

INQUIRER AND CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, NOV. 22, 1855.

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

There will be divine service, to day, (Thanksgiving,) in the Meth. E. Church, at half past ten, A. M., by Rev. E. P. Phelps.

DEDICATION.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, recently erected in the neighborhood of Alexander Campbell's, in Friends Cove, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Sunday, the 9th of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services will commence on the day previous. Ministers from a distance are expected to be with us.

J. T. PHELPS.

Nov. 16, 1855.

ANNOUNCING.—For the information of our subscribers in Napier Township, we would state that the whole number of papers going to the Schellsburg Post Office, were placed in the office, in Bedford, last week, on Thursday evening, and the fault lies with this Post office, that they did not all, instead of a small portion, go to Schellsburg on Friday morning. A couple of weeks ago, our Charlesville and Rainburg packages also did not go on the Saturday after they were published, and as there is only a weekly mail to these places, they did not get there until eight days after they were issued. The fault is not ours, as they were put in the office here in due time. This probably occurs with others of our packages, and it is certainly annoying to us, as well as to our subscribers. It is all, in our opinion, the fault of having Jesuits in the Post Office department, and will continue until "Sam" takes his seat in the White House. But if these things again occur with us, we will try if we cannot remedy it, in some way or other.

THE CASE OF VALENTINE STECKMAN, for selling liquor contrary to the act of the last Legislature, was called upon Tuesday. He pleaded guilty, and the sentence was postponed until the decision of the Supreme Court on the cases of other counties now before it. In the meantime, Mr. Steckman sells on, and we hear of others who are about to do the same, in this county. Judge KIMMEL appears too timid to meet the issue in a bold and fearless manner, and takes this method of staving off the question. What a Court! What a farce!

NEW LINE OF STAGES.—Mr. Peter Ellison has commenced running a new line of Stages, twice a week, between Stonestown and Bedford, leaving Stonestown Mondays and Fridays, and Bedford, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The fare is only \$1.75. Mr. Ellison deserves encouragement for his enterprise, and should be patronized by all who wish to travel between the two places.

NEW COMMISSIONER.—WILLIAM WHEATSTONE, Esq., has assumed the duties of his office, and during the present week, appears to have given general satisfaction. We understand that it is the intention of the Board of Commissioners to continue their present Attorney and Clerk.

GEO. D. SHUCK, Esq., has been for some time past, acting in the capacity of Poor Director, to which office he has lately been elected. He makes one of the best and most energetic Directors that Institution has ever had, and with the aid of Mr. Trout, reforms there have been commenced, and will be carried out, and hundreds of dollars saved to the county.

THE PLANK AND TURPIKE ROAD Meeting on Monday night was well attended, and quite an amount of stock subscribed. The road will be made, and no mistake.

Maj. Ruppas received a large lot of new Fall and Winter Goods, which are selling cheap. Call and see them.

THE TRIUMPH IN MARYLAND. The American triumph in Maryland is overwhelming, beyond the most sanguine expectations of friend or foe. The heavy Catholic vote in the State, the large Foreign vote in Baltimore, Cumberland and other cities—and the adverse influences of prior State elections, were looked upon as necessarily ensuring for the foreign party a thorough triumph. The result, however, is a brilliant victory for Americanism—a victory achieved on a full vote, and upon the direct issues involved in the American creed. There were no third parties, no side issues of any kind. The Americans in every county of the State planted themselves upon the broad platform of opposition to the aggressions of political Romanism and Foreign influence, while the Opposition, composed of old line Whigs and Democrats, foreigners and Catholics, united on "Union" tickets, pledged no other issue than that of hostility to Americanism.

Upon this issue the parties went into the contest, and upon this issue the people of Maryland deliberately pronounced by a decisive vote in favor of Americanism. This Maryland election is probably the fairest and most decisive test of the real strength of Americanism, with the masses of the people, that has yet been produced. For weeks preceding the election, the Foreign journals boasting paraded long lists of leading Whig politicians who were arrayed against the American movement, leaving the battle to be fought by the honest masses of the old Whig and Democratic parties.—The latter have triumphed gloriously and give an earnest to their American brethren throughout the Union of what can be accomplished in every State, in a fair fight upon a fair field.

We call attention to the advertisements of the Cosmopolitan Art Association for the second year. Persons sending \$3 to the offices of the Association at New York, or Sandusky, Ohio, become members for the ensuing year, and are entitled to a Magazine fully worth the whole sum, and are also entitled to a chance at the distribution of prizes. The Association desires encouragement.

In order that we may be enabled to observe Thanksgiving Day, we issue our paper a little earlier than usual.

THE FRUIT OF VICTORY. The New York Mirror in a well timed article has the following judicious remarks, which we commend to the attention of the country: The Americans, after various disasters, incident to a new, imperfectly organized party, are closing up their ranks, and planning their victorious banners in every section of the Union. Considering their age in the political drama, their triumph has been ample. Over-success is over-claiming and destructive. Hard fought battles and occasional defeat discipline new forces and train raw recruits into veterans. It will be better for them, in the great coming contest that they have, in these preliminary skirmishes, found some obstacles in the way. It has taught them the need of unity and harmony in their councils, and of vigilance and endurance at every outpost, and in all their camps.

The field now lies broad and clear before the Americans. They are in power in New York, Ohio, California, Louisiana, Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island—and have proved their ability to carry Pennsylvania on a square, American issue. In a national contest, with a fair platform and strong leaders, they can carry Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Alabama, and Virginia—and we doubt not Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, and North Carolina. At any rate, no other party can boast so fair a prospect of national success in 1856.

The victories just won will add vastly to the chances and influence of the American party. Their best fruit will be to assure thousands in every State, who have all along sympathized with the American movement, but who, timid and wavering, have consulted their caution, and waited to see whether American triumph was certain.—These thousands will now rush into the American ranks, and many leading men of old parties, who have heretofore fought the American battle under cover, will come out and fight openly, and will bring the dependant on their example with them. The moral influence of the American victory in the great State of New York, with its one-fifth of the white population of the Union, can hardly be over-estimated. It will invigorate Americanism throughout the Union.

If the battle were to be fought over tomorrow, the victory of Tuesday would add 25,000 to the American column. The scattered forces, the camp followers, the doubters and waverers, all tend to the victorious side—in politics as in war. A great thing for the American party are those triumphs in New York, Massachusetts, California and Maryland—as great in their influence on the masses of the people, as in their direct results. They are a song and prophecy of national triumph.

PRESIDENT PIERCE'S CABINET AND WAR.—It is satisfactory to know that the power of agitation which President Pierce's cabinet so unscrupulously seek to exercise has been greatly weakened in their case by the contempt into which they have fallen during the course of office. Even the journals whose tone is habitually most inflammatory, and which neglect few opportunities of vilifying England, appear to have little relief for being auxiliary to a transparent party design, and treat with ridicule the notion of their present government being earnest in their rage for the vindication of the national dignity. But there are others which profess on higher grounds against the wretched disregard of courtesy and respect which the Attorney General is pleased to exhibit, and condemn, as strongly as we can do here, every attempt to fan the flames of discord between nations so closely allied by sentiment and interest. The New York Courier and Enquirer, in expressing its desire that this diplomatic outrage should be taken at its true value abroad, charges Mr. Cushing with having suppressed the truth and also their regret for the occurrence complained of, and have recited

every order the execution of which can involve offence to the just sensitiveness of a foreign nation bent upon preserving its strict neutrality. We know not how far this statement may be well founded, but we hope nothing will be neglected by Lord Clarendon which can assist to take excuses for groundless dissemination out of the hands of men who are so eager to use them as some members of the Administration at Washington.—Manchester Guardian, Oct. 31.

For the Inquirer and Chronicle.

The Bedford Post Office.

After a lapse of sixty days, the public mind has been relieved from suspense as to the final disposition of our little Post Office, by a flourish of trumpets in the Bedford Gazette of last week, whose editor states the fact of the appointment of Mrs. Agnis Saupp, widow of A. Saupp, the late incumbent, (who neither reads nor writes English,) but her son Frank, who is polite and gentlemanly, and well qualified, will discharge the duties of the office for this important Catholic lady! What hypocrisy—what an insult to this community—what an outrage on veracity! Who is galled by the Gazette? None save the Jesuitical P. M. General, and perhaps the native born applicants for the office from this borough. Poor deluded fellows! We have said, time and again, and now repeat the incontrovertible fact, that no native born citizen can compete with an imported foreigner for office under the Pierce administration, no matter what the station may be or what the antecedents of the native, the foreigner will be made to laugh him to scorn. Having said this much, we shall, in order the more explicitly and truthfully to verify what we have stated above, and in connection with this subject, use names; and this we shall do without intending the least disrespect to those gentlemen who were competitors, and whose names are before Judge Campbell. We purposely omit the Doctors and Lawyers, and take up the case of Maj. Tulaferro, a soldier of the War of 1812, and the most prominent and favored of the Lenofox party in this section of Pennsylvania, who is uncompromising and as bitter as gall and wormwood in his opposition to the American party. This really excellent citizen at heart, but most deluded in his political course of action, must now confess that Know Nothingism means someth'g, and that the American party is excusable for its hostility to the course of the President and his Cabinet.—We would in conclusion, further state here for the information of the gallant Major and his pretended friends, that his chance of preferment under the Pierce dynasty is just about as good as it was under that of Jimmie Polk, of Tennessee.

A CITIZEN.

We find in the New York papers the following documents relating to the late events in Nicaragua: To the Stockholders of the Accessory Transit Company. The President and directors of the Accessory Transit Company are enabled at last to congratulate you on the restoration of peace in Nicaragua.

A civil war has been raging there for eighteen months, during all which time, until our last trip, the company were not molested unnecessarily by either party, but enjoyed the confidence and respect of both parties.

Our business, however, was materially diminished by two causes: First the general apprehension that the line of transit might become the seat of strife, and prove unsafe to passengers and treasure; second, the prevalence of Asiatic cholera, which appeared on the isthmus some three months since.

Those who had been accustomed to ship large quantities of treasure by our route declined making further shipments, with assurance that when peace was restored their shipments should be renewed.

The Government party and army through Gen. Corral, surrendered to the democratic or revolutionary party on the 19th ultimo, and terms of peace were formally signed by Gen. Walker and Gen. Corral.

After the revolution was thus ended an attack was made on our passengers while at Virginia Bay by some scattered remnants of the Government forces, and five of them were killed. One of our steamboats was fired into at San Carlos, and a woman and child were killed by a thirty-two pound ball after which the offenders spiked all the cannon of the fort and fled down the river to the San Juan del Norte.

The perpetrators of these outrages the new Government promise to punish in the severest manner. Our Minister resident in Nicaragua, Col. Wheeler, has also called attention of the United States Government to these offences against the lives and property of our citizens.

The revolution is now over. Order prevails again. The new Government, friendly to the company and respecting its vested rights, will at all times be ready to protect it, should protection be required, and we shall no longer have to invoke the aid of our own Government. The isthmus is free from disease, and the future of the company promises a business as successful as can be desired. By order of the board.

THOS. LOWE, President.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Invasion of Mexico by Texas—Battle between Texans and Mexicans.

The New Orleans papers brings us advices from the Rio Grande, Texas. It appears that Captain Callahan, with one hundred and eleven Texan Rangers, crossed over the river into Mexico, on the 4th October, and attacked the Lepans and Seminoles. Near San Fernando he discovered the enemy, and he adds:

Forming my men in a line along the road, I waited for the enemy to begin the battle—for by this time large numbers of them had emerged from the timber, seemingly with the intention of attacking us; they soon spread out in front of us, and to our right and left, to the amount of several hundred horsemen, and commenced on us. About this time one of my men fired on a chief, about two hundred yards distant, and broke a leg of his horse. Perceiving that the enemy, composed of both Indians and Mexicans, were trying to out flank us, I ordered my men to charge, which was executed in fine style, and thirty of the enemy were slain. Whilst making our charge the left flank of the enemy, which extended for near half a mile, came in on our rear and opened on us a very severe fire, during which four of our gallant men were killed. The front and right flank, on which we charged, after a gallant fire, fled before us, leaving us in possession of the position which it was our object and determination to gain. Then we discovered that our enemy numbered some six or seven hundred, as all their feet were exposed in the timber, and had not advanced in view on the prairie.

My men formed in a strong position beneath the bank of a small creek, on which the enemy had been encamped, and their whole force coming up against us, we continued the battle for about three hours, when they fled in the direction of San Fernando, leaving, as we heard this evening, some eighty-five killed and with the loss of one hundred wounded.

Approaching the town of Pedras Negras about sunrise, we took possession of it, and now occupy a position English pass, on the west bank of the Rio Grande.

The men who were killed of my command were W. H. Clifton and Augustus Smith, of my company, rangers. Willie Jones, of Capt. Henry's company, and H. R. Holland, of Captain Benton's company, of volunteers. The men wounded are John Gregory, (dangerously,) of Captain Henry's company, Captain Nat. Benton, slightly, and first Lieutenant Henry B. King, slightly, Patton, slightly, and Justice Benton, mortally, of my company. Young Willis Jones was the son of the Hon. Wm. R. Jones, whose overseer (Mr. Lishorn) was recently murdered by these same Indians, who was mainly instrumental in inducing Governor Peace to sell Captain Callahan into the service.—Mr. Estio Benton, another of the slain, was the son of Nat. Benton; a nephew of Col. Thomas H. Benton, Mr. Clifton, another of those who fell, we suppose to be the gallant Wm. A. Clifton, of Webersville, one of the Mier prisoners.

After paying some compliments to the officers and men of the command for their brave and gallant conduct, Capt. C. states that he is occupying the town of Pedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, and intends to hold the position until reinforced from the settlements. The Mexicans, he says, have basely betrayed his command by pretending to favor their expedition against the Lepans, and their attempt to draw them into a snare at the battle ground, which would have succeeded but for the bravery of his men against overwhelming odds. He then proceeds:

I informed the prominent men of this place this morning that we did not come here to fight the Mexicans, but to whip and exterminate the Indians, and that we do not yet desire to fight although they have killed and wounded several of our best men. I have told them that they must deliver up to us the Indians, otherwise the Texans will make them responsible for the murder of their wives and children and the deprivations upon their property. It is now sure that they combine with and protect the Indians.

I have tried to explain to them the injustice of their course, and have advised them that we will invade their country and burn the last of their towns if they continue to protect and fraternize with this band of outlaws, whose hands are still reeking in the blood of innocent women and children, beneath the tomahawks of relentless savages. We molested none of their property until we found them fighting side by side with the Indians, whose damnable hands are still wet with the blood of Texan women and children.

And we have since troubled nothing save what was necessary for our support and safety. Had we supposed the Mexicans would have united with the Indians against us, we would never have crossed into their country with our number of men—but we are now here, and intend to hold a footing until something is accomplished.

Capt. Callahan concludes his address by calling on the Texans to come to his assistance.

Sydney Smith said of a great talker, that it would greatly improve him if he had now and then, "a few flashes of silence."

The Foreign News.

The ill-judged demonstration of the London Times, first brought out by the despatch of an English fleet to the West Indies, had been followed up, by that and other papers, until it resulted into a through excitement on the subject of a war with this country, and a positive assertion on the part of one journal that Mr. Buchanan had already demanded his passport, and that diplomatic relations between the two countries were suspended. With our better knowledge upon this subject, knowing that Mr. Buchanan had not severed his connection with the British Government, the assertions and appeals of the English press are of much less significance to them they were to the less informed British public, and as a consequence to feeling they create here will hardly respond to the excitement abroad, though there may properly be evoked some thing of national indignation against what appears, with the information at present available, to be an effort on the part of the English ministry to hector this country into obedience to its wishes and to create, through the efforts of the London Times, a feeling of ill-will against our people for offences that are scarcely stated with sufficient clearness to permit a rebuttal.

Deuded of the result that was attributed to the difficulties between the two governments, the comments of the London papers will appear to us in no way warranting the excitement that prevailed in England, and to the fears of the British people and an acute perception of the dangers they have to apprehend from a war with this country we may fairly attribute much of the existing alarm. The articles of the London Times which we copy are certainly not as warlike in tone or as insulting in their denunciations, as that which first brought to view the war cloud that has so suddenly overspread the previously peaceful relations of the two countries. The first relates to Mr. Cushing's unnecessarily violent denunciation of British recruiting in the United States and to the offensive publicity given that document. Mr. Cushing is severely but not altogether unjustly berated and the error of the British government in adopting a measure in violation of our neutrality laws condemned, though an effort is made to save the perpetrators of the act from the rebuke our government has no doubt properly administered. The Times, however, evidently over-estimates the importance of Mr. Cushing's exaggerated indignation, and not being a slave of the Attorney General's usuria for giving the widest possible newspaper notoriety to his decisions upon all imaginable subjects, looks upon the publicity in this case as a designed insult to British pride.

In reality neither the Times nor the British Government have anything to do with Mr. Cushing's opinion. It was simply a direction to a law officer of our government, directing his proceedings in a certain contingency, in no way coming in any official form to their notice, and the attempt to drag it in as a provocative to ill-feeling, is both grotesque and ridiculous. The second article of the Times is an outbreak of its old rage, which it continually maintains in a state of irritation by dwelling upon the want of sympathy felt by the people in this country for England in its struggle with Russia. The aversion with which it sets out, that earnest assurances of such sympathy both by our people and government had been officially given by the American Minister must be received with great doubt, if not, positive disbelief. The propriety of entire neutrality was felt here at the first commencement of the struggle, and whatever may be Mr. Buchanan's private sentiments he would hardly have been guilty of such a breach of diplomacy as to give the official assurances of which the Times so confidently speaks. An able defence of the United States by "A Citizen of the United States," which we copy will be read with interest. So will the protest of a Member of Parliament. It probably speaks the real sentiments of the intelligent and influential portion of the British people in relation to a war with this country, and represents opinions and fears that will be heard from all portions of that country should the present difficulty have anything of real existence in it. It is evident from the different sources to which the supposed estrangement of the two governments is attributed, that no serious cause of rupture yet exists, and none we are sure will arise unless the impulses and desires of the turbulent few are allowed to triumph over the temperate counsels and powerful considerations that should command a permanent peace between England and the United States.

The war news by this arrival is thoroughly unimportant. Operations in the Crimea were apparently suspended and the impression prevailed that the campaign was closed for the winter. An attack upon the allied camp had been apprehended, and as a measure of preparation the troops for Eupatoria had been recalled. A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states, as authority, that Prince Gortschakoff has received full powers from the Emperor either to defend or abandon the Crimea, as he thinks proper. There is no idea of submission, however, for, simultaneously, we hear that the Czar has issued a ukase ordering a fresh levy of 400,000 men throughout his dominions. Lieutenant-General Sir Wm. Codrington has been ap-

pointed to the command of the British Army in the Crimea in the place of General Simpson.

If we may place reliance in a despatch from Washington, to be found under the telegraph head, it will be found that whilst the public intelligence by the Pacific is so full of warlike prognostications, the official despatches to our government are of a peaceful tenor. The assurance has been given that the despatch of the British squadron to the West Indies has no reference to Central America affairs nor any of just hostile to the United States. Only one vessel of the Home squadron will therefore be despatched to Nicaragua.—Balt. American.

Pennsylvania, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of said Commonwealth:

A PROCLAMATION.

Fellow Citizens.—A public recognition of the existence of God, as the creator of all things and the giver of every good and perfect gift, with a humble acknowledgment upon the providence of Him who rules in the army of Heaven and among the children of men, is alike the duty and the privilege of a free and christian people. He has crowned the past year with his goodness and caused our paths to drop with fatness. He has blessed our country with peace. The Union of the States—our free institutions—our civil and religious privileges—right of conscience and freedom of worship have been continued and preserved. The great interests of education, morality and religion have been encouraged and promoted, science and art advanced, industry rewarded, and the moral and physical condition of the people improved. The goodness of God has signally blessed our Commonwealth. War with its desolations, famine and pestilence with their horrors, have not been permitted to come near us, and whilst the ravages of disease and death have afflicted the citizens of other States, we have enjoyed the blessings of health and unusual prosperity.—The seasons, in their annual round, have come and gone, seed time and harvest have not failed, suilling plenty cheers the husbandman, and, surrounded by the abundant fruits of autumn, he rejoices in the rich rewards of his toil. The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are covered with corn, they shout for joy, they also sing.

Acknowledging with grateful hearts these manifold blessings of a beneficent providence, we should offer unto God thanksgiving, and pay our vows unto the Most High.

Under the solemn conviction of the importance and propriety of this duty, and in conformity with the wishes of many good citizens, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 22d day of November next, as a day of General Thanksgiving and Praise throughout this State, and earnestly implore the people that, setting aside all worldly pursuits on that day, they unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for His past goodness and mercy; and beseech Him for a continuance of His blessings. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Commonwealth the eightieth.

By the Governor.

A. G. CURTIS, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

SALT LAKE CITY IN RUINS.

The Daily Advertiser (Michigan) Wachtower, of the 11th of October, acknowledges the receipt of and publishes an "extra" from the St. Louis Press, in which it is stated, under date of Fort Laramie, October 19, that the train which arrived at that place from Great Salt Lake, which left on the 12th of September, brings accounts of an awful earthquake, which took place the 11th of that month. We have seen no account elsewhere of the reported event, and therefore we are inclined to doubt its truth. However, the article to which we have above referred, says:

"The shock continued to increase until 11 P. M., when the great promontory on the opposite side of the lake, at Fly Rock Point, slid from its base in to the lake; driving the water before it in an enormous wave to the opposite shore, where it speedily mounted to the top of the first strata, confining the inhabitants to their chambers. "About one hundred houses, containing chiefly women and children, were thus surrounded. The shrieks of the women and children were appalling. "The rumbling of the earthquake, and the shouts and yells of the frenzied multitude, with the roaring of waters, all formed a scene of painful excitement," says our informant, such as he never witnessed before. To add to the night, a heavy thunder storm with rain and wind came up, and the water rose still higher.

Boats and rafts constructed of anything which was most readily to be found, plied back and forth in the midst of the storm, and until an early hour the next morning, and by great exertions on the husbands' fathers and brothers, the women and their children were rescued from danger. This part of the city is occupied by the dwellings used by the numerous wives of the better class of citizens, with their offspring. Towards morning water receded, and the shocks ceased. The opposite side of the lake presented a strange sight. The high, flat promontory had slid into the lake, crumbling as it went,

and filling it up to considerable height with pieces of rock and large numbers of small trees, underbrush, &c., mixed with the earth upon which they had grown. The portion of the lake thus filled up cannot be less than a mile long, and three quarters wide, as well as could be judged, from the distance.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The N. Y. Herald of yesterday, publishes the following card, signed by two of the American Members of Congress from that State:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1855.

Sir—As it is now clearly known that the American Representatives to the coming Congress will constitute a large plurality in the House it is eminently desirable that a conference be had upon the commencement of the session.

In this view the undersigned solicit the privilege of inviting, through the medium of your columns, the several members of Congress who have been chosen as the Representatives of the American policy, to meet for conference at the Hall of Representatives, on Thursday, the 23rd day of November inst, at the hour of noon.

By giving this invitation an insertion in your widely circulated columns, you will confer a favor on your very obedient servants,

THOS. R. WHITNEY, Fifth N. Y. district. HARVARD DEARIE, Ninth N. Y. district.

DELETTED EXPLOSION OF THE GEORGE CANTON. The engine was found lying by the side of the locomotive, while the train, Mr. Barnes was blown high in the air, and fell about two hundred yards in advance of the train. From the most reliable information we could gather, it would appear that this frightful accident was caused by the carelessness of the engineer, in allowing the water in the boiler to become exhausted, and then turning in a stream of cold water upon a highly heated surface.—He has paid the penalty with his life. The cost to the Company, is estimated at some \$7,000. [Savannah News.]

SAMMY went to see his grandfather, a pious old gentleman, who was wont to discourse much to young Sammy upon divine things. The lad, while taking a ride one day in his grandfather's carriage, after setting for a moment in silence, inquired: "Is God everywhere?" "Yes, my child," "Is he in this carriage?" "Certainly, he is." "Then all I've got to say, he's having a splendid ride." The grandfather lifted his spectacles, looked at Sammy, touched up the horse and said not a word.

CURIOUS QUESTION.—A curious question for the lawyers has arisen in London. A lady courted by a gentleman, who promised to marry her, and was accepted of. But he did not fulfil his promise, and she sued him for breach. It turned out, however, that he could not marry her, because he had a wife living at the time. In answer to the suit he says, "Barkis is willin', but the law wouldn't allow it," and the lady can only demand a fulfillment of his engagement by an act contrabandus moris. The question then arises, "what damage has the lady sustained in not being married to a married man?" There is a stability of easiness suggested by this, which the Chief Baron himself did not like to encounter, and an arbitration was recommended. It is a nut which even a Philadelphia lawyer might be unable to crack.

MARRIED: O. Sabbath evening last at the residence of John Meek, by J. H. Wright Esq., Mr. HENRY McDONALD to Miss RACHEL MOORE, both of Union Township.

On the 11th inst., by Geo. W. Householder, Esq., Mr. JOHN STRAITOFF of Fulton Co., to Miss HANNAH WHITEFIELD of East Providence tp, Bedford Co.

On the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. WM. S. RITCHEY of East Providence tp, Bedford Co., to Miss MARY ANN STOFFER of Bruss Creek tp, Fulton Co.

On the 18th inst., by the same, Mr. JONAS WELSH of Bruss Creek tp, Fulton Co., to Miss SARAH GRAY of East Providence tp, Bedford Co.

Stray Heifer. CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Liberty township, some time in June last, a RED BRINDLE HEIFER, with white forehead, no mark, about one year old, last Spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. SAMUEL F. SHOUP. Nov. 23, 1855—21.

NEW STAGE LINE. THE subscriber has started a new Stage Line from Stonestown to Elizabethtown, which will run each way twice every week. The Coach will leave Stonestown on MONDAY and FRIDAY of each week, immediately after the morning train arrives from Elizabethtown, and return will leave Bedford on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and arrive in Stonestown in time to meet the evening train for Huntingdon, being much the nearest and cheapest route to Elizabethtown. Fare only \$1.75 to Stonestown. PETER ELLISON. Nov. 23, 1855—61.

STRAY BULL. CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in the town of East-Mary, a gray Bull, with a white face, black and buff sides black. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. WM. N. FARQUHAR. Nov. 16, 1855.

Stray Steer. CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in the town of East-Mary, about the middle of August last, a red and white steer, supposed to be about one year old—no marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. GIDEON D. TROUT. Nov. 16, 1855.