

# Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

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## Select Poetry.



### My Love and I.

BY FERNANDO.

My love and I, one summer's night,  
Sat underneath a chestnut tree;  
Against its massive trunk we leaned,  
And none were there but God and we.  
We sang and talked of other days—  
We sang the brilliant songs of old;  
Alternately, we told the loves of  
Old maidens, and of warriors bold.

Persuasively I told another—  
A tale of love, and hope, and fear;  
And first her eye with sorrow drooped,  
Then, soon it glistened with a tear.  
That pearly drop caused mine to flow—  
I felt that she was dear to me,  
And gently clasped her hand in mine,  
For none were there but God and we.

Another still I had to tell,  
Of early, fond, devoted love;  
I told it earnestly and true,  
And yet my lips did scarcely move.  
I told it—yet I know not how—  
I told it—and she knew my meaning,  
For, ere I closed, I felt her cheek  
Against my anxious bosom leaning.

I watched her every look and motion,  
Her downcast eye and blushing face,  
And saw her brush the tear that started,  
But soon another took its place.  
I gently held her to my side,  
And surely felt her beating heart,  
As she looked up to me, and showed  
A joy no way akin to art.

No voice was heard—no sound was there,  
But such as came from her and me;  
Around, above, 'twas calm and still,  
For none were there but God and we.  
Now can I tell the half I felt—  
Such bliss, before, I never knew—  
And yet, I think I'd rather die,  
Than live that hour of bliss anew.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Pennsylvania.

### FURTHER NEWS BY THE CANADA.

**HALIFAX, Feb. 18.**—The town of Kars has been occupied by two Russian battalions, while a third occupies the camp formerly held by the army of Gen. Monravieff. The captured guns and other munitions of war have been removed to Alexandropol.

Letters from Erzerum predict an approaching scarcity of breadstuffs.

Iskander Pacha was seriously wounded on the 23d of December.

### PERSIA.

It is rumored that Turkey is about to mediate between Persia and England.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Queen Victoria opened the British Parliament on the 31st of January.

In the House of Lords, Earl Gosford moved an address in response to the Queen's speech, which was seconded by Lord Abingdon.

The Earl of Derby did not oppose the motion, but he said that he considered the Royal speech as very bare, cold and meagre. He thought it ought to refer to the state of affairs with America, India and the colonies, as well as to the fall of Kars. He conceived that the Government had violated a municipal law of the United States in the attempt to enlist men, and hoped an apology would be offered such as could be received. He regretted, however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph introduced into the speech referring to the subject.—The whole speech, he said, was redolent of water-gruel.

The Earl of Clarendon replied by referring to the present relations with the United States. He said, in my opinion there can be no doubt as to the common sense view of the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and yet it is upon the interpretation of that treaty, that the difference of opinion has arisen. In such a case, correspondence was useless, and I lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of a third Power, both sides agreeing to the decision.

That offer has not been accepted, but it has been again renewed, and I hope upon further consideration, the United States Government will acquiesce. With respect to the recruiting difficulty, it would not have aided a friendly solution to allude to it from the throne, inasmuch as the correspondence upon the subject continues. The most recent demands of the United States, arrived about two days since, and they are not yet in a state to be made public.

The origin of the trouble was this: At the beginning of the war, numerous foreigners, in the United States, applied to the British Government for permission to join the army of the East. In consequence, instructions were sent to the government of Nova Scotia to consider whether persons from the United States could be received at Halifax.

These instructions were notified to Mr. Crampton, who was at the same time informed, that anxious as England was for recruits, she was still more anxious that there should be no violation of the municipal law of the United States. An agency was accordingly opened, and upon complaint being made, Mr. Crampton desired that it might be made public that the British Government did not recruit soldiers in the United States, and he made known his instructions to Mr. Marcy, who expressed his satisfaction after further explanations. It stated that correspondence of a not very amicable nature had since taken place between the Governments, but the transactions referred to are by-gone transactions, and from the commencement the British Government has disclaimed all infringement of the laws of the United States.

With the conduct of Mr. Crampton he said his government was perfectly satisfied, being convinced that he neither intentionally nor accidentally violated the laws of the United States.

The whole difficulty was susceptible of a peaceful solution, and no slight was meant by not mentioning America in the speech from the throne.

In the House of Commons, Admiral Napier, immediately on taking his seat, moved for papers in relation to the expedition to the Baltic under his command.

Mr. Baillie gave notice of a resolution to the effect that enlistment for the armies of Great Britain in foreign countries lowers the dignity of the nation, and is calculated to endanger the relations with other States.

### FRANCE.

Satisfaction has been expressed that Paris has been selected for the meeting of the Peace Congress.

Peace is now considered as certain.

Numerous political arrests have been made at Bordeaux.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a decree fixing the import duty on cotton brought from Entrepôts by French vessels at 25¢ per 100 kilograms, being a reduction of 5¢ on the former rates.

### INDIA AND CHINA.

Bombay dates to the 2d of January have been received, announcing that the insurrection had been suppressed, and that quiet prevailed throughout India.

Great Britain is about to seize upon the Kingdom of Oude, allowing the King a pension of half a million of dollars, and appointing Gen. Outram to the Governorship of the country.

The dates from Canton are to December the 5th. The trade in old teas was brisk; but very few teas are in the market; consequently operations are limited.

The failure of several Chinese dealers had been followed by the suspension of Aspinwall, Mackenzie & Co., whose liabilities amount to 750,000 dollars. In consequence of the difficulties from their failures, a stoppage of the tea and silk trade is threatened from the 7th of December.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 19.

The Canada did not arrive at her dock till 5 o'clock, in consequence of the ice. Her mails will leave to-morrow morning for the South.

The papers contain some additional items of news of interest.

Capt. Long avowed from the wheel house that he knows nothing about the report of the Pacific having put back.

### RUSSIA.

Russia is said to have made it a condition, previous to the acceptance of the propositions, that no indemnification is to be demanded and no cession of territory exacted except that required for ratification, which being conceded, she agrees not to fortify the Oland Isles.

It is reported that Austria will propose to the Germanic Diet to adhere to the peace preliminaries in order that Germany may be admitted to the conferences.

Amongst other rumors are the following:—That Russia has selected Paris for the conference in order to slight Austria, and that the Austrian Cabinet is offended therewith; that Russia intends at the last moment to demand in the name of the general interests of Europe, and in accordance with article five, that England be forbidden to fortify Heligoland, and restrict her to peace purposes only.

Holland and other neutral powers, it is said, demand a voice in the conference.

Iron coated floating batteries, similar to those of the Allied powers, are being constructed for the defence of Cronstadt.

A forced loan of 600,000 silver roubles has been imposed on Finland for its defence.

France and England do not slacken in their preparations for the continuance of war.

A new plan for the re-organization of the Principality, alleged to have been presented to the Porte by Lord Stratford, is published.

The London journals entertain various opinions of the Queen's speech. The opinion on 'Change is unfavorable, and a slight decline in the funds had been experienced.

The Queen's speech opens with an eulogium upon the taking of Sebastopol, refers to the preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the war, alludes to the acceptance of the offer of mediation made by Austria, and the acceptance by Russia of certain conditions which it was hoped would be the foundation of a treaty of peace, but that during the negotiations there will be no relaxation of the war-like preparations.

The speech also alludes to the conclusion of a treaty with Sweden and Norway, containing defensive engagements applicable to those dominions, tending to preserve the balance of power in that section. The conclusion of a treaty of amity and commerce with Chili is announced. The estimates are framed for the exigencies of war, and a reliance upon the country is expected to continue the support hitherto so cheerfully yielded. The balance of the speech is devoted to domestic affairs.

The Protectionists count on a dissolution of Parliament occurring during the session.

A Democratic meeting has been held in London, to protest against the proposed peace. The chief supporters of this meeting were the sympathizers with Kossuth, Mazini, etc.

The war Department of Sweden has drawn a million of francs for the immediate defence of the Kingdom.

## Traces of a Father.

In a late history of Braddock's defeat, we have a very touching illustration of the manner in which truth long buried may be brought to light, by one of those very slight but conclusive signs which Providence seems to have given as if for the very purpose of knitting together those members of the great skeleton of history which otherwise would lie scattered, unobserved and unknown in the deserts of the past. Sir John Halket, a brave and much respected English officer, had been one of those who had fallen in the terrible route that had befallen the English and colonial regiments in their attack upon Fort du Quesne, but such was the number of the slain and completeness of the defeat, that no means were taken at the time to secure his burial. In 1756, however, Fort du Quesne having been reduced, his son, Sir Peter Halket proceeded to the battle-field, to see if there remained anything which would enable him to identify his father's body. "In reply to his anxious question," we are told, "one of his twangy guides had already told him that he recollected, during the combat, to have seen an officer fall beneath such a remarkable tree as he should have no difficulty in recognizing; and at the same moment, another rushing to his side was instantly shot down, and fell across his comrade's body. As they drew near the spot, the detachment was halted, and the Indians peered about through the trees to recall their memories of the scene. With speaking gesture they briefly discoursed in their own tongue. Suddenly, and with a shrill cry, the Indian of whom we have spoken sprang to the well-remembered tree. While the troops rested on their arms in a circle around him, and his companion searched among the thick fallen leaves. In a moment two great skeletons were exposed lying together, the one upon the other, as they had died. The hand that tore away the scalps had not disturbed their position; but no signs remained to distinguish the relics from the hundreds of others that strewed the ground. At this moment Sir Peter remembered him of a peculiar artificial tooth which his father bore. The bones were then separated, and on examination of those which lay underneath at once solved all doubts. "It is my father," exclaimed the unhappy youth, as he sank into the arms of his scarcely less affected friend."

Female loneliness never appears to so great advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress. No true artist ever sets off his angels with towering feathers and great jewelry, and our dear human angels, if they would make good their title to that name, should carefully avoid ornaments, which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princesses. These tinseleys may serve to give effect on the stage or upon a ball-room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised by gold or diamonds.

Old bread may be made as good as new, by dipping the loaf in cold water, then putting it in the oven after the bread is drawn, or a stove, and let it be well heated through.

## An Attachment.

We have heard a good story told of which an Alabama Sheriff was the hero. Court was in session, and amid the multiplicity of business which crowded upon him at the term time, he stopped at the door of a beautiful widow, on the sunny side of thirty, who, by the way, had often bestowed melting glances upon the said Sheriff. He was admitted, and the widow appeared; the confusion and delight which the arrival of her visitor occasioned, set off to great advantage than usual the captivating charms of the widow M—. Her cheeks bore the beautiful blended tints of the apple blossom; her lips resembled the rose buds upon which the morning dew yet lingered, and her eyes were like the quivers of cupid; the glances of love and tenderness with which they were filled resembled arrows that only wanted a head (pardon the pun) to do full execution. After a few common place remarks:

"Madam," said the matter of fact Sheriff, "I have an attachment for you."

A deeper blush than usual mantled the cheek of the fair widow; the downcast eyes whose glances were centered upon her beautiful foot, which half concealed by her flowing drapery, gently patted the floor, she with equal candor replied:

"Sir, the attachment is reciprocal."

For some time the Sheriff maintained an astonished silence: at length he said:

"Madam, you will proceed to court."

"Proceed to court," replied the lady, with a merry laugh; then shaking her head, she said:

"No, sir! though this is *leop year*, I will not take advantage of the license therein granted to my sex, and therefore greatly prefer that you should proceed to court."

"But, madam, the justice is waiting."

"Let him wait; I am not disposed to hurry matters in so unbecoming a manner; and besides, sir, when the ceremony is performed, I wish you to understand I greatly prefer a *minister* to a justice of the peace."

A light dawned upon the sheriff's brain.

"Madam," said he, rising from his chair with solemn dignity, "there is a great mistake here; my language has been misunderstood: the attachment of which I speak was issued from the office of Squire C., and commands me to bring you instantly before him, to answer a contempt of court in disobeying a subpoena in the case of Smith vs. Jones."

## An Awful Tragedy.

A Young Wife Murdered by her Husband—Subsequent Suicide.

We copy from the Memphis *Whig*, of the 9th inst., the following narrative of one of the most horrible tragedies we have ever heard of:

"We heard, yesterday, the particulars of one of the most melancholy tragedies that we have known for many years, which occurred in Marshall county, Miss., about 11 miles from Holly Springs, on Wednesday last. Mr. R. R. Cox, a planter in good circumstances, killed his own wife while she was lying asleep in her bed, and then shot himself through the head, killing himself instantly. This occurred some time during the night, but was not known until the next morning, when a negro man went to the room to make fire, and found the door fastened. Not being able to raise any one on the inside, he called the overseer, who came and forced the door open, when he found both Mr. and Mrs. Cox dead—she lying on the bed with two bullets through her head, and he lying on the hearth, still through the region of the heart, with his hand still grasping the deadly revolver. They had been married but a short time, and it is supposed that Mr. Cox was insane at the time, as he has frequently suffered from aberrations of the mind.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cox were known by many of our citizens, he as the possessor and occupant some two or three years since, of the dwelling in the Southern part of the city known as the 'Swiss cottage,' while the young and beautiful bride was, but a few months since, a gay and lively school-girl, attending Mrs. Armstrong's school in this city, and will be remembered by many as the pretty Miss Sallie Wilson. Leaving school, she married Mr. C. some time last fall, and now she has been cut off from all earthly hopes and happiness by him who had solemnly vowed to love and protect her. Mr. C. was a worthy young man, and there can be no doubt but that he was laboring under insanity at the time of this awful calamity; in fact, many circumstances that transpired a day or two previous go to show that he was not in his right mind.

Much sympathy is felt in this community for the families and friends of both the deceased persons—families of the first standing in North Mississippi. May God be their help in this, their hour of the deepest and most heart-rending affliction.

The Memphis *Enquirer*, speaking of the affair, says the parties had been married only six weeks and adds:

Mr. Cox is the third male member of a worthy family who has died a violent death within the last eight or ten years. One, in a fit of insanity, threw himself from the deck of a Mississippi steamer, and was drowned; another was slain by the accidental discharge of a double-barrelled shot-gun, when starting on a campaign; and now we have to record the death of still another, and that of his fair young wife, by his own hands.

Female loneliness never appears to so great advantage as when set off with simplicity of dress. No true artist ever sets off his angels with towering feathers and great jewelry, and our dear human angels, if they would make good their title to that name, should carefully avoid ornaments, which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princesses. These tinseleys may serve to give effect on the stage or upon a ball-room floor, but in daily life there is no substitute for simplicity. A vulgar taste is not to be disguised by gold or diamonds.

## The Mother and the Widow.

The following well portrayed picture we take from a religious paper. If there is a situation which deserves sympathy and commands respect it is that of the mother left by the loss of her husband, her earthly stay and support, to buffet the elements of adverse fortune alone:

"We are slow to acknowledge any womanly character, living or dead, as superior to that of the good mother—such as we find her in all our communities. She is perhaps called to no single great act of devotedness—but her whole life is a sacrifice for the good of others. How she works to bring up her children. No labor is too hard. She denies herself every comfort to give them an education. She would part with her own heart's blood to make them happy.

"This devotedness becomes more remarkable when, by the death of the father, the mother is left alone to struggle on through life. If we were to set out to explore this city, we should find many a poor widow, with five or six little children dependent upon her, struggling for their support with a patience and courage truly heroic. With no friends to help her, and no means of support but her needle, she undertakes to provide for her little family. She makes her home in an attic, and there she sits and struggles with poverty. No one comes to see her. She hears only the cry of those hungry little mouths, which call to her for bread. And there she toils all day long, and often half the night, that they may not want. And yet she does not complain. If only her strength holds out, and her efforts are successful, her mother's heart is satisfied and grateful."

USE OF A NOSE.—A good story is told of Mozart, at the time he was a pupil of Haydn. The latter challenged his pupil to compose a piece of music which he could not play at sight. Mozart accepted the banter; a champagne supper was to be the forfeit. Everything being arranged between the two composers, Mozart took his pen and a sheet of paper, and in five minutes dashed off a piece of music, and much to the surprise of Haydn, handed it to him saying:

"There is a piece of music sir, which you cannot play, and I can: You are to give the first trial."

Mozart smiled at the half excited indignation and perplexity of the great master, and taking the seat he had quitted, struck the instrument with such an air of self assurance that Haydn began to think himself duped. Running along the simple passages he came to that part which his teacher had pronounced impossible to be played. Mozart, as anybody was aware, was favored, or at least endowed with an extremely long nose, which in modern dialect, "stuck out a foot." Reaching the difficult passage, he stretched both hands to the extreme ends of the piano, and leaning forward, hopped his nose against the middle key, which nobody could play.

Haydn burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, and after acknowledging the "scorn," declared that nature had endowed Mozart with a capacity for music, which he had never discovered.

## Romance and Reality.

In the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, O., is a pair of insane lovers. Mental anxiety of a peculiar character is supposed to have damaged the intellect of the young man, who was sent to the Asylum some time ago, cured, it was hoped permanently, and sent home. While at home he fell in love with a young girl, who returned his devotion, and they became tenderly attached to each other. But unhappily, the malady returned upon the young man; he was separated from the object of his love, and sent back to the Asylum. Left to muse upon her bereavement and the sad destiny of her lover, the mind of the girl became affected, almost, as it might seem, from pure sympathy—and it was not long before she, too, was immured within the walls which sheltered him. They are both there now. Occasionally they seem to have recovered their reason, and are permitted to hold interviews with one another. In one of these the poor girl begged her lover to marry her, but he replied with melancholy real enough to bring tears from the listeners—"You know that we cannot be married, Ellen, we are unfit for that happiness—poor, unfortunate creatures that we are!"—*Sandley Reg.*

A FORTUNATE SUGGESTION.—During the late visitation of the cholera at Chicago, Illinois, a wealthy miser of that city took the disorder and died. The weather being very warm, it was found necessary to place his body in the coffin without removing his usual apparel. One of his heirs, who was standing by, suggested, as the lid was being fastened, searching the deceased's pockets, which was done, and the searcher found an ordinary money-belt around the corpse, containing over \$5,000 worth of notes, bills, &c.

STRANGE OPTICAL INSTRUMENT.—There has been lately exhibited in Paris, a huge concave mirror, an instrument of a startling species of optical magic. On standing close to it, it presents nothing but a monstrous dissection of your physiognomy. On retiring a couple of feet, it gives your face and figure in true proportions, but reversed, the head downward. But retire still further, at the distance of five or six feet from the mirror, and behold you see yourself not a reflection—it does not strike you as a reflection—but your veritable self, standing between you and the mirror! The effect is appalling from the idea it suggests of something supernatural; so striking indeed is the exhibition, that men of the strongest nerve will shrink involuntarily at the first view.

The crop of Indian corn, in this country, if we value it at one-half the present market price, amounts to more than all the gold from California; and our wheat crop, at the most moderate estimate, is worth as much as all the gold in the country; while the moderate growth of oats, with all the reasonable allowances for exaggeration, more than equals any two years' produce of the California mines.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit five dollar gold piece, capitolly executed, which is now in circulation. It is nearly of size, color and weight of the true half eagle, but its spurious character can be detected by ringing it, as it sounds, when thrown down, precisely like lead. On a very close examination the milling on the edges appear to be cut too deep. The piece we saw was dated 1855, and a slight deviation from the right position may be observed in the last figure 5 in the date.

SAFETY OF TRAVELLERS ON RAILROADS.—In the Senate of New Jersey, on Thursday, the bill for the protection of railroad companies and the safety of travellers, was ordered a third reading. Two amendments were agreed to—the first, that companies shall be responsible for accidents to persons when standing on platforms of the cars when there is no room within the cars, and also for all accidents caused by the train starting before the time advertised; and the other providing that there shall be no posts, &c., by the side of the road at a nearer distance than eighteen inches in the clear, and that on all double tracks, there shall be at least two feet in the clear between passing trains.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Philadelphia, notes a case about to be brought before the Common Pleas of that city, in which a former wife (the second we believe) of Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Griswold, is the plaintiff. She claims, according to this writer, that Dr. Griswold was never lawfully divorced from her, though he has since married a third wife. David Paul Brown is the lady's counsel. The case promises, like all its kind, to be richer in the scandalous than in service to social or moral good. Several authors, male and female, are said to be subpoenaed to give evidence on points at issue. The case will be of principal interest to the literary world.

A BAD HUSBAND.—Sarah Nichols, residing at Stewartstown, near Spang's iron works, in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, yesterday made information before Alderman Parkinson, to the effect that her husband had repeatedly abused and threatened her with personal violence; that he refused to let her have the goods which she owned before marriage; that she kept a boarding house, and had to do all the work herself, not being allowed to hire a girl. She expresses a willingness, however, at the close of her deposition, to do all the labor, and keep him in idleness, if he will only cease to abuse her, and asks the protection of the law to that end. Mr. Nichols will have a hearing on Monday.

A HORSE, SLEIGH, AND THREE PERSONS LOST THROUGH THE ICE.—The Detroit Free Press of Tuesday says that on Monday last a man woman and child were drowned while attempting to cross the river from that city to Canada. They were in a sleigh, drawn by a single horse, and nearly reached the Canada shore, when the horse broke the ice, or as is supposed by some, fell through an air hole, drawing the sleigh and its unfortunate occupants after him. The horse rose to the surface for a moment, and then all were swept away, by the swift current beneath the ice. The accident was noticed by several persons standing upon the shore, who immediately proceeded to the spot, but were too late to render any assistance.—*Pittsburg Union.*

RATHER SEVERE.—An eminent jurist who was said to have rather long shanks, was one day practicing at the bar, and having occasion to cross-examine a sailor who had spoken of a hand-spike in the course of his evidence, he asked, with some asperity:

"Well, sir, how large was this hand-spike which you tell of?"

"About as large as usual," said Jack.

"But how large—as large as a man's leg?"

"Well," replied Jack, looking at the thin supporters of the jurist—"Well, it was not as large as a man's leg, but it might be as big as your'n, maybe."

"I would advise you to put your head into a dye tub, it's rather red," said a joker to a sandy haired girl.

"I would advise you to put yours into an oven, it's rather soft," said Naucy.

A correspondent of the Wisconsin Democrat pays Chicago the following compliment: "Men are getting rich faster, and living higher, and doing more business, and drinking more and going to the devil generally by a shorter road, in Chicago, than in any place I have seen out West."

Henry Clay on Fusion.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by HENRY CLAY, in the House of Representatives, in Kentucky, Nov. 19, 1850, and now applicable to the doings in Congress; and should, as a piece of information, be kept before the country as a beacon-light, that the people may see and avoid the quicksands of the Black Republicans:

"But if it (the Whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be grafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go a step further; if I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union."

Railroad Snowed up.—Three Hundred Men and Women Thirty-eight Hours in a Snow-drift within Seven Miles of Chicago.

The snow and wind, day before yesterday, completely blockaded the railroads leading in all directions from this city. Of all the trains that left here yesterday morning only one succeeded in penetrating the huge drifts and proceeding on its way; all the rest returned.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Road, no train has left this city since Monday afternoon, and only one has arrived since then, which was at nine o'clock last night. The accommodation train, which left Waukegan at seven o'clock Tuesday morning, proceeded southward to Crittenden, where a drift, several hundred rods in length, and from two to six feet in depth, was encountered. The impossibility was at once seen of passing through the drift with the entire train, and the passengers were transferred to a freight car, near the locomotive, and in this way were brought to the city. Thirteen cars, however, were left standing on the main track—the drift constantly increasing in depth around them.

The Tuesday morning train from Milwaukee, arrived at this place at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock, and of course could proceed no further. Mr. Hubbard, the conductor, and Mr. Brown, the engineer, at once went to work with their locomotive to haul the standing cars off the main track, but had removed with only two or three when the locomotive broke down. Night was approaching, and it became evident that the passengers must remain till morning on the prairies. From a neighboring farm house Mr. Hubbard procured an ample, though plain, supply of provisions for their supper, and then started in a sleigh to this city for assistance. He reached here between nine and ten o'clock, and made known his predicament to the Superintendent of the road, Mr. Johnson, and then, after procuring at the Tremont House and other places a supply of provisions, returned to his charge in the snowy waste near Crittenden, where he arrived, nearly frozen, at two o'clock in the morning.

To add to the perplexities of their positions, the fact was now exhausted; but a very good substitute for firewood was furnished by the board fences on either side of the track. For five or sixty yards the boards were all torn off and consumed to warm the cars. During the night, however, a locomotive with a car load of wood was sent down from Highland Park, and with this reinforcement, when morning came, the conductors, engineers and other operatives went again to work clearing the road.

At one o'clock yesterday morning the passenger train arrived from Milwaukee, and found the cars still buried in the snow. The third locomotive joined the others in clearing the track, and all three were engaged until near sundown before the drift was penetrated. At that hour all the passengers were transferred to the foremost train, and the others returned to Milwaukee.

Still it was found impossible to get through the drift with two locomotives, until a run was made back to Evanston for wood and water.—About seven-and-a-half last evening the train, after thirty-eight hours passed in the snow drift, started for Chicago, and in a short time a locomotive which had been sent out from this city yesterday morning to break the road, but which had been nearly all day in progressing seven miles.—*Chicago Times*, 31st ult.

Some of our contemporaries are discussing the question, which is the safest seat in case of railroad collision? We should choose one about one hundred miles from the railroad.