

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1866

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

With this issue of the INQUIRER the "Campaign Inquirer" will terminate. All who do not desire to continue it will please inform the Post Master at the office at which it is received of the fact and it will be discontinued. We desire all, however, to continue it. The terms will be found on the first page. For some time we have devoted the entire space to politics, we will now turn our attention to making the INQUIRER one of the best family county papers published.

THE VOTE OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

The following is the vote of Bedford county as compared with the vote for Davis and Hartzart last year. The vote is much heavier than it was then. Next week we shall analyze the vote and make a comparison between the vote of 1865 and 1866. It will be seen that we have lost the county by about 240.

DISTRICTS:	1865.	1866.
Bedford Borough,	134	190
Bedford twp.,	260	150
Bloody Run Bor.,	24	75
Broad Top,	59	151
Coleman,	101	87
Cumberland Valley,	173	69
Harrison,	70	74
Hopewell,	54	116
Liberty,	108	88
Londonberry,	77	68
Monroe,	180	157
Napier,	180	129
Providence E.,	27	150
St. Clair,	84	112
Schellsburg borough,	222	191
Snake Springs,	55	20
Southampton,	199	63
Union,	146	159
Woodberry M.,	116	199
Woodbury S.,	99	123

CONGRESS.

Gen. Koontz, the Union candidate is elected by a triumphant majority. The returns from the several counties indicate the following as the probable majorities:

County	Koontz	Sharpe
Adams,	150	250
Franklin,	150	150
Fulton,	150	250
Bedford,	150	250
Somerset,	150	250

THE RESULT IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

"We have met the enemy and they are [not] ours." The result in the county was not as we supposed it would be early in the canvass. We were led to believe from data in our possession, that the county would be very close, but the increase of votes in the heavy copperhead districts, and the inability to increase our own vote in a like proportion in Republican districts, exhibiting the fact that at the last two or three preceding elections our entire vote was out, completely unopposed, and sent the county into the hands of our opponents by a majority varying from one to three hundred. We certainly expected that John W. Lingenfelter would be elected Prothonotary, but the treachery of some of those from whom we had a right to expect better things, and the enormous vote, brought defeat even to his door. Never in the history of this county was there such an effort made by the party in opposition to the Republican party to get out their vote and to keep the shaly members of their party under their control as was made during the last canvass. Money was lavished with a degree of extravagance unsurpassed in the history of political corruption. Thousands of dollars were expended where previously only a few hundreds were necessary and applied; offices were peddled about and tendered profusely to any one who was willing to fall down and worship the golden calf; threats were applied to all who held office under the administration; Sharpe, Latta, and others were imported to harangue the people from every stump and school house in the county, and when the fact that Bedford county had no district candidates upon the Republican ticket and that the entire work of defeating the heretofore efforts of the opposition devolved solely upon the party in the county is added, it is not astonishing that we did so well? The majority against Geary will be about 238, an increase of 102 votes on the vote of last year, or the Republican gain of 178 on the vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation of the President of the United States Appointing Thursday, November 29th, a Day of National Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the President of the United States:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year has, moreover, been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war, that so recently closed among us, has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension. Intrusive pretensions have been benignly mitigated; domestic tranquillity has improved; sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed, and the affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely rekindled. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded, and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the recesses of the country; while our nation has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas.

The great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby commend that Thursday, the 29th day of November next, to be set apart, and to be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God.

With due remembrance that "in His temple doth every man speak of His honor," I recommend also that on the same solemn occasion they do humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our national councils and whole people that divine wisdom which can alone lead any nation into the ways of all good.

In offering these national thanksgivings, prayers and supplications, we have the living assurance that "the Lord remaineth a King forever; them that are weak shall be guided and upheld; and such as are gentle shall He learn His way. The Lord give strength to His people, and the Lord shall give to His people the blessing of peace."

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this the eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of War.

RIOT IN BALTIMORE.

Copperheads Attack a Republican Proclamation—One of the Rebels Shot.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.

Last night the Conservatives made an attack upon the Republicans in the Eastern section of the city, which resulted in a fierce fight during which John Gately, of the attacking party, received three bullets in his body. Other parties were slightly injured.

THE DEAD DUCKS.

The Gazette, we presume, will contain some very significant heads this week, such as "Grand triumph of negro suffrage!" "Negro Equality Established!" "The people sustain Congress in giving \$300 Extra Bounty to the nigger and \$100 to the white soldier!" "The Nigger Pic-nic Popular!" "Pennsylvania no longer a white man's State!" "Copperheads must marry colored ladies!" These significant heads will be followed, quite probably, with an elaborate argument to satisfy the negroes that the Copperhead party was ever an earnest and consistent advocate of the cause of the negro.

So effectual was the logic used by the Gazette and the orators of its party who harangued the delectable squads which assembled in various school houses and bye-places throughout the county, that the above side issues were the issues of the canvass, that on Wednesday morning, when the telegraph announced the decisive victory of Geary's, one of the county leaders of that party, who had imbibed a little too freely, swore most lustily that since the people had declared in favor of "Negro Suffrage" and "Negro Equality" that he should hang himself. The last that was seen of the afflicted and chagrined Copperhead, who was determined to thus sacrifice himself upon the altar of Copperheadism, he was in the hands of E. F. Kerr, Esq., who was endeavoring, by the most subtle logic, to convince him that it was a useless sacrifice, as the cry of "Negro suffrage" and "Negro Equality" was only intended to gull the ignorant. Mr. Kerr supposed that every leader of the party understood as much and that it was entirely unnecessary to make any explanations after the election, and further, if he insisted on hanging himself, that it must be evident to every intelligent mind that it would be a dead loss of one vote and the party had lost already too much in Bedford township. Whether the individual has hung himself or not, we can not say, but those desiring to know are referred to Mr. Kerr who can give them all the satisfaction in the world.

BOUNTY PAYMENTS—CIRCULAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES, UNDER THE ACT TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES, APPROVED JULY 28, 1866.

1. All applications shall be filed within the period of six months from the 1st day of October, 1866, and before any payments are made shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organization, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid.

2. No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier, and the affidavit required by the 11th section of the act, nor is he entitled to receive from the United States, under any laws or regulations prior to the act of July 28th, 1866, more than \$100 bounty for any and all military service rendered by him during the late rebellion, over and above the amount therein claimed.

3. All applications for the additional bounty, authorized by this act, from surviving soldiers, shall be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heirs of deceased soldiers shall be in the form now required by the Treasury Department.

4. As soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment or other independent organization shall have been properly acted upon, the Paymaster General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment.

5. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General's office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, etc. If the claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected, the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

6. In the applications for bounty as required by the 3d of these rules the affidavit shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claimant, and also that he never served otherwise than as therein stated.

7. Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, or called out for special purposes, as State Militia, Home Guards, &c., and not included in the general bounty laws, are not included within the meaning of the act.

8. Soldiers discharged for "three years" or during the war, who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under this act.

9. The minor heirs, claimants for bounty under this act, must be proven to have existed at the date of its passage.

10. Parents shall receive jointly the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the father has abandoned the support of his family, in which case it shall be paid to the mother. Non-residents of the United States shall not be a bar to the claims of heirs, who would otherwise legally inherit.

The provisions of the Act exclude from its benefits the following classes:

1. Those who after serving the full period of their enlistment were dishonorably discharged at its expiration.

2. Those discharged during enlistment by way of favor or punishment.

3. Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, but not occasioned by wounds received "in the line of duty," who shall not have previously served two or three years respectively at the time of discharge.

4. Those discharged on account of disability existing at the time of their enlistment.

Heirs of those who have died since their discharge, of wounds or disease not contracted in the service, and in the line of duty.

5. The surviving soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers who, under previous laws, have received or are entitled to receive a bounty of more than \$100 from the United States.

6. The surviving soldiers, as well as the heirs of deceased soldiers, when such soldiers have, hitherto, sold, assigned, loaned, transferred, exchanged or given away their final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress.

7. The act of the 28th of July, 1866, creates no right of inheritance, but vests by the law under which these heirs received, were entitled to receive the original bounty, and debars certain classes, brothers and sisters of heirs that were entitled to receive the original bounty on any claim for the additional bounty provided by this act.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General, for his opinion on the point whether the rules and regulations as within amended are in conformity with law.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

I have examined these amended regulations, and am of opinion they are in conformity with law.

HENRY STANBURY, Atty. General.

The foregoing rules and regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Loss of the Steamer Evening Star and the British Steamer Queen Victoria.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA.

FORBES, MOXON, Oct. 10.

The British steamer Queen Victoria foundered at sea on the 4th inst., during a recent storm, in latitude 23.3, longitude 70.30. The passengers and crew were picked up yesterday by the brig Pomfret, from New York. Thirty-five were transferred this morning to the steamer City and sent to Baltimore, N. C., for Baltimore, which arrived in Chesapeake Bay this afternoon. Two lives were lost—the engineer died from exposure, the mate was washed overboard. The storm commenced on the 29th inst., the steamer sprung a leak on the morning of the 3d.

THE EVENING STAR—NEARLY THREE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.—The steamer Evening Star, from New York to New Orleans, foundered at sea within 100 miles east of the Cape, with 250 passengers and fifty of the crew. Only five of the crew and one passenger, Frank Gerard, were saved.

The boat from the Evening Star has arrived at Fernandina. She left the steamer with eighteen persons, including Capt. Knapp, one lady and a child. She was on fire for six hours. On the sixth time the captain was lost. As the Sylvan Shore was leaving Fernandina a boat is reported to be coming in with the boat and engine.

Four boats left the steamer as she sunk—The other two are supposed to have.

The schooner S. J. Waring from New York for Appalachicola, has put in distress, having thrown overboard a part of her deck load. The Waring brought the chief engineer, purser, two passengers and six of the crew of the steamer Evening Star, having picked them up at sea.

The steamer Cambria, from New York, which left yesterday for Mobile, returned to port to-day with her machinery disabled.

PRINCETON, N. J., October 8.

Commodore Stockton died last night at ten o'clock. His death has caused a deep feeling of gloom over the entire community. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, 10th inst.

FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna again Recruiting in San Antonio for an Attack on Matamoros—Marchants of Jures—Condition of the Liberal Forces.

New York, Oct. 8.

Advices from San Antonio, via Galveston, Texas, say that quite a number of Santa Anna's agents are at work recruiting for a raid on Matamoros.

But little sympathy was shown them there, and it being fully understood that Santa Anna had pledged to Napoleon to acknowledge the French debt if he succeeded in gaining a footing on the Mexican soil. Very few have signified their intention of joining his standard, as he is known to have been a liberal, and his antecedents with the Texans having always been of a questionable character from his former treacheries.

Quite large quantities of arms, ammunition and supplies have lately reached the frontier, designed for Juarez's arms at Monterey and other places.

The forces under General Escobedo are not numerous, and will soon be fully equipped for the coming winter campaign.

The latest advices from Chihuahua of Sept. 17, state that Juarez was then at that place preparing the riotous departure for Monterey, where General Escobedo was at present in command.

The Liberal forces were in excellent condition and sanguine of success, and await the arrival of the riotous party, who for five years has upheld their cause.

JOHNSONISM.

Attempted Murder of the Southern Loyalist Delegation.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.

Col. Bigham, one of the Southern loyalists, who was not allowed to speak in Cairo on Friday night, publishes a card, in which he says that the riotous party at that place were armed with revolvers and bowie knives, and came there with the avowed purpose of inaugurating another New Orleans tragedy. The delegation, which was supposed to include two or three loyalists, came near meeting with a fearful accident, had they not been rescued by the train upon which they were supposed to be thrown off the track, on a high embankment, eight miles above Cairo, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, by the removal of two rails which threw the engine off the track, killed the engineer, and badly wounded the fireman and four other persons. The indications all point to this act as a deliberate attempt to kill Bigham and Hamilton, the whole delegation to be entirely devoted to the construction of the houses will then have to be used for the purchase of land.

MERCY TO THE TRAITORS.

General John A. Logan is making a tremendous canvass in Illinois. The following in reply to his Johnson competitor, served also as a rejoinder to such men as Edgar Cowan, in this State, who are so eager that the rebels shall be forgiven and the Radicals hanged:

"Now, my friend Dickey says you must be charitable and forgiving; and if we do that, these people will come back, and we will all live happily together. Oh, yes, you must forgive them—forgive them for the murder of Johnson, a murderer, and for the murder of those who were draping this land in mourning, and causing rivers of our best blood to flow; forgive them for making a different flag from yours and firing upon yours; forgive them for making a different constitution and tramping ours under their feet; forgive them for making a different Government and trying to destroy ours. They sought to do all this, but now must be forgiven. Oh, yes, treason must be forgiven, and loyalty must be rewarded. Treason must take a front seat. I believe Lucifer once tried to commit treason in Heaven. Heaven was so merciful to him that the archangel Michael hurled him from Heaven head down, and he never got up, and I have not heard of his coming out there. [Laughter and cheers.] If you want to get him out of that place, I don't know how you will do it, unless my friend Dickey appoints President Johnson to do it. [Great laughter.] I can't understand it in any other way.

"This, then, is the manner in which we must deal with rebels. You have robbers, murderers and plunderers in this country, and you send them to the penitentiary. If a man commits murder, you hang him. And these men committed treason against the Government—a higher crime than murder, robbery or larceny, or than any other State offense, yet you must forgive them." [Laughter.]

THE LOYALISTS.

Grand Oration to the Delegation of Southern Loyalists in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 8.

The reception of the Southern Loyalists to-night was a grand occasion. In making a forcible procession two miles long escorted the delegation to the Lucas Park Place, where thousands of citizens had already gathered, and which was decorated with hundreds of flags, banners, transparencies, lanterns, &c.

Hon. J. Blair delivered the welcoming address, which was responded to in a very able argument by Governor Hamilton of Texas.

Speeches were made from three stands by different members of the delegation, and the entire enthusiasm prevailed.

The number present had but slightly diminished at 11:30 o'clock.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.

Reports are in circulation of an attempt on the part of Gov. Swann, to remove the police Commissioners, on the ground of alleged infidelity, in making arrangements for the municipal election. The report occasions much discussion, the Republicans maintaining that the Commissioners have not violated the law, and that the Governor cannot exercise such authority under the constitution, and that he has not heard of his coming out there. [Laughter and cheers.] If you want to get him out of that place, I don't know how you will do it, unless my friend Dickey appoints President Johnson to do it. [Great laughter.] I can't understand it in any other way.

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Now, I ask my friend Dickey this: "Why, if you are so forgiving and so desirous that traitors shall represent this country! if you are so desirous that traitors shall have seats in Congress, why do you not go and unlock the penitentiary doors and turn the murderers and robbers and thieves out upon the people of the country, and let them send them to Congress if they desire to? You have just the same right that you have to send the traitors there—precisely the same. There is no difference at all."

ON Saturday evening, three ladies named Maudie, Leifery, George W. Lemon and Frank B. Mason, were arrested at Baltimore on the charge of having absconded from Salem, Mass. It appears from the information received by the police, that the ladies stole about \$600 from their father, and with his companions started on a tour. It was discovered that they took a southward direction, and a telegraphic dispatch was sent to the police of several cities. On the person of Leifery was found a little over \$500. Neither of the boys is more than fourteen years of age. They were confined to await the arrival of their parents.

American Machinery Abroad.

The London Times and the largest English newspapers are printed by the presses, American reapers and other agricultural implements take the lead in England, and our sewing machines may now be found in every well ordered British household. Commercial Journal, in a recent issue, describes a handsome sewing machine which has been made for an English lady of high rank. We quote the paragraph:

"As the sewing machine has been advanced gradually from purely manufacturing uses to a household position, and hence to an adjunct of the duties of a refined home, Messrs. Grover & Baker, 150 Regent Street, have wisely catered for the supply in a more elegant form, and the machines they have now brought before the public present the appearance of an elegant piece of furniture in rich woods. This firm has just completed a machine, designed and ornamented expressly for a lady of rank, which surpasses, for elegance, anything of the kind ever seen. The table and stand are of satin wood, inlaid with white wood, with carved border, and richly gilt. The machine itself is silver-plated, inlaid with pearl, and most delicately tinted. It has been pronounced, by all who have seen it, as a perfection."

There is quite a controversy going on in another British periodical, The Queen, with regard to the qualities and advantages of the different American sewing machines. A correspondent of the last-mentioned paper writes:

"I am happy to inform 'Porphyry' that I have been using one of Grover & Baker's machines for the last six months. I can not speak too highly of the beauty of the work, or of the perfect ease with which it is used (not so hard as the pedals of the harp) a child of five years can work it. 'Porphyry' will excuse her card to the address of The Queen. I will have much pleasure in letting her try my machine."

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Was stolen from St. Marks Lutheran Church, in Friends Cove, on Wednesday, 20th ult., a large quantity of Bibles, Prayer Books, Bibles, and Trimmings, Pictorial, two Tumbler, &c. The above reward will be paid for the thief and return of the articles, or twenty dollars for the return of the articles above mentioned.

WM. S. BEEGLE, JOHN H. SHAPER.

THE OFFICER-HOLDER SPEAKING OUT.

The following card is published in the Cincinnati Gazette:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8, 1866.

Having been frequently solicited to address my fellow-citizens during the present political campaign, it is due to myself and friends that I define my position. A proper discharge of the duties of my office has prevented my engaging in public political discussions. Having no disposition to conceal my views, or evade responsibility, I may however say that I am in favor of the ratification of the constitutional amendment submitted to the States by the present Congress. Its provisions are wise, just and dignified. And further, that I have no sympathy with, and will never, under any circumstances, vote for any candidate for any office, who opposed the Government in putting down the rebellion.

S. E. CARY.

Magnificent Offer by Mr. A. T. Stewart.

The Herald says: Mr. Stewart proposes to devote one million of dollars to the building of small tenement houses for the use of the working classes, to be let at a low rent, suited to the means of those in receipt of small incomes, and to devote the accumulation of receipts for rent and tax to the extension of the undertaking. For this purpose Mr. Stewart has applied to the municipal authorities for a grant of land, merely stipulating that the sole management of the houses, the appointment of trustees, and one or two matters should be vested in his hands. Hitherto the required land has not been granted, but in case of a refusal, Mr. Stewart will not be daunted. He intends to carry out his noble purpose all the same, only of course the number of dwellings will be smaller, first, as part of the sum, which would otherwise be entirely devoted to the construction of the houses, will then have to be used for the purchase of land.

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REPORTS ARE IN CIRCULATION OF AN ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF GOV. SWANN, TO REMOVE THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS, ON THE GROUND OF ALLEGED INFIDELITY, IN MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The report occasions much discussion, the Republicans maintaining that the Commissioners have not violated the law, and that the Governor cannot exercise such authority under the constitution, and that he has not heard of his coming out there. [Laughter and cheers.] If you want to get him out of that place, I don't know how you will do it, unless my friend Dickey appoints President Johnson to do it. [Great laughter.] I can't understand it in any other way.

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WM. S. BEEGLE, JOHN H. SHAPER.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. Elder Joseph Correll, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. SAM'L HUNT to Miss REBECCA E. McLELLAN, both of Bedford Co., Pa.