

Bedford Gazette.



BY GEO. W. HOWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

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NEW SERIES.

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Select Poetry.



A Young Maiden's Thoughts.

I thought that he loved me,
I knew it last night;
I saw his eyes sparkle
With joy and delight;
When he asked me to dance
Love beam'd in his smile,
And I felt his hand tremble
In mine all the while.

I know that he loves me,
Far better, I ween,
Than if he had called me
A goddess or queen;
For the heart that loves dearly,
And fondly and true,
Speaks a language more clearly
Than a tongue ever knew.

And if he should ask me
His bride I will be,
I'll give him my heart and hand,
I'll give him my love;
I'll give him my heart and hand,
I'll give him my love;
I'll give him my heart and hand,
I'll give him my love.

HOPE.

When stars forsake the sullen sea,
When rains descend and winds arise,
Some rock a sunny bowyer may be
If hope but lends us eyes.

It tracks our steps in every stage,
And makes a fountain in the world;
It mingles with the thoughts of age,
The rapture of a child.

It sheds on joy a richer glow;
It flings to wait its gifts of gold;
But ah, its hands are pure as snow,
Will sometimes prove as cold.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

Senate Bill No. 7, to repeal the Jug Law, again came up in order, pending the amendment of Mr. Browne.

Mr. INGRAM resumed and concluded his remarks in opposition to the amendment. He condemned the amendment on the general ground that it was proposed by those who attempted to foist an entire prohibitory law upon the people, and enacted the present law which the people condemned.

Mr. WELSH followed on the same side. He regarded the question as a very important one, perhaps the most important that had ever claimed the attention of the Legislature. He then proceeded to give his views at length in opposition to the amendment. He said it had been charged that those who advocate the repeal of the Jug Law, did so from a desire for popular applause, and to gain the favor of the Liquor Lobby. He repelled the charge so far as it was applied to him. He advocated the repeal of that law because it was unjust and intolerant, and from a sense of duty to his constituents, who asked for its repeal. He would have preferred to vote for a direct repeal of that law, and leave the question of License for after consideration. He reviewed the various features of the amendment, and pointed out what he regarded as its defects. The minimum price of the license was too high for the rural districts. He objected to it also, because it made a violation of the law a criminal offence, and punished it by imprisonment and disgrace. Also, that it encouraged informers. Another objection was, that it did not really repeal the Jug Law, but only such portions of it as were inconsistent with the present bill. He wanted to see the Jug Law repealed—wiped off the statute book.

Mr. TAGGART next took the floor in favor of the amendment, and in reply to some of the arguments urged against it. He was willing to admit that the law of the last session had not answered the expectations of its friends; that the people were opposed to it. He believed the PEOPLE WERE WRONG, but nevertheless, he was willing to vote for the repeal of that law, but not its unconditional repeal. He would vote for a license law properly regulated—not that tavern keepers might make more money by it, but that the great cause of temperance might not be seriously injured. The will of the people ought not to be disregarded. If it was, the laws would be disregarded. For this reason he would vote for a license law in accordance with what he regarded as the will of the people.

Mr. SOUTHER was entirely opposed to the repeal of the Jug Law. He would disregard the public clamor on the subject, and keep it in the statute book and give it a fair trial. He looked at the idea that the law could not be carried out. In his district it was carried out, and could be everywhere if the public officers did their duty. He read from a letter from the Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, whom he designated as the grand high priest of Democracy, to show that prohibition was good Democratic doctrine. The letter was amusing, and, together with his remarks, caused considerable merriment.

Mr. JORDAN replied at length to the assaults on the amendment, and advocated its passage as the only measure now presented, calculated to work a reform of the evils of intemperance. He was for a stringent license law. The bill of the committee was not a stringent license law. What he regarded as a stringent license law, was one far more stringent than any law heretofore enacted in the Commonwealth, except the law of last session.

Mr. WILKINS replied to the remarks generally of the Senators on the other side of the question. In discussing the repeal of the present law, he said they were off the question. They were well off the mark. The question was not shall that law be repealed. That was admitted. Indeed, the people had virtually repealed it before the Legislature met, and Senators now knocked under. The question was a question of license. It was useless to speak any more of the law of 1855. It is buried, and all join in the requiem to be sung over its remains. It is admitted they must adopt a system of license, and the question is how shall that system be regulated?

The discussion of the question was resumed in the afternoon, when the first section of Mr. Brown's bill was passed, Yeas 19, nays 13, so Mr. Wilkins' bill fell. Mr. Jordan voted yea. The first section reads as follows:

That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful to keep and maintain any house, room, or place, where various, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold or drunk, except as hereinafter provided.

The second section was then adopted by the same vote, Mr. Jordan voting yea. It is as follows:

That no license hereafter issued to any vendors of various, spirituous, malt, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, either with or without other goods, wares, and merchandise, shall authorize sales of said liquors or any admixtures thereof, in less quantities than ONE GALLON, except as hereinafter provided: nor shall any license for the sale of any quantity be granted to the keeper of any restaurant, eating-house, oyster house or cellar, theatre or other place of amusement or refreshment.

Sec. 3. That breweries and distilleries in all parts of the State shall be returned, classed, assessed, and licensed agreeably to the provisions of the act of 10th April, 1849, entitled "an act to create a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth." And the owner, proprietor, or lessee of any and each of said breweries and distilleries shall be assessed and required to pay annually, before obtaining a license, three times the rates or tax assessed agreeably to said act. Provided the same shall not, in any case, be less than fifty dollars; nor shall such license authorize sales by them in quantities less than FIVE GALLONS.

Mr. Buckalew moved to strike out "three times" the rate of tax and insert "double." Disagreed to; yeas 13, nays 19, Mr. Jordan voting nay. The section was then adopted, yeas 18, nays 14, Mr. Jordan voting yea.

The 4th section was adopted, yeas 21, nays 11, Mr. Jordan voting yea. The section is as follows:

Sec. 4. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to importers, selling imported wines, brandy, liquors or ardent spirits, in the original bale, cask, package or vessel, as imported, and said importers shall be returned, classed, assessed and licensed, as provided by an act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the treasury, and for other purposes, passed the fourth day of May, A. D. 1841, upon the payment of three times the additional rate or tax, in the 10th section of the said act prescribed.

The 5th section was adopted without the yeas being called, as follows:

Sec. 5. The provisions of this act shall not extend to druggists and apothecaries, who shall compound or sell any admixtures of wine, alcohol, spirituous or brewed liquors, in the preparation of medicines, or upon the written prescription of a regular practicing physician of good repute.

Sec. 6. That licenses to vendors of various, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors as aforesaid, either with or without other goods, wares and merchandise, in quantities not less than one gallon, and to keepers of hotels, taverns and taverns, selling in quantities less than a gallon, shall not be granted except to citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character, nor until the requirements as hereinafter provided shall have been complied with.

Mr. Buckalew moved to strike out "gallon" and insert "quart," so as to authorize vendors to sell as low as a quart. Negatived, yeas 15, nays 17, Mr. Jordan voting nay.

Section 7, requires tavern keepers to give three weeks notice in a newspaper, with a proviso that for the present year, licenses may be granted at the third or any prior session of the court.

The 8th section was then agreed to, which relates principally to publication of intention.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend this section, on the ground that it was too complicated and inconvenient to the people to comply with. He regarded it as a calamity and a disgrace that laws should be put upon our statute book that were not regarded by the people.

The section then passed, Mr. Jordan voting yea.

The 9th section requires those asking a license in any city, county, town, or borough, to have at least six bed-rooms and twelve beds, and those in any other part of the State at least four bed-rooms and eight beds.

A motion was made to strike out "six" and "twelve" where they occur, and insert "four" and "eight," and strike out "four" and "eight" and insert "two" and "four," which was agreed to, yeas 17, nays 15, Mr. Jordan voting nay.

The 10th section was then passed, which requires bond in one thousand dollars, with two sufficient sureties, conditioned for the faithful observance of all laws relating to license.

Mr. Straub moved to strike out one thousand and insert five hundred. Disagreed to by a tie vote, Mr. Jordan voting nay.

Mr. Walton then moved to reduce the bail to six hundred dollars. Also negatived by a tie vote, Mr. Jordan voting nay.

The section was then adopted.

The 11th section was passed for the present, to give Mr. Buckalew an opportunity to submit

an amendment.

The 13th section fixes the rates of License. First class five hundred dollars. Second do. 350. Third do. 200. Fourth do. 250. Fifth do. 150. Sixth do. 100. Those whose sales are less than two thousand dollars annually are to form the seventh class, and pay \$50, and no license is to be granted for any less sum.

Mr. Straub moved to reduce the 7th class to \$25. Negatived, yeas 15, nays 17, Mr. Jordan voting nay.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD CALAMITY.

Cars and Locomotive Mashed.

We are now in possession of full particulars of the calamity on the Southern Road near Hillsdale, Michigan, on Tuesday evening, of which we had a brief notice yesterday.

The train going East left this city at 3 20 P. M. on Thursday, and consisted of three first-class passenger cars, a second-class passenger and a baggage car, drawn by the engine "Morrison." The Eastern train, consisting of two first-class passenger cars and a baggage car left Toledo at nine o'clock in the evening, drawn by the engine "Ohio." The train coming West, should, by the time table, have left Hillsdale at 12.07, but did not leave till 12.27, being just twenty minutes behind time.

According to the rule, the train should have allowed those twenty minutes to reach the station at Jonesville; but the Western train did not wait, the engineer being assured that "all was right." The consequence was that the trains came in dreadful collision about half a mile west of Hillsdale, where there is a sharp curve, which concealed the trains from each other until they were almost in contact; and the Western train was not perhaps seen at all, as, owing to some negligence, she carried no head light.

The scene which followed, says our informant, beggars all description. The train going west was going at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, but that going east was rushing on at the rate of thirty-five. The second-class car was driven entirely through the baggage car, in which latter there were some half-dozen persons, and struck against the tender. In the midst of the confused mass formed of the fragments of the broken cars and of the locomotive, five persons were crushed up, and in two minutes from the time of the collision the whole was on fire. None but the engineers had an instant's warning of the crash, and the passengers in the two trains supposed, as they hastened out of the cars, that the locomotives had got off the track.

Their first work was to throw snow upon the burning wreck, in order, if possible, to save the lives of those who were not already dead, and next, to extricate the living and the dead, who were as follows:

PERSONS KILLED.

Michael Kiddoff, fireman of the Ohio, was caught between the end of the tender and the boiler; the wood from the tender was pitched over upon him, and he lay against the door of the furnace. The wood was burning, and snow was thrown upon him to protect him from the fire, but it is supposed that he was instantly killed by the collision.

Albert Whitman, baggage-master on the eastern train, was only a crippled and blackened fragment of a man when taken out of the ruins. He, too, is supposed to have been instantly killed. He was asleep in the baggage-car at the time of the collision.

William Van Aiken, who had been for several years track-master of this division of the road, was also asleep in the baggage car. His legs were burnt off when taken from the ruins, and it is likely that he was killed at the instant of the collision. He resided at Hudson, Mich., where he had a wife and a son. His wife was nearly distracted when her terrible loss was communicated to her.

Eliz. Parsons, conductor, was standing between the two doors of the baggage car referred to above, and by the shock was thrown entirely out of the car. Notwithstanding one shoulder was dislocated by the fall, he worked for an hour, and then was compelled to go to bed, whence he has not yet risen.

There were two train boys in the same car. One had his knee dislocated and his face somewhat cut; the other escaped without much injury. Both were pulled from the midst of the fire.

The above are all the persons who were killed. We have now to speak of the wounded.

Patrick Regan, engineer of the "Morrison," had his leg broken, and he was also injured internally.

WOUNDED PERSONS.

Charles Porter, brakeman on the train bound west, was standing on the front end of the first passenger-car breaking at the moment of the collision. Both of his legs were crushed from his ankles to his thighs, and his injuries are so dreadful that it seems impossible that he should recover.

There was a corpse of a lady in this car, sent from Beloit, and on its way to some place in Ohio. This was considerably burned, and was at first supposed to be the body of a person who had perished with the rest—hence the statement that four persons were killed.

The wounded were all taken to the exchange, at Hillsdale, as soon after the accident as possible. Some six or seven physicians were called, and everything possible was done to relieve the sufferers.

All the passengers in the second class car on eastern train were more or less scratched and bruised, though none were very seriously hurt. One man was thrown upon the stove, and had his face considerably burned.

Some of the passengers on the train also suffered from bruises and contusions. Mr. Edwards, the gentleman above referred to, had a contusion on his head, a bruise on his shoulder, and another on his cheek.

The fireman of the "Morrison" jumped off and sprained his wrist. The engineer of the "Ohio" also jumped off, striking the ground at the instant the engines came together, and received no serious injury.

Loss of Mail Bags and Baggage.—In the baggage car of the train going east were two mail bags and a considerable quantity of baggage belonging to the passengers, all of which, with the exception of one large trunk, was burned. The next morning Mr. W. D. Brown, the general baggage-master of the road, arrived on the ground and settled with all the passengers for lost baggage, or at least all who could be found, giving them checks for its estimated value on the baggage office at Adrian.

The locomotive "Morrison" was broken into fragments, and the "Ohio" though not so completely demolished, was nearly destroyed.—Chicago Press.

GRANDEUR OF GOD.

BY URIAH H. JUDAH.

Go abroad
Upon the paths of nature, and when all
Its voices whisper, and its silent things
Are breathing the deep beauty of the world,
Know it at its simple altar, and the God
Who bath the living waters shall be there.

N. P. Willis.

Oh when ploughing the mighty deep, I've beheld his grandeur in the placid ruffling of the waves—in the gentle breeze of Heaven that wafted me to a far off clime—in the fury of the tempest—in loud sounding bursts of thunder, and mad dashes of lightning—ay! at a time when fancy pictured to my imagination the jewelry of the ocean as my tomb, and my dirge the eternal music of its roar. Then again I've viewed it in the abatement of the storm—in the ceasing of His anger—in the renovated splendor of the sky—in the returning brilliancy of the stars—in the unparalleled beauty of the luminary of night, and in the tranquility of the winds.

Reader dost thou think that man can adequately portray the grandeur of his Maker? Dost thou suppose that he can dilate on that which is beyond the ken of mortality? The student in the solitude of his little chamber, may trim and replenish his midnight lamp, and outwatch the slow-paced eye; the poet may call in requisition his breathing thoughts, and array them in all the powerful garb of burning eloquence; the orator may summon to his aid the force of that mighty mind with which He endowed him; the learned divine, in the hallowed temple, may extend his hands, uplift his eyes, and bend his knees in accents of thanksgiving and of praise. But 'tis all in vain to directly discuss a theme, which is *ad infinitum*, sublime and magnificent.

Grandeur of God! You can witness it in the glorious gift of intellect to man—read it in the pure language of his brow—in the splendor of thought—in the victory of mind which causes the earth to recognize the magnificent brightness of his name, and the beautiful to hail the brilliancy of his talents as a talisman of love.—Contemplate it in the mechanism of the human heart—in the construction of the casket by which it is enclosed—in that immortality therein which will flourish in eternal youth; long, long after the exulting dust hath crumbled to that from which it emanated.

Behold in the pleasing melody of the birds as they tune to Heaven their songs—in the placid harmony of the air—in the lovely flowers as they revolve around their richest perfume—in the rivulets as they leap on their courses—in the glowing loveliness and unmasked beauty of nature.

"In every stream his beauty flows,
Diffusing joy and wealth,
In every breeze his spirit blows
The breath of life and health."

Horse Stealing.

A man named JOHN RUTTER, is confined in the jail of Allegheny County, from Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., charged with stealing horses. He has made some startling developments to the editor of the *Pittsburg Gazette*, from which it appears that these rascals have been operating in Blair County extensively.—RUTTER'S statement is as follows:

Our readers are probably aware that a man named John Rutter is now lying in our county jail on a commitment from Greensburg for horse stealing, a horse stolen from that place being traced to his possession in Luzerne county.—An uncle of his, named Gamble, residing in Indiana, visited him a day or two since and succeeded in getting a version of his misdoings from him, containing information that will lead to the detection of the individual who fired a sawmill belonging to him (Gamble).

We spent an hour in Rutter's cell, yesterday morning, when after announcing his determination to abandon his lawless course of life, he repeated in substance, the admissions made to his uncle, gives us the names of every person connected with him, and residence. These names for an obvious reason, we withhold for the present.

The prisoner, John Rutter, was brought up in Indiana county, but in 1851, having a difficulty with his family, went to board at a house in the neighborhood. There three men made proposals to him to enter into a horse-stealing gang, and held out such inducements to him as procured his consent to become a member. The plans were then fully laid open to him. The main object was to steal horses, rob houses, and steal in any other manner and way in which they could make anything. They had station houses at different points where the goods and horses in their possession were deposited and purchased by their agents. The keepers of these station houses, were to spot out particular work, each agent to have the privilege of buying that market out by himself. Every member was to aid each other in all difficulties, the agents were to enter bail whenever any of the gang was under arrest; and, in short, a complete system was in operation. These agents

spotted out property, in the capacity of Drivers, this disguise giving them greater advantages.

The horses delivered to the agents, the latter paid \$50 a head; for other property in similar proportion. Rutter then proceeded to give us the names of the gang and of the station keepers; but, as we said above, we do not publish them. Of these, one resides in Luzerne county; eight in Chemung county, New York; four in Tioga county, four in Indiana county; three on the mountains and two in Blair county. Two of the Tioga county men had been in the state's prison for horse-stealing and passing counterfeit money. One of the Blair county men is a merchant in respectable standing, and possesses wealth. He is one of the principal buyers.—He and the other was concerned in the defrauding of a Philadelphia Company of a large quantity of goods several years ago.

When a horse was spotted, one or two of the gang would proceed to the place and steal it.—If there was no station house near, they would go to the woods, steal food for their horses and rob spring houses for their own substance. As they made no stay in any place they very readily got off large amounts of counterfeit money without detection. Having reached the station house from whence they started, they disposed of their horses to the keeper thereof for \$50 a head.

Among the transactions of the gang, Rutter says that last year a store in Frankstown was robbed of a large quantity of broadcloths.—Seven webbs went to him, which he sold to the Indiana Agent; some of it is in the possession of the latter yet.

The statement of the Editor is continued at some greater length, showing additional robberies on the part of this gang of thieves who are prowling about the country.

The Snow.—Prof. Charles G. Page thus discusses the snow and its benefits:

The snow was proverbially called the "poor farmer's manure" before scientific analysis had shown that it contained a larger per centage of ammonia than rain. The snow serves as a protecting mantle to the tender herbage and the roots of all plants against the fierce blast and cold of winter. An examination of snow in Siberia showed that when the temperature of the air was 72 degrees below zero the temperature of the snow a little below the surface was 29 degrees above zero, over 100 degrees difference. The snow keeps the earth just below its surface in a condition to take on chemical changes which would not happen if the earth were bare and frozen to a great depth. The snow prevents exhalations from the earth, and is a powerful absorbent, retaining and returning to the earth gases arising from vegetable and animal decomposition. The snow, though it falls heavily at the door of the poor, and brings death and starvation to the fowls of the air and beasts of the field, is yet of incalculable benefit in a climate like ours, and especially at this time, when the deep springs of the earth were failing and the mill-streams were refusing their motive powers to the craving appetites of man.

If, during the last month, the clouds had dropped rain instead of snow we might have pumped and bored the earth in vain for water; but with a foot of snow upon the earth and many feet upon the mountains, the hum of the mill stones and the harsh notes of the saw mill will soon and long testify its beneficence. Bridges, earthworks, and the fruits of engineering skill and toil may be swept away, but man will still rejoice in the general good and adore the benevolence of Him who orders all things aright. The snow is a great purifier of the atmosphere.

The absorbent power or capillary action of snow is like that of a sponge or charcoal. Immediately after snow has fallen melt it in a clean vessel and taste it and you will find immediately evidence of its impurity. Try some a day or two old and it becomes nauseous, especially in cities. Snow water makes the month harsh and dry. It has the same effect upon the skin, and upon the hands and feet produces the painful malady of chilblains. In Alpine countries snow water has been thought to be productive of the disease called *goutte*.—The following easy experiment illustrates beautifully the absorbent property of snow: Take a lump of snow (a piece of snow crust answers well) of three or four inches in length and hold it in the flame of a lamp, not a drop of water will fall from the snow, but the water, as fast as formed, will penetrate or be drawn up into the mass of snow by capillary attraction. It is by virtue of this attraction that the snow purifies the atmosphere by absorbing and retaining its noxious and noisome gases and odors.

Armbruster the Murderer.

The execution of the wretched man, Jacob Armbruster, for the murder of his wife, will take place within the jail walls in this borough, on Friday next. The gallows is already constructed, has been tried, and works to perfection.—After the trial it was taken down, and will be erected in the jail yard a day or two previous to the execution. Yesterday morning, Sheriff Fellman received a letter from Governor Pollock, stating that he had carefully examined the papers and documents forwarded to him soliciting the intervention of executive clemency in behalf of Armbruster, and being unable to discover any reason why a pardon should be granted, he but thought it a duty that the miserable man should be speedily made acquainted with his determination, and admonished to prepare for the terrible scene so near at hand. Accordingly, the Sheriff, accompanied by his Deputy and John P. Rogers, proceeded to Armbruster's cell; and the Sheriff informed him of his having the letter, and that the Governor refused to pardon him. He at once broke out into a violent fit of passion, pacing the length of his chain in a fury of excitement and making use of the most blasphemous expressions—he dared and defied the Sheriff to even attempt hanging him, and gave vent to the most intemperate abuse of all those connected with his trial and conviction.

His wild and haggard expression of feature, storming bravado and impetuous denunciation of witnesses, jurymen, and officers of the Court, aided in giving to the dismal scene in his solitary cell an air of maddened desperation and demon-like insanity. He closed the door repeatedly; and at every effort made to read the letter to him he interrupted it by a renewed volley of oaths and invectives. He is certainly more stubborn and doggedly obstinate now than he has been since his incarceration; and this increases as the terrible denouement of the tragedy is hurrying to a close. There is no reason whatever to hope for his repentance or of any confession of the crime which, on Friday next, will be expiated on the gallows; but that, on the contrary, he will resist the officers and fight it out until his death.

Armbruster's two sons had an interview with him yesterday afternoon, in the presence of Deputy Sheriff Ely; but neither party seemed to be much affected at the separation which will soon take place. They talked upon other matters than his approaching death; and at times the old man laughed and seemed quite cheerful. At parting they did not shake hands or bid each other farewell. They decline receiving the body after execution, and the Sheriff will therefore bury him upon the county property.—*Doylesstown Democrat*.

RULING AMERICA.

Previous to the assembling of Congress, the Know-Nothing papers crowd lustily over the fact that the Buntlines had over two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives. We were reminded, time and again, that the Democrats had but 75 members of the 234 elected, and that *Sam* would have things his own way, and convince us that "Americans shall rule America." Well, it took them upwards of two months to organize, during which time they recklessly squandered \$310,000 of the People's money. So great an outrage and farce was never practiced in this or any other country upon the face of the earth. The people of the United States are a patient people, and, generally speaking, are lenient almost to a fault with their public servants, but in the present instance their patience has become exhausted, and they long for an opportunity to wreak their vengeance upon the plunderers who compose the majority of the National House of Representatives.

How well satisfied should the people now be that they committed an irreparable and egregious error when they cast their votes for the Know-Nothing candidates for Congress! A severe lesson, it is held by some, is necessary at times, merely to remind the people of their own duty. This may be true, but the present infliction is a little too severe—a little too humiliating, degrading and expensive. It should last the people for half a century, and teach them not to trust or place reliance in those who are utterly unprincipled, selfish and dishonest. This is the first opportunity that infidel Know-Nothingism has had to "rule" in the national metropolis, and we feel satisfied it will be the last. The corrupt factions appear determined to "rule" hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the public treasury, for which they render no service, good or bad. They deserve to be drummed out of Washington, to the tune of the "Rogue's March;" and we think if the President of the United States should turn them out of doors, neck and heels, and lock up the hall of the House, and bid the members begone, as OLIVER CROWLEY did a similar body, he would be doing a service to the people and receive their thanks.

Last winter the Know-Nothings had a large majority in the Legislature of this State, and put in about half their time in an unsuccessful attempt to elect a United States Senator, and in appointing investigating committees to ascertain how many Know-Nothing members had received bribes from those who aspired to the Senatorship. No wonder that the people, by common consent, spoke of the body as the "Robber Legislature," for a more dishonest set of knaves and demagogues never assembled at the State Capital. The indignant voice of the people against nearly every man of them from his seat at the following election, and sound Democrats and honest men were elected in their stead. So will it be when the election for members of Congress again takes place—every K. N. demagogue who now occupies a seat in the House, will be hurled from it in disgrace, and be made to feel the contempt in which he is held by those he misrepresented and betrayed.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

The Washington correspondent of the North American says that Mr. Buchanan's letters, received by the Arabia, represent the feeling in the British ministry as being very sensitive on the subject of our relations. He had received the request for Mr. Crampton's recall fourteen hours before the sailing of the steamer, but had not presented it up to that time. Of course, therefore, no intelligence has been received of the effect it produced. Mr. Buchanan was informed, however, before the positive demand was despatched, of the course the administration would probably adopt in regard to the enlistment question, and doubtless had sounded Lord Clarendon on the subject; hence his misgivings.

Mr. Buchanan thinks there is reasonable ground to expect that peace will be made on the basis of the propositions submitted to Russia, but our Ministers at other courts do not express the same confidence or hope.—They consider the present position of Russia as assumed by her in order to enable her to complete her preparations.

John B. Beck, Esq., of Lycoming co., has been admitted to a seat in the Legislature—having ousted John C. McGhee, the Know-Nothing occupant, on account of illegality in the election.