"The printing presses shall be free to every Person, who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch o "The printing presses shall be free to every berson who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of officers; or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evidence."

WE PUBLISH AN ARTICLE of some length from the New York Evening Post in relation to the lamentable accident that happened on the Pennsylvania Railroad on the 14th inst. The Post goes on the presumption that the accident was caused by the breaking of an axle, and it says the reason why the axle broke was because it had been too long in use. We are assured by persons in whose veracity we put every confidence, and who assert that they examined the car, that the accident did no occur from a broken axle. We understand the Coroner's Jury will make their report to-morrow evening, and we trust it will turn out that they have spared no effort toget at the literal truth The Evening Post indulges in a good deal of unnecessary and undignified sneering about the conduct of the Rail-

road Company's Solicitor at Lancaster. as if it thought he ought to have prevented the accident instead of busying himself about the killed and wounded What it says concerning the Railroads of Germany is far more worthy of attention. It asserts that no person has been killed since the introduction of that system of travelling, thirty or forty years ago. If this is true, then it must be regarded as proven that there is some way to prevent Railroad accidents alto gether. This we had not supposed possible, as accidents frequently happen with other modes of conveyance annarently less dangerous. But what can be done in Germany certainly can be done here, if this "Universal Yankee Nation' has half the mechanical genius it has

claimed and got credit for. We cannot and do not believe that the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad are indifferent to the safety of travelers over their road. Self-interest, if nothing else, would make them anxious to avoid accidents. If it be true that there has never been a life lost on any Railroad in Germany, the means whereby the German companies have avoided fatal accidents ought to be ascertained and brought into requisition. It would be no great thing for a wealthy corporation like the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to send a commission of two or three of its best men to Germany, to observe and study the working of the Railroads of that country. If what the Post says be true, the information such a commission would bring home ought to be worth ten times its cost to the company every year; and to the traveling public, thus saved from accident, its value would be beyond computation.

Down on the Ctergy.

Our pious neighbor of the Express de nounces with great severity the recent action of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for refusing to permit the inevitable negro to be lugged in to mar its deliberations Our contemporary calls it "a disgrace to Christian civilization," and hold every man who voted to table the African resolution as "unfaithful to his God, his church and his country.' Whew! Just think of it, gentle reader the editor of the Express says tha "blushes with shame at the general action of the Convention," and he turns up his eyes with holy horror at the awful sin the majority of the clergy of the Episcopal Church have committed in refusing to bow down before the ebony idol prepared for them by Greeley, Sumner, Stevens, Phillips, Garrison Beecher, and the other saints of the Abolition household.

Whether the Protestant Episcopa Church will survive this terrible onslaught of the editor of the Express is more than we are able to say. At all events we suppose it will lose the labors and influence of that distinguished Christian gentleman, who will, doubtless, transport himself to Congo or Dahomey, or some other Christian com munity, where his sanctimonious soul will not be grieved with a body of clergymen whom he denounces as unfaithful to their God, their church, and their country. We trust the church will be spared the infliction of such an incalculable and irreparable loss, and we therefore earnestly advise the Bishops and Clergy of the General Convention to retrace their steps without delay and go in for the nigger "without a why or a wherefore." By sodoing, they may ve save the services of the editor of the Express to the Church and the cause of Christianity in general, and he may still be induced to continue "a burning and a shining light" to lead sinners in the

THE EXPRESS a few days ago quoted the New York News as saying of President Johnson's speech to the negro troops, that:

If it is to be considered as a deliberate ex pression of the President's views and policy it is extremely objectionable, as indicating that he does not differ very essentially from the radicals as to what ought to be the future status of the negro in the United States. The Express then exultingly asked

What if the Democratic party had gone and indorsed a radical on negro suffrage, as well as an annihilator of State Governnts and an enforcer of emancipatio The Chicago Tribune, which is quite

as good Republican authority as the Express, does not regard the Pesident's speech as proving him "a radical on negro suffrage." Its Washington cor respondent savs: I think I shall not be amiss in presuming

I think I shall not be amiss in presuming that this last Presidential speech will fail to give entire satisfaction to the mass of the Northern people. And this first, because the speaker did not in his effort assume a clearly defined position with regard to the leading issue of the day; and secondly, because the leanings disclosed, notwithstanding his evident reluctance to commit himself definitely, are in a direction diverging from rather than consonant with the views of the progressive party of the country.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Lincoln's first Postmaster General, was one of the speakers at a great Democratic meeting held in New York city last week!

Mr. Blair contended against negre suffrage, saying the result of such a system would be that the plantations would become those of a New England instead of a Southern oligarchy; and urged that if the negroes were to be free, equal and independent, they must have a place of refuge set off for them, and said such a land of promise was held out to them by the liberal government of Mexico, where that region extending round the Gulf of Mexico from the Rio Grande would become a line of demarcation between the United States and Mexico."

The meeting endorsed Président

Johnson's restoration policy, denounced negro suffrage and declared for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in

THE NEXT CONGRESS .- A Washing ton correspondent of the Ledger save an old politician in the Federal City gives him the following estimate of the make up" of Congress, based upon the supposition that the Southern Representatives will be admitted, which he says "there is daily less and less doubt will be the case," viz: House-Opponents of the President 127; supporters nents of the President 121; supporters of his policy 121; opposition majority 6.

Senate:—Opponents 38; supporters 34; will probably prevent it from extending to more Northern climes.

THE EDITOR OF THE READING RE-ORD has worked himself into a state of ensible perspiration on the subject of the late railroad accident near this city. He has been sitting as an Investigating Committee, as a Coroner's Jury or Grand Inquest, and he has got so many facts inside of his skin that he would surely burst if he did not open his valve and let them escape. Prominent among the facts he has collected is the import ant one that "Especial efforts are being made by every newspaper along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad to whitewash this great calamity, and to keep down the least suspicion that possibly some of the men connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad are responsible." We pronounce this a groundless and inexcusable calumny, so far, at least, as the Intelligencer is concerned. We have not made "especial efforts' to "whitewash this great calamity," nor have we made even the slightest effort to do so. We have left it to the respectable gentlemen who were selected as a Coroner's Jury, and duly sworn as such, to determine whether the case was one that ought to be whitewashed or blackwashed. We presume they will soon be ready to report; and the fact that they have not made haste to do so, but have taken time for investigation and deliberation, will give value to their

such subjects, and we do not intend to usurp the functions and authority of the Coroner's Jury.
We print two of the Record's articles n another column, thus putting the Lancaster public in possession of the great array of facts which that paper has gleaned. What will be apt to strike the intelligent reader of these articles, is the comparison they institute beween the quality of the rolling stock used on the Pennsylvania Railroad and that used on certain Railroads in which Reading has a deep interest. It looks very much as if the Record was animated by a desire to turn the current of travel through Reading, and the deliber ate lying it has indulged in about the newspapers along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, shows what means it is willing to use to accomplish any purpose it may have in view. To help it along in the good work of convincing the traveling public that the route through Reading is perfectly safe, we give place to the following items from the Realing Journal of Saturday last: RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday orning, through the carelessness of rakesman, an accident occurred to the ccommodation train which might have esulted in considerable loss of life. The six o'clock passenger train was just pas-

finding, whatever it may be. We have

sing through the cut a few miles below Reading, when it run into a portion of a coal train that had broken loose from ts coupling while the brakesman was which was left standing on the 1. Fortunately, there was no loss of Mr. Jacob Conrad, steward of the almshouse, however, received some interalinjuries by falling on his breast. Two hildren who were on the train, were also burt. The unfortunate occurrence might have been avoided by the necessary precaution on the part of the brakesman, but for causes already stated, this accident occurred. Such neglect is criminal, and should not go un-

THE EVENING TRAINS on the Phila lelphia and Reading Railroad have been running very irregularly during the past week, occasioned by the heavy passenger business of the Road. The six o'clock train on Thursday evening was an hour and a half behind time on ccount of having-run off the track near Norristown.

In a Tight Place.

General Banks, one of the played out Abolition Generals, who succeeded the amiable Ben. Butler in the command of ew Orleans, is likely to become as despicable as the beast himself. Being disposed of and having nothing to do, he conceived the idea of going back to Massachusetts and running for Congress. He did go back, and the first thing he did to secure the confidence of the Radicals was to openly condemn President Johnson's plan of re-organization. This secured him the nomination in the sixth Congressional district of Massachusetts. But several persons express doubts as to his eligibility, and the very substantial reason that he removed to Illinois in 1861, and in 1865 he was admitted to the bar in New Orleans, making the declaration under oath that he was a citizen of Louisiana. Banks' game at that time was to settle in New Orleans and be elected United States Senator by her bogus legislature. But like his predecessor he came to grief, and sought refuge in Massachusetts. The following little bit of inside history will give the reader an idea of the cause of his hostility to President Johnson: it is from a cor-

respondent of the Montgomery Adver-A strange misconception prevailed until lately as to the effect of the Presilent's amnesty and pardon.

As plain as the President's proclama tion appeared to impartial readers, the Freedmen's Bureau decided that amesty and pardon carried with then nesty and pardon carried with them immunity from arrest and punishments for crime only. But the matter was finally brought directly to the attention of President Johnson in the case of Mr. R. H. Short, a well known citizen of

Louisiana, who, on the 29th of July re ceived his pardon, but General Howard, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau at Vashington, refused to restore him his mansion in New Orleans, occupied by General N. P. Banks; whereupon Mr. Short went to the President in person nd obtained the following letter. which dates all the subsequent rulings vexed question. It is needles to add that upon this showing, Mr. Short was speedily restored to his rights of property, and General N. P. Banks

losed to Bosting : EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1865. R. H. Short, of New Orieans, La. naving being excepted under the Am-nesty Proclamation of May 29, 1865, has his day been pardoned specially, and he is thereby restored to all his rights of property, except as to slaves, just the same as though he had been entitled to the benefits of said Amnesty.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President. No wonder Gen. Banks is opposed to he President's plan of reorganizing Southern society; had he permitted Banks to hold on to the mansion in nuestion, and also enabled him to get to the United States Senate, wouldn't he now be the President's champion, instead of being among his most virulent

opponents? The Opposition. Notwithstanding the attempts now made by those Republicans whom Thad leus Stevens designated as "parasitie Republicans," to disguise their opposition to the President's policy, under the hypocritical profession of support, but a few months will elapse ere the entire a few months will elapse ere the entire Republican party will be arrayed in open warfare against the Administration We say the Republican party—of coursexcluding those noble patriots who pre fer country to party, and give their adherence to the President's policy because they deem it to be the only plan for the complete restoration of the gov-ernment to its old status. With these exceptions, the great mass of the Re publican party cling to their organiza-tion, and on purely partizan grounds re-ject the salvation of the country. 'That the success of the President's wise and patriotic policy is not dependent on them we may be thankful—but

masses of the country, the Presiden may well dispense with their support Washington Union CHOLERA.-The New York correscondent of the Ledger says that passengers just arrived from Cuba, report that the Cholera has made its appearance in Havana. The lateness of the season

we may rest assured they will not cease opposition so long as they are able to oppose. But sustained by the entire Democratic and other Conservative

Zconomy. As surely, says the Journal of Commerce, as thrift follows industry, and economy, does want succeed idleness and extravagance. There has been manifest improvement in the habits of the people during the last few months in the management of their private concerns; but the national treasury still disburses the hard earnings of the laborer with the most wasteful abundance, and this extravagance is almost wholly unchecked by the public press. The current national expenses still exceed two million dollars per day, and this frightful outlay is chronicled with little concern, or pointed at with pride. as if it were only a liberal handling of unlimited means. It is high time that all who have the hest interests of the country at heart, should cease their wrangling about matters of little moment, and pay more attention to this drain upon the life-blood of the nation. It is all very well for fluent orators to tickle the ears of a well-dressed audience with highly wrought descriptions of our unlimited resources, and poetry and music may lend their aid to give brilliancy to the charming romance but there will be an afterpiece of another sort if this play is long continued. The undeveloped resources of a country will not furnish food and clothing without the earnest toil which can make even a no great faith in newspaper verdicts on wilderness to blossom; and there will be a terrible awakening from this dream of plenty if the present wastefulness is not speedily checked.

The road to ruin has its familiar land marks, and it needs no prophet's finger o point out the inevitable future if the national treasury is to be drawn upon with such a reckless hand. We have been told each month that the limit of this heavy expenditure was reached, and retrenchment had begun, but there are no signs of such economy, and we do not believe there will be until it is insisted upon by the voice of an indignant people. It is difficult to check the wastefulness of a prodigal, even when it is his own fortune which he is squandering: how much more difficult, then to induce office holders and private plunderers to take their hands out of the public purse when the general waste contributes to their own gain. There never was a people whose generosity was more grossly abused. With a layish hand they have heaped their fortunes into their country's treasury, asking no account, and only hoping there would be enough to last until the trial was over. They are proud even of their wanton liberality, and, thankful if the nation's life is saved, they do not now ask for a too careful reckoning of the cost. But changes of popular feeling occur very quickly in this climate, and if it comes to be understood that 'this unselfish devotion is traded on for the mere purpose of plunder, they will be as quick to resent the insult as they were to respond to the first appeal.

It is time for plain speaking, and a little wholesome severity in examining the daily accounts of these most extravagant expenditures can do no possible harm. A few years ago, the whole country was stirred up by a fierce debate about a few dollars extra mileage paid to members of Congress. But here paid to members of Congress. But here are hundreds of millions running out of the public treasury ni the most waster.

Chester.

Chester. the public treasury ni the most wasteful profusion, and we hardly hear a warning voice. Somebody has yet to toil for these uncounted millions. Some one's back must bear a grievous load w.H. Jacoby D. W.H. Jacoby D. Combrian Combridge mous aggregates. There is yet to be, Philip Long D. not only toil, but suffering and want in many a home before the final settle. many a home before the final settlement for all this waste. There is a long | Ellwood Tyson R. flesh and blood, who must yet mourn over this uncalled-for extravagance. We wish that the ghostly presence of every poor toiler, whose burden is thus wickedly increased, could hover about these harpies who have fastened on the public crib, and give them a foretaste of that fearful retribution which must await them if even-handed justice be

not evaded. Let the cry for economy, to begin at once in every department of the Government, be taken up and echoed all over the land, until the people shall be aroused to a jealous watchfulness of thosewho have access to the public purse, and the current expenses of the treasury be reduced to one-third of the amount now so lavishly squandered.

Gov. Boreman vs. Gov. Piernont. From the Staunton (Va.) Spectator.

It has been a question whether the county of Jefferson belongs to the State of Virginia or to the State of West Virginia or to the West Virginia or to the West Virginia or to the West Virginia or to ginia. A large portion of the citizens of that county, denying that it was legally and constitutionally a part of West Virginia, intended holding an election on Thursday last for a member of Con-gress, a Senator and Delegates for the General Assembly, in consequence of which Arthur I. Boreman, Governor of West Virginia, on the Monday preceding the election, issued a proclamation forbidding the citizens of Jefferson to participate in an election under the assumed authority [he should have said so-valled] of the State of Virginia, and that if they attempt it they will be arrested and brought to punishment. The following is an extract from his procla-

mation: "And I hereby direct all civil officers in "And I hereby direct all civil officers in said county to arrest and bring to justice every person who attempts to hold an election, or engages in holding an election in said county, under the assumed authority of the State of Virginia, or any authority other than that of the State of West Virginia; and the military authorities of the United States in the District of West Virginia, are called on and requested to issue subscale are called on and requested to issue such or ders and to use such force as may be deem ed necessary to prevent such election bein held, and, if attempted, to aid the civil at thorities in arresting the parties engage therein and in bringing them to justice." Query? Does Gov. Pierpont claim Jefferson county as part of Virginia, and, if so, will he not make Gov. Boreman stand back and let the citizens of Tefferson vote?

If there is to be any fighting, we hope t will be confined to the two gallant Governors. The people of this State have done fighting enough to satisfy them for some time, and they wish now to attend to their farms and their own immediate personal and private interests. The voice of the people is now not for war, but present and if the true for for war, but peace, and if the two Governors of the dismembered fragments of Virginia cannot live in peace, they desire the Governors to confine the con flict to themselves

We will "go our pile" on our Gover nor, in the patriotic faith that the Gov ernor of West Virginia, so-called, will come out of the conflict

"With twenty trenched gashes on his head, The least a death to nature." Negro Bravery.

General T. H. Benton, the late sol dier's candidate for Governor of Iowa, tells how the negro troops got their reputation for bravery. In a late speech, after alluding to the capture of a bat tery by his men, at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, he says:

"What was the indignation of his men when they saw in the printed letters of these correspondents a glowing account of the bravery of the colored account of the bravery of the colored troops in storming this battery, and ignoring the very existence of his regiment, who really captured it, by not even mentioning its presence there. But this indignation was still further in creased, when, by some one's orders, these very guns were sent to St. Louis and exhibited there at a soldiers' fair, with certain battle-flags, as trophies of the bravery of certain colored troops, who were said to have stormed and taken them at the battle of Jenkins Ferry, when, in fact, there were no bat te flag there, and the whole work of taking the guns was done by his own regiment, which was not even men-

ioned ! - Major-General Franklin is in Wash igton, and will resign his commission in the service, to take the management of the Coll's Fire-arms Manufacturing Company, I influential journal is entitled to.

The New State Senate and Assembly, Who Will Compose the Legislate

SENATE. Speaker-Davis Fleming, of Dauphin, Philadelphia - Jeremiah Nichols. Jacob E. Ridgway, C. M. Donovan, D. IV. "Geo. Connell, R. V. Chester, Delaware and Montgo Worthington R., Horace Royer, R. VI. Bucks—O. P. James, D. VII. Lehigh and Northampton-Geo VIII. Berks—Hiester Clymer, D. IX. Schuylkill—Wm. M. Randall, D. X. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne B. Beardslee, D.

J. B. Beardslee, D.
XI. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyomng-George Laddon R.
XII. Luzerne—I. D. Shoemaker, R.
XIII. Potter, Tioga, McKean and Clinon—Warren Cowles, R.
XIV. Lycoming, Union and Snyder—J.
Walls, D. Valls, D. XV. Northumberland, Montour, Colum-pia and Sullivan—David B. Montgomery, XVI. Dauphin and Lebanon—D. Flem-

ig, R. XVII. Lancaster—B. Champneys, R., J. M. Dunlap, R. XVIII. York and Cumberland—A. Hiesand Glatz, D.
XIX. Adams and Franklin—C. M. Dun-XX. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton-George W. Householder, R. XXI. Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry—L. W. Hall, R., Kirk

Juniata and Perry—L. W. Hall, R., Kirk Haines, R. XXII. Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson— General Harry White, R. XXIII. Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk—W. A. Wallace, D. XXIV. Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene—John Latta, D. XXV. Allegheny—J. L. Graham, R., T. J. Bigham, R. Bigham, R. XXVI. Washington and Beaver-Wm. Hopkins, D.

XXVII. Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong—Rev. R. Audley Brown, R.

XXVIII. Mercer, Venango and Warren
—Thomas Hoge, R.

XXIX. Crawford and Erie—Morrow B.

Lowry, R. Republican Senators....... emocratic Senators.

Republican majority. ASSEMBLY. adelphia. Fayette. W. Ghegan R. Chas, E. Boyle D. Thos. Rose D.

Huntingdon, Martin

Junia a. reeborn R s Subers R s N. Kerns Indiana and Westmo land.
George E. Smith R.
J. R. McAfee R.
Jas, McElroy R.
Lancaster.
R. W. Shenk R.
(thes. Dannes R. Geo. A. Quigley Elisha W. Davis F. D. Sterner R. sterner R Adair R 17. Ed. G. Lee R. 18. Jas. N. Marks R. Adams. Philip J. Houck R.

Chas. Dennes R. Day Wood R. Jno. M. Stehman R. Lebanon, Jacob B. Meily R. Lehinh . Weiser D. as. F. Kline D. Lycoming, Union an Snyder, Sam'l C. Wingard R. Isaac Rothrock R. D. A. Irwin B. Luzerne. John P. Glass R. John A. Dank R. John A. Dank R
Armstrong.
F. Mechling R.
Borks.
John Missimer D.
H. B. Rhoads D.
Fred. Harner D.
Bucks. Anthony Grandy D. D. F. Seybert D. D. S. Koon D. Mercer, Lawrence a Josiah McPherrin R.
J. H. Negley R.
Sam'l McKinley R.
Henry Pillow R. Luther Calvin D. F. W. Headman Bradford and Su Montgomery.
A. D. Markley D.
E. L. Satterthwaite D. Northampton. iver H. Myers D. D. Barrington I F. D. Barringwa D. Northumberland. Charles W. Tharp D. Perry and Frankli Geo. A. Sherman R. N. J. Stambaugh R. Schunkill.

Lorenzo Grinnel C. W. Kinney R. Blair. Josesh G. Adlum R. Cyrus L. Pershing D. Centre,
Fred. Kurtz D.
Clarion and Jefferson.
W. W. Barr D.
Clearfield, Elk and For N. A. Pennypac Crawford.

Schuylkill.
Kennedy Robinso
J. M. Crosland D.
P. F. Collins D.
Somerset, Bedford Fulton. Moses A. Ross R. . M. Osterhout R. Venango and Warre W. N. Whann R. Harrison Allen R. Republican Members.

m. M. Nelson D. York. mes Cameron D. Three of the Senators elected occupied the same honorable positions during the last three years, and of the successful Represen-tatives fifty-eight were members of the House last winter.

The Fenians.

The Irish Republic Recognized...A Senate and House of Representatives Formed...Adoption of a Constitution Modeled Upon the American One. At the session of the Fenian Congress, on Saturday night, the Committee on Constitution and Government reported new constitution, which effects radi-cal changes—abolishing the Central cai changes—abolishing the Central Council; creating a Senate, fifteen in number; abolishing the office of Head Centre, and creating a President; creating military, naval and financial bureaus, with Secretaries of the Treasury and of War, who shall have control of their several departments. All appointments made by the President and all

ments made by the President ppropriations must be ratified by the The new constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood is after the plan of the Constitution of the United States, the committee having taken that instru-

nent as a model Besides the Military Board at headquarters the constitution provides for an Assistant Inspector General for each

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
The Congress re-assembled at 9 o'clock esterday morning, Col. John O'Maconey in the chair, who addressed the Congress, impressing on the minds of the delegates the great importance of the business to be transacted during the day, in the election of the President and members of the Senate of the Fe nian Brotherhood.

A committee was then appointed to A committee was their appointed to draft an address, and embody therein a recognition by this Congress of an Irish republic; the address to receive the signatures of the delegates from all the

Circles represented. THE SENATE. The following named gentlemen were then elected Senators:
W. R. Roberts, New York, president the Senate. B. D. Killian, Wisconsin.

James Gibbons, Pennsylvania. Michael Scanlan, Illinois. B. B. Daily, Indiana.
B. F. Mullen Tennessee.
Wm. F. Fleming, New York. F. Bannan, Kentucky.
P. J. Meehan (Irish American), New Sennott, Massachusetta

J. W. Eitzgerald, Ohio. S. J. Meany (Toledo Commercial), S. J. Meany (Toledo Co. Ohio. P. O'Rourke, New York. Wm. O'Sullivan, Ohio. D. O'Sullivan, New York. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Constitution also provided for a louse of Representatives, to be com-

cosed of the delegates assembled in Congress. They held their first session

Congress. They held their first session last evening.
The House was called to order at 6 'clock, M. On motion, Colonel M. C. Murphy was elected permanent speaker of the House, and P. A. Collins, secretary. On motion, Colonel John O'Mahoney, was declared, amid loud and enthusiastic cheers, which were again and again repeated, the unanimous choice of the joint Houses for President of the Fenian Brotherhood in North America. After taking the oath of office prescribed in the new constitution, president delivered a lengthy and cheering address, which was received with marked approbation and applause. The convention was adjourned sine die. The Senate having retired, the House adjourned, to reassemble this morning at eight o'clock. It is supposed the proceedings of the House will be closed to-night, when the delegates

The Bedford Gazette. The old and time-honored organ of the Democracy of Bedford, the Gazette. comes to hand this week enlarged and clothed in a new suit of type, making a very handsome appearance. We heartily wish friends Meyers and Mengel all the prosperity their able, excellent and

wil return home, resolved to work on faithfully in the undertaking.—Phila.

wil return ho

Press.

The Virginia Election. Below we give a sketch of the men ers recently elected to Congress from Virginia. As will be seen, it is from very radical correspondent of the N. Y Tribune. Some of the statements made

must therefore be taken with many grains of allowance: CENTREVILLE, Va., Oct. 14, 1865. CENTREVILLE, Va., Oct. 14, 1865.
Gov. Pierpont's efforts for conciliation are decided failures. Union men refuse to be controlled by those who are enemies of the United States. What little Unionism is developed lies on the surface. It is a mere pretense to get representatives in Congress, so as to coalesce with the northern Copperheads to embarrass the Government.

Sufficient returns have been received to Sufficient returns have been received to Summent returns have been received to warrant the opinion that about one-half to two-thirds of the representatives elected to Congress on Thursday last will be able to take the test oath required by Congress before they can be admitted.

Dist. I. It is supposed Mr. Curtis of Accomac will be chosen, and can take the cath

oath. II. L. H. Chandler, formerly United States Attorney for Eastern Virginia, is cho-sen, and can take the oath. Mr. Chandler sen, and can take the oath. Mr. Chandler is a Maine man, of fine ability, and thorough Union, but found it necessary, in order to secure his election, to take strong grounds against negro suffrage. Whether he is opposed to giving them the right of testifying in court, and otherwise acknowledging them as giving times will dealer. testifying in court, and otherwise acknowledging them as citizens, time will develop III. B. Johnson Barbour of Orange is elected. He is a son of the late James Rarbour of the Supreme Court of the United States; a gentleman of fine character, and (it is understood) has been always opposed to the Rebellion, and can take the oath. Mr J. S. Pendleton, of Culpepper—of no politics except his own—was most decidedly beaten.

beaten.

IV. Robert Ridgeway, formerly one of the Editors of The Richmond Whiq, is electhe Editors of The Richmond Whig, is elec-ed. He counseled the people to keep shady until their Representatives in Congress were elected, and they could get rid of military rule; then they could talk. The Richmond Whig was suppressed for a short time by the military, because of some offensive arthe military, because of some offensive articles written by him, but subsequently allowed to go on. He can take the oath.

V. The district is very close between C.
L. Mosby and Col. Robert E. Wethers. If
Mr. Mosby is elected he can take the oath.

VI. A. H. H. Stuart, of Augusta, is doubt-less elected. He "would" feel himself disgraced to take the Congressional oath," considering it unconstitutional. At Rockingham Court, a few days ago, he said. ingham Court, a few days ago, he said. "Oh, how I loved the old flag! But "Oh, how I loved the old flag! But when I saw my brothers' sons, and my nephews, and my neighbors' sons in the fight, I must confess my sympathies were with the South. Oh, how I loved the old Flag! But I would not degrade myself by taking the oath. The exigency having passed away, it will be repealed." The people believed him, and Mr. Lewis—a thorough Union man who could take the oath—is defeated by a large majority.

Union man who could take the oath—is defeated by a large majority.

VII. R. T. Conrad, of Winchester, is doubtless elected. He would not state whether he would take the oath or not; but it is understood that he cannot. He was a member of the Virginia Convention, and voted against the ordinance of secession, but subscenerity signed it and effect a but subsequently signed it, and, after a short recess, returned to Richmond, and performed legislative duties in the Convention, in the absence of the Legislature, to prepare the State for defence against the United States. He is a honorable man, but is understood as opposed to taking the oath. Mr. Lewis McKenzie, the Union candidate in this district, refused to give his own opinion on the subject of Negro Suffrage, leaving the whole question to the States.— He takes the ground that it was a matter Congress had nothing to do with. The Union men of this district supported him pretty generally, although in some precincts of Fairfax county they refused to open the polls or vote, because they considered that Gov. Pierpont had sold out the Union men of the State to the rebels, and in consequence they wish Congress to upset the Governor's tion in the absence of the Legislature they wish Congress to upset the Governor's structure and commence dc novo; the foun-dation on which it is laid being weak and dation on which it is laid being weak and its constructors incompetent.

VIII. It is supposed Mr. Hoge, of Montgomery, a Union man, is elected.

It is supposed that not two-thirds of the members of the Senate and House of Delegates elected are eligible. The balance may have to wait a while outside until the Legislature repeals that provision of the Constitution. islature repeals that provision of the Con-stitution which the voters on the 12th or dered done away, so that hereafter every man, wether he held a seatin a rebel Legis

lature or Congress, is eligible to any office in Virginia. The greatest enemy of the Government is reinstated. Such is the work of Governor Pierpoint and his pliant Legis We shall soon see what rights the colored people of Virginia have that a white man is bound to respect. If the Legislature will promptly repeal the Black Code of Virginia, ed men to testify in court, to sue and be sued, and otherwise treated as citizens, they can wait awhile for the right o suffrage. It may not come this year or next suffrage. It may not come this year or next; but it will come sooner or later.

The Union men of Virginia look to Congress—shall they look in vain—to see that all things are done decently and in order. They think that President Johnson has forgotten that he was in the wilderness himself not a very long time since, and that those now praising and flattering him were his hitterest enemies.

oitterest enemies. Shoemaking by Horse Power.

The genius of mechanism has invaded the realm of Saint Crispin, and shoes are hereafter to be manufactured by horse power instead of hand. Haverhill Banner has the following:

Now that it has been fully demonstrated that shoe-making is to be done by teams, and eventually in a regular factory, workmen must try to accommo-date themselves to this altered state of things. It will soon be impossible for workmen to take out their cases of shoes and come to town once in a fortnight to bring them in and settle. The first re

quisite is boarding places or tenements, and whoever has the capital and energy to take the matter now and put up boarding houses built with some sort of reference to the wants of a decent boarding ouse, and small neat tenement houses will not only make money, but confer a great favor on the shoe trade. It is al-ways for the interest of real estate owners to have our population a permanent one and this can of course only be secured by offering people decent homes. A Workingmen's Building Association has been successfully operated in France, and could be tried here with equal prospect of success.

It is reported on the street, that Mr. Chas. C. Coffin has purchased the lot of

and on Washington street, known a the Hovey lot, and the house east of it, which is to be moved off, and a large building is to be erected on the spot for the manufacture of shoes.

D. D. Chase and Brothers, have comnenced laying the foundation of a buildng, on a lot of land, near the depot When finished, it is to be used by them as a shoe manufactory.

Startling Nashville News.

Immense Caves Discovered Under the City-Counterfeiters' and Murderers' Home-Astonishing Developments of Crime-A Subterranean Lake Under the City, &c., &e.

Special Dispatch to the World.] NASHVILLE, October 20. A startling discovery has been made n this city within the last few days. A large number of thieves have been depredating around the city for some time past. All efforts to catch them have been unavailing until lately. It has been ascertained that there are five different caves under the city, which are occupied by thieves, burglars and countrication.

The McNary vault in the grave-yard has been put under guard, and men set to work to effect an entrance into the cave. As fast as the earth is removed, fresh earth is thrown up from the inside of the cave. This is the same cave that Murrill and his gang occupied when engaged in running off negroes and horses. The affair has been kept secret, but leaked out in spate of the published. horses. The affair has been kept secret, but leaked out in spite of the military. A year ago it was reported that the Monary tomb was used as a place to store plunder, and it is commonly reported that a lake, covering five acres and very deep, is directly under the city. One man swears to have thoroughly explored the entire cavern, from one end to the other. A guard has been stationed over the Acklen and Harden tombs.— The locksmith gives his opinion that the lock on the McNary tomb has been used recently. The entrance to the cavern is at the foot of Summer street. The military are determined to find out the outlet of the cave. The entrance looks like a fissure in the rock. The discovery originated from the fact that quite a number of murders have been committed in the immediate vicinity, which led to an investigation disclosing

the above facts. Kentucky Affairs.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—The President has approved the action of General Thomas in retaining General Palmer in command of the Department of Kentuckur and the Command of the C tucky, and the Secretary of War approves of General Palmer's action in regard to granting passes to colored persons. The Journal will publish to-morrow's letter from Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, to the Secretary of War, complaining that Gen. Palmer's action in granting passes to negroes who are neither free by the action of the government authorities nor by the laws of Kentucky, is seriously detrimental to the interests of the State.

The Bodies Sent Home to their Relatrain had been doing "on this good tives."

The Bodies Sent Home to their Relatrain had been doing "on this good tives."

Foundering at Sea of the Brig Titania, of Philadelphia.

That soft-hearted authority, the tele raph wire, concludes its account of the ecent terrible slaughter on the Pennrecent terrible slaughter on the remark sylvania. Central Railroad, with the most consolatory remark that "all the bodies have been sent home to their relatives." Nine human beings, suddenly killed by the cupidity and recklessness of a great privileged com-pany, will no more see the light of their homes; their husbands, wives, sisters, brothers and parents will grasp warm hands -no more: children have een madeorphansand women widows and the hope and joy of many a circle extinguished forever; but the compas-sionate telegraph informs us, as if it were something of a solace, that "all the bodies have been sent home to thei

Not satisfied, however, with this ex

pression of his profound and keen in-

terest in the bereavement of the suffer-ers, he tells us furthermore that the officers of the company appear to have been unremitting in their efforts to re-lieve the wounded and in endeavoring to identify the dead. The solicitor of the company has also been prominently active in helping to identify the unfortunate dead." This was very kind in the officers. To stop their usual business or pleasure long enough to pay some attention to the lacerations of the wounded and to a census of the dead, was exceedingly kind. It seems to have been expected of them, by their eulogist, that they would leave the wounded to pansy their own wounds, and to the dead to tell their own names; but his expectations were not fulfilled. Even this expectations were not fulfilled. Even that august personage, the solicitor of the company, put himself to some that august personnel to some trouble to find out who they had been killing. What generous conduct! company might have neglected all this; it might have paid no attention to the bodies, and refused to inquire into names; but it was not so inconsiderate; it collected the names of the "unfortu nates" who had been run through with a bit of iron, or crushed into jelly by two posts, and wrote them down what is more, it sent the bodies when the names could be found out. Unfortunately we are in some doubt as to the perfect impartiality of this witness, and whether we can believe the novel and almost unparalleled magnanimity and compassion which he ascribe to the "officers of the company." We are afraid that his mind has been preindiced; that his reports were inspired, as they say in France, from the neighboring station house. For he is careful to tell us, before he closes his pathetic statement, that "the train was on schedule time, and running at the usual rate The breaking of the axle, which appears to have been an unavoidable occurrence, was the cause of the

accident."
Thus while yet the facts of the case are not known at all, while it is even re ported by one story that the "accident" arose from a "broken rail" and by another from "a broken axle," long before any investigation by coroner or any other competent authority has been pos sible, the whole world to which the the electric wires run, is carefully informed that the "occurrence"—dainty phrase— "seems"—another dainty phrase—to have been "unavoidable

No; let us tell this suborned reporter let us tell his managers, let us tell all the directors and agents of railroad companies, that such occurrences as the killing of nine persons whom they have been paid for conveying from point to point safely, are not unavoidable. They are just as avoidable as anything els that depends simply upon human skill and foresight. They are no more neces-sary than it is for a man to choke himself in eating his breakfast, or to set fire to his house in kindling the grate.— Nothing is more invariable than the laws of mechanics; nothing is more benignant in respect to us when we faithfully apply them; and nothing more malignant or destructive than they are when we utterly disregard them, or are when we utterly disregard them, or apply them ignorantly, carelessly, or improperly. Now, railroads are but apimproperly. Now, railroads are but ap-plications of these invariable laws of natter and motion, and to say that the slaughter of multitudes of human beings is an "unavoidable" result is to abuse the minds of men. It is a base and disgraceful attempt to screen either incom-

tency or ir Let us repeat a historical statement which we made several times before, namely, that in the German States no single person has been killed by a rail-road since the origin of that mode of travelling, thirty or forty years ago. Not a violent death of that sort in more than a quarter of a century. Yet in the United States the deaths of that kind are counted by thousands. Even in a single year the newspapers have lately given them as no less than four hundred. Another careful account compiled and printed by underwriters of companies, computes them for the last eight months, giving the particulars of

each thus:

each thus :
Total accidents for eight months...
Total number killed.....
Total number of killed..... What a fearful consideration! Now why should there be such an awful waste of life in the United States awful waste of life in the United States
—wasted by railroad, that are like the
silent tread of pestilence or the terrible
sweep of battle when none such exists
in the German States? Precisely because we are humbugged by railroad companies and their agents into consid-sidering them to be "unavoidable," while the Germans know them to be avoidable. We are made to believe they are "accidents," and so do not take the needful precautions, while the Germans know they are the result of some cul pable disregard of nature's laws, and so provide against them. The Germans know, for instance, that the iron used for rails, and axles, and wheels and ouplings will endure no more than a certain number of years wear, and knowing this they renew their iron work every few years, whether it gives signs of weakness or not. Here the practice is to use the iron till it breaks, and a dozen or a hundred persons in consequence are killed outright or mu-tilated for life.

This Pennsylvania slaughter came from a defective axle, it is said; but why was it defective? We will answer for it, because it had been used too long. It had been used until the incessant beatings and strains to which all parts of railroad equipage are liable had dis-integrated the material, had disorgan-ized its parts, had discharged them of their adhesive properties, had rendered them certain of breakage, if not to-day, why to-morrow. In order to save the renewal of their running gear the com panies allow tens thousands of passen-gers daily to run the risk of losing their lives in the most awful way that it is possible to imagine. Our hearts, we con-fess it, burn with indignation when we fess it, burn with indignation when we think of these things, and yet they sink with dejection too, when we see, in spite of the almost daily warnings, the utter indifference of the Boards of Directors itself to any invested and the public itself to any improve ment.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE TELEGRAPH AND THE LAST RAIL ROAD KILLING.

It will be seen from the following let ter that we were right yesterday in doubting the correctness of the tele-graphic report of the killing on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Our pondent gives some particulars, which show how little of an "accident" was this disaster.—[Ed. N. Y. Even. Post. To the Editors of the N. Y., Postal Your editorial in last evening's issue oncerning the recent accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad is worthy of care ful attention.

As one of the lucky survivors of this

slaughter. I wish to state that the tele graphic reporter, whoever he may have been, who asserted that the train was running at the time of the accident at its usual rate of speed, and that the breaking of the axle was an "unavoidable occurrence," was grossly misinformed or deliberately prevaricated. We had been running at fearful rate We had been funning at learth rate for miles, and were just beginning to check our speed when the disaster occurred. Two trains had been merged in one at Harrisburg—one about two hours late from Erie, the other from Pittsburg, about fifteen minutes late when leaving Harrisburg.

when leaving Harrisburg.

It is usual for the employees of this road to try the axles and wheels of the carsat prominent places along the route. Now, this is all very well. But at Harrisburg this slight precaution was neglected, and, contrary to custom, this fated train received no such examination probabilities. tion, probably because we were fifteen minutes "behind time." Two immense engines were attached to the train, consisting of only nine cars, and the breaking of theaxle might have been caused by the sudden resistance by

hese two powerful engines to the frightful momentum of the train.

It is notorious that this railroad company, as well as many others, allow their engineers to run very fast to make up lost time. This the engineer of the

man had been doing on this good piece of road," as he expressed it. Myfellow-passengers will substantiate the truth of these statements in every case where it does not serve their inter-est to conceal the facts from the public and shield the merciless corporation. As long as the press refuse to state facts in relation to the reckless disregard of human life by railway officials, and does not call for appropriate besigning

does not call for appropriate legislation by Congress, we shall have these appal-ling accidents, and hundreds will be sacrificed every year by such "unavoida-

WILLIAM D. SPALDING, Hartford, Conn.

The Railroad Slaughter.

[From the Reading Record Oct. 20] On Wednesday we referred to the wholesale slaughter on the Pennsylva-nia Railroad last Saturday, about five miles west of Lancaster, near Landisville. We then expressed the conviction that the accident was the result of carelessness or recklessness—the use of miserable old cars and running at a more than ordinary rate of speed with a train so crowded with human beings is to require two locomotives to mov

We have since read an article in the Lancaster Express, strongly and repeatedly asserting that it was only an accident,—that "Mr. Franciscus (Superintendent of that division) is a Lancaster county man, and eminently a self-made and, therefore of course, this was only-an accident. Especial efforts are made by every newspaper along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad to whitewash this great calamity, and to keep down the least suspicion that, possibly, some of the men connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad are responsible We are now making the effort to obtain a statement of the facts, by eye witnesses, of the slaughter. We believe we will prove, beyond a shadow of doubt, that the nine lives were lost through recklessness; that the car was not fit for use; that the train contained thousands of human beings; that it was run at fearful speed, and that the broken car was, above all others, im-mediately removed from the place where the accident happened, and that neither editor, coroner or other person had any chance to see it, whether it was or was not fit for use.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is great and well managed. But, it is an undeniable fact that they have many old and worn out cars that are totally unfit for use. Whilst they have plenty of rolling stock, it is not of the quality of the East Pennsylvania, of the Lehigh Valley, the Philadelphia & Reading or of the New Jersey Central roads. Many of their cars are now, and have been for a long time, unfit for use, even on the celebrated "Strasburg Railroad." Yet we cannot find anything but whitewashed apologies for the slaughter of many valuable lives, by the newspapers along the line caused by worthless cars. We shall refer to this subject again, and give a few facts calculated to justify

all we have said on this terrible whole sale slaughter. (From the Reading Record, Oct. 21.1 Since our article of yesterday we have few additional important facts in re-gard to the Pennsylvania Railroad acident one week ago, near Landisville. We said, and repeat now, that the car which broke and caused the death of

have very good authority for saying that Mr. Barr, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, whose wife was killed, and who received an injury himself, stated that the first intimation of the accident was the floor of the car giving way and breaking down. No rail broke way and breaking down No rail broke but only the car, without collision, because it was an old rickety concern, crowded with human beings and going along at fearful speed. more suspicious, is the fact that no Coroner's inquest pretended to investigate the real cause of the accident. No axle,

wheel, or part of the wreck was examined. There was, we believe, a formal inquest held over the bodies of the vicined. tims, in the city of Lancaster, but no inquiry was made as to the fitness of the car containing them. "An accident," says the Jury. "A terrible accident," savs the newspapers all along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that we suppose is the end of it! The wreck is speedily removed. No one-neither coroner, juror, editor or other citizen is permitted to look at or examine it! What has become of it? Where is it, and by whose order was it moved out of sight in such hot haste? Can the edisight in such hot haste? Can the edi-tors of the Lancaster papers inform us?

Terrible Explosion.

Three Men Torn to Pieces—A Large Boil-er Thrown Twelve Hundred Feet—A Manufacturing Establishment Com-pletely Wrecked...

(From Saturday's New York Tribune) In the small settlement known as Blazing Star, about five miles from Rah-way, N. J., the boiler of John A. Steinhauser's establishment for preparing phosphate of lime exploded, about five clock Tuesday afternoon with such terrible effect that the building, a frame 100 feet square was entirely wrecked, and the tubular boiler, 141 by 16 feet, hurled to a distance of 400 yards from the place, and 100 feet high, when it struck the earth, throwing up the dirt to a great height, and then rebounded

5 feet further.
A number of men were in the building, and three of them who stood near the boiler were killed, two of them instantly, but the third lived until the following morning.

The names of the killed were A. F.
Beyse, Superintendent, a resident of
the vicinity; J. Master, boHer-maker the vicinity; J. Master, boher-maker of this city, and J. Broush, fireman, of Williamsburgh. Beyse's clothes were torn completely from his body, and rendering it probable that neither of the two unfortunate men was conscious of the least suffering. Master did not believe he was seriously hurt, and the following morning was walking about when he complained of a difficulty of breathing. His respiration grew short-

er and shorter for two or three hours, when he expired.

The accident is ascribed to the defective steam-gauge which was purchased in this city. Mr. Beyse had no idea of the quantity of steam in the boiler, (and he was an experienced engineer, having been in one of our gunboats, and on the Otsego at the time of her destruction by a torpedo,) and therefore anticipated o danger, supposing the gauge would indicate the pressure upon the boiler.
All of the killed were men of family, and their remains were promptly cared for by Mr. Steinhauser, and lots purchased for their interment in Greenwood emetery. He has also generously offered to provide, we understand, for the widow and children of the Superin

tendent.

A strange circumstance connected with the casualty is that Beyse seemed to have a premonition of his fate. When he was in New-York last Monday with Steinhauser, he said he felt a strong disposition to have his life insured, and returning home asked his wite where she would have him buried in the event of his heigh killed sevings he felt as it. of his being killed, saying he felt as it something were about to happen to him.
The boiler had 163 tubes, which were thrown 100 feet apart, and this fact, with the tremendous force of the explosion, indicates that there must have been at least 150 pounds of steam to the square

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—There was a large crowd of Southerners at the Executive Mansion to day. Ex-Senator Soule had a private interview with President Johnson to-day. General Dick Taylor was in the ante-room waiting to see the President.

A notice was posted giving a list of eighty or ninety persons whose pardons were ready for delivery at the State Department; among them, William C. P. and Robert J. Breckinridge, and W. Bullock of Kentucky

Bullock, of Kentucky.

The Wirz Military Commission were in secret session to-day, examining and deliberating upon the testimony, which covers 5,000 pages of legal cap paper.— It is supposed they will make up their findings by Wednesday.

Railroad Accident.

New York, Oct. 23.—The New Haven Journal of to-day says that last night, a construction train on the New York and New Haven railroad came in York and New Haven railroad came in collision with a milk train on the Danbury and Norwalk road. Two passenger cars of the latter train were smashed, and both engines demolished. A hatter, from Bethel, named Huribut, was killed. Mr. Parsons, conductor of the milk train, was badly injured. Engineer Lyman, of the New York and New Haven road, who was on the milk train, was also injured. Mr. Willis Mansfeld, track superintendent at New.

Sufferings of Her Crew and Passengers on a Raft.

(From F. iday's New York Herald.)
The brig Titania, Capt. G. W. Frame, which left Philadelphia on the morning of the 9th inst., with a cargo of coal and hay, for Mobile, encountered a severe calc on the picht of Friday the 13th gale on the night of Friday, the 13th, which caused her to spring a leak not long afterward. Both pumps were at once manned; but it was discovered that d spite every effort, the water was gain-ing steadily. To lighten her as much as possible the cargo on deck was thrown overboard; but on sounding the pumps again five feet of water was found in the

All on board now went to work with

edoubled energy, with the hope of keep ing her afloat until the arrival of succor. The water still gained, but not so rapidy as on the first night. Two days passed in this incessant labor, when, on ounding the pumps, it was discovered that the water was now eleven feet deep. As the vessel in this condition was liable to sink at any moment, it was deter-mined to abandon her without delay, and accordingly a raft ten feet square was constructed and launched, and on the 16th instant the crew and gers, ten persons in all, embarked upon it. The party consisted of nine men and one woman. Leaving the ship, which went down two hours after being abandoned, they drifted at the merc of the winds and waves of the persons on the raft sunk it one foot below the surface of the water, which thoroughly saturated their cloth ing. In this wretched state, without food or water, they floated about twentyfour hours, until on the 17th, in latitud 32 degrees 20 minutes, longitude 74 degrees, they were discovered by the United States gunboat Florida, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Maise commanding, which immediately on sight of the raft steered for it, and took on board its familiary of the contract of th ished voyagers, whom the exposure of their situation had rendered helpless and almost lifeless. On board the manof-war they received every kindness and comfort at the hands of Lieut. Maise and his officers and crew. The Florida, in addition to her regular complement, had as passengers one hundred and fif-teen sailors and marines of the Pacific squadron, en route for this station for discharge, who, in combination with the officers and crew of the vessel, raised the handsome sum of \$361, which was presented to the shipwrecked voyagers, who had lost everything on the ill-fated brig. This sum the captain, with great generosity and magnanimity, di-vided by giving one-third of the amount to the female passengers and the remainder to the crew.

The Florida, which left Aspinwall on the 10th inst., arrived here yesterday

with the rescued crew and passengers, whose names are as follows: George W. Frame, captain. John McLaughlin, first mate. Joseph Daily, second mate. John Williams, steward. Henry Search, seaman. William Watson, seaman. Robert Cowar, seaman. Frank Bush, seaman.

Mrs. Daily, passenger. A. A. Black, passenger. The Titania was built at Perry, Maine in the year 1854; she was two hundred and forty-eight tons register, and rated as an A 2 vessel in the American Lloyd's Register. She was owned by Hall & West, of Delaware, and was not insured.

The Confederate Loan. Denials continue to be published by persons who were included in the list

lleged holders of bonds in the Conederate loan. Mr. Sampson, the city editor of the London Times, had addressed the fol-lowing letter to the editor of the Star: SIR: You have published my name in a list of alleged holders of Confederate stock. I beg to say not only that I have never held any Confederate stock, but that I declined to accept an allot-ment offered to me at the time of its in-

troduction. I am, &c., M. B. Sampson. The editor of the Times not only denies the imputation as far as he is concerned in a leading article in th columns of that journal, but personally writes to the London Star under his own signature, "John J. Delane," emown signature, "John J. Delane," emphatically denying that he ever had any of the loan. The Star, in publishing this latter business. ing this letter, justifies itself for having admitted the list into its columns, and contends that had the list been authentic, as there appeared no reason to

doubt, its comments upon Mr. Delane's appearance in it would not have been in the slightest degree unfair. The Star also thinks that the allegation against Mr. Delane must have been eagerly accepted in America, on account of the bitter hostility of the Times to the North during the which hostility cannot be easily effaced by the ostentatious means now adopted by the Times to conciliate the North. The Times publishes additional emphatic denials from Lord Warnelis, Jeorge Warren Peacock and Edward Akroyd, and as a heading to the letters, prints the term "The Lying List."

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M. P., in a letter to the Times, says that his losses in confederate stock, instead of being \$20,000, as alleged, do not amount to a tenth of that sum. His small investment was Beyond this investment, he says he had no personal interest in the success of the South; but he adds: "I deeply regret that the Southern people, who fought so nobly and so well, were not able to achieve their in-

lependence.' A Negro Celebration.

The Negroes Advised to Arm and to Demand their Rights, by a Son of Old John Brown.

From the Ottawa (O.) News.] On the 23d ult., quite a number of negroes from different parts of the State met at Put-in-Bay, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the issuing of the emancipation proclamation by President Lincoln. The crowd tion by President Lincoln. The crowd present called upon John Brown, son of old Ossawattomie Brown, who re-sides upon Put-in-Bay Island, and in-vited him to address them. Mr. Brown accepted the invitation, and address the negroes. A republican friend of ours, who was present, and in whose veracity we have the greatest confidence, has furnished us the following synop: sis of the main points of the speech Mr. Brown opened his remarks by referring to the occasion which had called them together, and after some

complimentary remarks in regard to President Lincoln, and a lengthy dis-sertation upon the noble qualities of the black race, he said: "My colored friends, you have now the right to one box, and that is the cartridge box; but there are two other boxes you ought to claim, one of which is the ballot-box and the other the jury-box. If the white people fail to give you these, and if you cannot get them in a peaceful way, I advise you to arm yourselves and demand your full rights from the government."

In order to impress this idea more firmly on the minds of his hearers, Mr. B. gave the statistics of the number of

negroes in the United and Hayti, and said: es in the United States, Canada. "They can be depended upon, and will aid you in your struggle for your rights. Mr. Brown, in alluding to the coloni-

zation scheme, said:
"There is some talk of colonizing you,
my colored brethern, in some far-off State or clime. I advise you not to listen to any such a monstrous proposition, Do not go: but on the contrary here, and fight for your rights if neces-sary. You will be aided in the contest by many of your white brethern. The son of old John Brown will neve deceive

you," etc., etc.
In concluding his speech, Mr. Brown
gave the negroes the following advice:
"Remember your arms, keep your
bayonets bright, and be ready for the

coming issue.

It is hardly necessary for us to comment on the speech of Mr. Brown. Our readers will fully understand what he means. They will see that he is but following in the footsteps of his father, who was hung for getting up an insur-rection in Virginia, capturing the Gov-ernment armory at Harper's Ferry, and for the murder of innocent persons. The younger Brown seems to have inherited the insane ideas of his and if possible, is more bold in the enunciation of his opinions than was

his ancestor. - Major-General A. D. McCook tendered New Haven load, who was on the Willis his resignation to the Sectorary. It was also injured. Mr. Willis Mansfield, track superintendent at New Saturday, in order to identify himself with Haven, and others, were somewhat input.