call the attention of all our American friends to the speech of this talented American which we publish on our first page, before the meeting of the American party in Harrisburg. He gives the best reasons in the world why all true Americans should vote for the great orator and Statesman, David Wilmont, for Governor. Read the speech, and hand it to your neighbor after you are done with it. It gives the views of one of the ablest and greatest American orators in the land, why every one who loves the principles of the American party should give our candidate his hearty and cordial support.

For the gratification of our Democratic friends in this place we publish the following little dispatch from Washington. As the Gazette carefully excludes all such information from its readers, we publish it gratis, and expect that they will not be ungrateful for these little favors!

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Applications for route agencies and small post offices, continue largely to increase. It has been determined, however, that no removal of the present incumbents shall take place, excepting for cause.

THE CONVENTION—ITS CANDIDATES.

We had time last week but briefly to announce the results of the deliberations of the Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner and Supreme Judges. We now wish to state more particularly why that action receives our hearty support, and why we think it deserves the ratification of every Pennsylvanian who properly appreciates his duties to the State and the country.

The candidates are all first-class men—men whom no one need be ashamed to call "to all the principles announced in the resolutions, and are prepared to carry out the doctrines to which the Convention, by a unanimous vote, pledged its hearty support. What those doctrines are, we need not state. A reference to the platform will solve all doubts, and remove all difficulties. Let it be sufficient to say that the platform repudiates all countenance at the spread of Slavery, and in a patriotic spirit, wars the country against the dangers which menace it from the powerful compact and Jesuitical Hierarchy which have crushed the hero's blood from so many people. All those who concur in these two purposes: the limitation of the area of Human Slavery, and the power of a despotic church organization over the politics of the nation, are invited to show their concurrence by supporting the candidates presented for their suffrages.

The candidates are fit exponents for the principles. DAVID WILMOT's name is associated in the minds of all, with the recent effort to restrict the power of the Slave interest—an effort in which the Locofoco party originally participated, but which they have long since abandoned, preferring the spread of aristocratic to the spread of truly Democratic institutions. Mr. WILMOT is a man of the people. He has risen from their ranks, and has won his way to distinction solely by the force of his character, the purity of his public and private life, the consistency of his course, and an unswerving devotion to the great principles he many years ago professed. As a member of Congress, he distinguished himself chiefly by the boldness and courage with which he urged the application of the Jefferson Proviso to the bill contemplating the acquisition of territory from Mexico. Whilst as a Judge and as a man, he has so endeared himself to his immediate acquaintances as to have gained an influence among them which is equalled by that of no other public man. A few years ago, he was the rising Democrat of the State. He was confessedly among the ablest of his party, and he was sustained by such an influence as must have made him all-powerful in its councils. There was everything in the present and in the prospects for the future, to make him content with his position. But his party failed to stand firmly where it had arrayed itself—on the side of humanity and free labor. It retrograded into the support of Slavery, and he left it; at a blow sundering the ties which bound him to it, and willingly hurling the hopes which were held out to him. Whilst other Democrats, with less position, degraded themselves with their party, he preserved his personal and political integrity, preferring to sink with his principles rather than basely betray them. Such was his influence—the influence which a true man will always have who pursues the truth—that his Congressional district sustained him; and from giving 3000 Democratic majority, it now gives 8000 Republican. This fact is the highest evidence of his standing at home, of his power where best known; for it is mainly to his exertions that this unparalleled revolution is attributable. Besides being a true, worthy, reliable, honest man, DAVID WILMOT is a great man. He has a large heart and a great mind. He not only feels right, but he thinks clearly and strongly. He would make such a Governor as the State has not often had, for he has the capacity to plan for his good, and the nerve and ability to carry out his purposes. If elected, he will impress himself upon our legislation, and will so fill the Executive office as to give all a pride in his eminent attainments.

Mr. MILLWARD has served one term in Congress, and is well known for his gallantry, fidelity and courage. He is a young man, with the energy requisite for the post. He is a practical business man, and has had such an experience as would make him a useful and intelligent member of the Canal Board. He comes from Philadelphia, whose varied interests have seldom had an exponent in the Board, but whose importance deserves it. His nomination was due as well to his locality, as to his personal qualifications and his political affiliations.

JAMES VECH and JOSEPH J. LEWIS are well known as accomplished lawyers. One is among the distinguished men of the West, the other of the East. Each has had a large practice, is of mature age, is of high character, and of good habits, combining all the qualifications desired in the occupants of so exalted positions. The Supreme Bench of the State should be composed of honest

Judges, who understand their duties and the rights of suitors, and who are thoroughly up to the spirit of the age. They should have no lingering love for tyranny, but rather should seek the opportunity of accommodating the principles of the law to the alleviating tendencies of christian civilization. That the candidates named will not be found wanting in these essentials, we truly believe; and we freely and cordially commend their support to those Pennsylvanians who wish to see justice administered in that enlarged spirit which alone becomes the nineteenth century.

The ticket is thus strong in personal character and eminent qualifications. The candidates are such as no American, no Whig, no Republican, no true Democrat should hesitate to support. They are accompanied by a declaration of doctrines, with which only cavaliers can find fault, and they represent principles older than our government, upon which it is based, and without whose genial influences it cannot long exist. Let, then, all who love our free institutions and would preserve them; all who would more firmly establish justice; all who would keep the Government true to the principles declared in its great charter; all who would faithfully discharge their duties as men as patriots and as christians, rally as one man, enthusiastically support, and triumphantly elect the candidates last week nominated.

HE DECLINES.—Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, at present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, and who was nominated for re-election by the recent Locofoco State Convention, in a letter published a few days ago, declines the nomination. The reasons assigned for this declination are his earnest desire to retire from judicial life, and a hope that harmony may be secured to the Locofoco party by the candidates who desired the place vacated by Judge BLACK (no chance for a nomination, instead of one. He says:

"I have been laboriously engaged in judicial duties nearly twenty four years—a longer period of service than that of any living Judge in Pennsylvania. I have been thus engaged under three changes of the Constitution. I have aided to the extent of my abilities in bringing up the arrears of business, in re-planting upon their ancient foundations some of the landmarks of the law which had been inadvertently removed, and in maintaining the purity and the independence of the Judiciary. I have constantly endeavored to do justice without delay, fear, affection or ill-will. I now occupy, by the voice of the people of my native State, the highest judicial station in it. My long career as a Judge has received the approbation of the Democratic party in the re-nomination so generously and unanimously made by the State Convention. All my ambition is satisfied. I have but one wish left and that is to return to the freedom and independence of private life."

All these things must have been known while Judge Lewis was working for a re-nomination, and we therefore think his Hon or has not stated exactly the real grounds of his declination. He has heretofore been accredited with considerable sagacity as a politician, and if the whole truth had been said, he would not have had said that, seeing no chance of his re-election, he did not desire to stand the humiliation of a defeat. The result of next October will prove his wisdom.

A TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.—The neighborhood of Flemingsburg, Kentucky, was the scene of a most shocking tragedy on Sunday night, the 14th inst., some notices of which appeared in the last Marysville Eagle. The circumstances have awakened an intense excitement throughout the adjacent counties. The person killed lived about six miles from this village, and though well to do in the world, was not of very good repute. His name was James Taber, and he was murdered by his own slave, in his own house, while lying in front of the fire on the floor asleep. The negro was convicted of the act under his own confession, and is to be hung on the 14th prox. He is not at all insensible of the crime, and seems to have been terribly wrought upon by his late master, and declares that he does not regret the deed; that he was frightfully ill-treated personally, and was time and again ordered by Taber from the house, for the sole purpose of compelling his wife to submit to his (Taber's) brutal and depraved lust; and to this latter cause may be traced the awful tragedy which followed.

After he consummated it, himself and his wife fled from the house and secreted themselves near by in a thicket. In the morning they were pursued by the neighbors, and the woman, in a proxy of fear, when she saw that they were likely to be found, rushed to a small stream at hand and drowned herself in water not to exceed three feet deep, before she could be overtaken. The man, however, was captured, and at once admitted his guilt, and wholly exculpated his wretched wife from any share of the deed, or any knowledge of it until she gave up the head of his master in twain. Such a chapter as this does not need any comment. It is easy enough to conceive how these poor wretches must have been excited by the outrageous treatment they received from their guilty master, but while the laws of the State inflict almost summary punishment upon them, they take no cognizance of the offences against them and their oppressors go off scot free. Is it a cause of wonder that such scenes as this are so frequent in Slave States? Rather it is not to be wondered that they are not every day occurrences?

While this tragedy was being enacted in the country, another scene was transpiring in the Court House in town. A young man was being tried for murdering his neighbor, having first struck him with a bludgeon and then stabbed him to the heart, killing him dead, all in broad daylight, and in the presence of a half dozen witnesses. All this was proved clearly and beyond any sort of dispute—the tier word, the blow, the stab and the death. And yet this man was de-

clared innocent. Like young Wood, he was too respectably connected and too wealthy to fear conviction. Are jails and gibbets reserved exclusively for "poor white men" and "niggers?"

CLAD TO HEAR IT.

The Philadelphia Daily News takes the nominations of the Union Convention terribly to heart, and scolds like a very drab. After pitching into them like a thousand of bricks, the "side door" operators say: "In speaking thus freely, and making known our determination not to support these candidates, we wish to be understood to speak only for ourselves." Now, this we call eminently selfish, and entirely of a piece with its operations last year. It desires others to help it kick up a muss, but is not willing to share with them the price which it hopes to get for holding itself quiet. As to the fact stated, that the News will not support the nominations, we are really glad to hear it. Popular as our candidates are, we do not think they could bear up under the odium which such a support would inflict on them, and it is kind of the News thus early to relieve them of any suspicion on that score.—Norristown Herald.

We extract the following from the Harrisburg correspondence of the North American. We hope it will prove true, and that the proposed invitation will be accepted:

"It is rumored that Judge Wilmont will address a polite note to Gen. Paeker, asking him where it will be convenient and agreeable to him to begin the canvass, and informing him of his willingness to be present and discuss, from that day onward until the election, the issues of the canvass before the people. This is the western and southern custom between rival candidates. Its novelty, if introduced into the canvass here, will draw out immense numbers of people. Let Gen. Paeker accept or not, Judge Wilmont will begin the canvass about the first or middle of May."

SCREENS LOOSE ALREADY.—It is already town talk at Washington, that Mr. Appleton will probably withdraw from the Union in a short time. His health is suffering from the poisonous influence of the National Hotel, and other causes conspire to produce this necessity. In addition, no confidence is entertained as to his getting the printing of either house, from the apparent distraction of parties and tendency to new complications. This failure with others, is not considered auspicious for the starting Administration. Col. Forney is desirous to succeed in his post, but opposition threatened from a certain faction renders the prospect doubtful.

Rhode Island Election.

The annual election for State officers and members of Congress, took place in this State, on Wednesday last, and resulted in a complete triumph of the opponents of the administration. Elisha Dyer, Republican, is elected Governor, over A. D. Potter, Dem. N. B. Durfee is elected to Congress in the first district; and Wm. D. Broxton, in the second, both Republicans. The State Senate will be composed of 26 Republicans and 5 Democrats, and no choice in two districts. In the House the Republicans will have 61 and the Democrats 8. In two districts there was no choice.

TRouble IN UTAH.—The Washington Star says there is positive information in that city that Brigham Young and his crew have burned the United States archives, court records, &c., in Utah Territory; that they have demanded the appointment of one of two schedules of federal officers, both headed by Brigham Young for Governor, with the avowed purpose of driving any other out of the Territory by force of arms. The truth is, the Mormons are already practically in a state of rebellion. We look to Mr. Buchanan for prompt action to suppress the twin republic of barbarism which defiles the Territory of Utah.

At a late public meeting, the following "dry" toast was given. The author will get butted, when he reaches home: The Press, the Pulpit, and Patriotic; the three ruling powers of the day. The first spreads knowledge, the second spreads morals, and the last spreads—consistently!

How IS THIS?—Mr. Buchanan, in his annual speech of "our children, and our children's children!" Why, we had no idea before that the old bachelor had been so imprudent! The sly old dog!—where are they?

A farmer out west, in announcing his willingness to take a wife, declared that he is himself in clover, he has no objection to take a lady in weeds.

WORTH KNOWING.—Prof. Wood, whose advertisement will be found in another column, has discovered a remedy for the gray and bald, which is at once penetrable and cheap. It requires no dyeing, no wig, nor extraordinary trouble. There can be no doubt whatever of its efficacy. We have seen testimonials almost without number, and from men of great intelligence, high standing and moral worth.

Those who have been bald for years are now wearing their own hair, and appear ten years younger than they did six months ago. In most cases gray hairs and bald heads are both premature and unnatural, it is a duty to remedy them by the natural and unadulterated means which Prof. Wood has invented, and now kindly offers to the afflicted. Read his advertisement, try his wonderful remedy, and give the Professor a new testimonial.—Memphis Whig.

WOOD AND CHAM.—3 Pomade for beautifying the Hair.—Highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for sale by price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance.—It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. No one can afford to be without it. F. B. WILSON & CO., Proprietors of the "Hair Oil of the Thousand Flowers," For sale by all Druggists. (Texas.)

A RECIPE THAT BARELY EVER FAILS TO CURE A COLD.—Now, while winter, with its burthen of Colds and Coughs, is with us, we think a remedy that will relieve such visitations should be highly prized, and all who know the worth of this remedy, will do as we do—prize it doubly. Take a double dose of Dr. Sanford's Levigator, and it will give greater relief than any other medicine we are tried, for we have rarely to repeat the dose to be entirely free from Cough, and as soon as the lungs have time to throw off the collected matter, the cure is complete. As a family medicine, for the cure of Bowel Diseases, Worms, Derangement of the Stomach and Liver, we can recommend it knowingly. For sale by Dr. B. F. Hary, Bedford, Pa. and by all Druggists. Mch 27-1m

HOW THE NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED.

We have been carefully noticing the tone of the press, and the people of this State, since the nominations, and find that they are received with the greatest enthusiasm everywhere. Large and enthusiastic ratification meetings are held, and the greatest rejoicings are made. We have never before known the opposition press so unanimous on any nomination. All, every one, with the single solitary exception of the Philadelphia Daily News, gives Wilmont a cordial and hearty support. The News has but little influence even in Philadelphia, and we have the best assurance, that the whole American party of Philadelphia, with a few very few exceptions, will put their veto on "side door" arrangements, and vote for Wilmont, Millward, and the balance of the ticket. The News is the paper that opposed every honorable arrangement last fall for the union of the opposition, and Americans and Republicans, now view it in the same light.

We would therefore caution our readers, as the Gazette intends to take all its capital during the next campaign, from the columns of the News, to put no faith in anything it says, as that paper has never been in the confidence of the American party. No paper abused the American party, at the time of its organization more than the News, and it afterwards tried to slip into the party, probably by a "side door" arrangement, so that it, like the serpent, might sting the one who warmed it into life. Our people in this County, are well enough acquainted with the past course of that sheet to render these few remarks almost unnecessary.

Correspondence of Inquirer and Chronicle.

HARRISBURG, April 7, 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—Dear Sir:—The item of news which absorbs all others here, is the sudden and unexpected death of the Hon CHARLES B. PENACOST, one of the Senators from the city of Philadelphia. He had been somewhat unwell for about two weeks with a sore throat, and hoarseness, but was not considered dangerous. He had been confined to his bed in Philadelphia for a couple of days in the early part of last week, but on getting better, as he supposed, he came up on Thursday, and was in his seat on the afternoon of that day, and the forenoon of Friday. On the afternoon of Friday he was taken ill in committee, and went to his room, and to bed, but his case was not regarded as serious until Sunday. He died on Monday about 3 o'clock, and his physicians say his disease was pleurisy, and inflammation of the diaphragm. He was aged fifty-seven; and in his last hours he was visited upon by three of his sons, who had been sent for. He is greatly lamented by the Senate, and he will be much missed from that body. His decease was so formally announced this morning, in both the Senate and House, a not most appropriate addresses delivered in each, and I especially commend the speech of Mr. Thorpe of the House, as an excellent biographical compendium. This death, as is usual on all such cases, materially interferes with the business, and it will be well done this week. Both the Senate and House have resolved to attend the funeral, which is expected to take place in Philadelphia on either Thursday or Friday of this week.—The body was taken to the city this morning, to charge of a committee of five appointed by the Senate.

The House has passed the appropriation bill, and it is now in the hands of the proper committee in the Senate. It will occasion some discussion, but not so much as the apportionment bill, or the bill for the sale of the Mah Lane, recently reported by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House under a resolution of instruction. It is believed it can be passed, but it will require time.

The apportionment bill was the order of the day in the Senate for the session this afternoon; but the adjournment in consequence of Mr. Penrose's death prevented its consideration; and it is now not likely to come up again until next week. The House has yet reported no apportionment bill, which only confirms the suspicion entertained for some time, that the majority there do not desire or intend that any such bill shall pass. It is believed the Senate will pass one, but there are several knotty questions of constitutional law, likely to embarrass, and make trouble even in the Senate. The Senate bill divides the city of Philadelphia into districts for representatives, and as this has never been done before, the power to do it is by many greatly questioned. The Senate bill gives the consolidated city of Philadelphia only four Senators, whilst the representatives of that city contend for five, if not six, according to the number of her taxable. The question is one of constitutional construction, and various opinions are held. It seems the constitution provides in express terms that no city or county shall have more than four Senators; but the representatives of the city contend that their city is not within the constitutional limitation, because the act consolidating the city and county expressly declared otherwise. These are new questions; and will evidently give trouble.

Yours truly,

SPECTATOR.

Somebody says there is a decided difference between perseverance and obstinacy. One is a strong will and the other a strong wult.