

Case of Passmore Williamson.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of Saturday.]
This morning Passmore Williamson appeared in the United States District Court, accompanied by Messrs. Meredith, Gilpin and Hopper, his counsel, and offered the following petition:—

PETITION.

United States of America vs. Williamson, District Court of the United States, Eastern District of Pennsylvania. To the honorable the judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The petition of Passmore Williamson respectfully sheweth:—
That he desires to purge himself of the contempt which he is now attached, and to that end is willing to make true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the court touching the matter heretofore inquired of him by the writ of habeas corpus to him directed at the relation of John H. Wheeler.

Wherefore he prays that he may be permitted to purge himself of said contempt by making true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the honorable court touching the premises.

P. WILLIAMSON.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, Nov. 2, 1855. CHAS. F. HEAZLITT, U. S. C.

Judge Kane, after consideration, replied to the petition as follows:—

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON: The court has received your petition, and, upon consideration thereof, have thought right to grant the prayer thereof. You will therefore make here in open court, your solemn affirmation, that in the return heretofore made by you to the writ of habeas corpus which issued from this court at the relation of John H. Wheeler, and in the proceedings consequent thereupon, you have not intended a contempt of this court or of its process; moreover, that you are now willing to make true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to you by the court, touching the premises inquired of in the said writ of habeas corpus.

The required affirmation was then made in the form dictated by the judge.

Mr. Van Dyke, the district-attorney then submitted an interrogatory in writing, which was not read aloud at that time.

Mr. Gilpin said Mr. Williamson was perfectly willing to answer the interrogatory submitted by the district-attorney, but as he did not know what other interrogatories might follow this, he thought it best that it and its answer should be filed.

Mr. Van Dyke said he was willing either to file the interrogatory or to submit it for an immediate reply.

Mr. Gilpin and Judge Kane both remarked that they had understood the district-attorney to intimate that if the question propounded was answered in the affirmative he would be satisfied. The court further said, that it was for the petitioner to make his election whether or not the interrogatories and the replies should be filed.

After consultation with his counsel, the petitioner preferred that the questions and answers should be filed.

The court directed that the interrogatories should be filed. This was done, and the parties retired for a time.

Mr. Gilpin then read the interrogatory that had been propounded, and the reply of Mr. Williamson.

The defendant and his counsel then retired, and after some time returned.

The interrogatory was as follows:—

INTERROGATORY.

United States vs. Passmore Williamson, Nov. 3, 1855, and now John C. Van Dyke, Attorney for the United States, by leave granted, files the following interrogatory:

Interrogatory—Did you, at the time of the service of the writ of habeas corpus at the relation of John H. Wheeler, or at any time during the period intervening between the service of said writ and the making of your return thereto, seek to obey the mandate of said writ, by bringing before this honorable court the persons of the slaves therein mentioned?

If to this interrogatory you answer in the affirmative, state fully and particularly the mode in which you sought so to obey said writ, and all that you did tending to that end.

And, therefore, it is ordered that defendant, Passmore Williamson, do make true answers to said interrogatories.

The reply made was as follows. The reader will, however, understand that this reply was amended at the suggestion of the court, to conform better to the views of the district-attorney. The following is the reply as amended:—

ANSWER OF DEFENDANT.

I did not seek to obey the writ by producing the persons therein mentioned before the court, because I had not, at the time of the service of the writ, the power over the custody or control of them, and, therefore, it was impossible for me to do so. I first heard of the writ of habeas corpus on Friday, July 20, between 1 and 2 o'clock a. m., on my return from Harrisburg. After breakfast, about 9 o'clock, I went from my house to Mr. Hopper's office, when and where the return was prepared.

At 10 o'clock I came into court as commanded by the writ. I sought to obey the writ by answering it truly; the parties not being in my possession or control, it was impossible for me to obey the writ by producing them. Since the service of the writ I have not had the custody, possession or power over them; nor have I known where they were except from common rumor or the newspaper reports in regard to their public appearance in the city or elsewhere.

Some discussion arose between the district-attorney and the counsel of Mr. Williamson. Van Dyke contended that the reply of the defendant was evasive and contradictory. The judge said the difficulty, he thought, could be easily overcome by amending the answer, and to the suggestion of the court it was amended in the following manner:—

I did not seek to obey the writ by producing the persons in the writ mentioned before this court.

I did not seek because I verily believed that it was entirely impossible for me to produce the said persons agreeably to the command of the court.

This answer was then accepted by the court and ordered filed.

Mr. Van Dyke then submitted another interrogatory, the substance of which was whether or not Mr. Williamson had been guilty of mental reservations in his reply to the first interrogatory?

The court overruled this interrogatory as superfluous and improper.

Mr. Van Dyke withdrew this interrogatory and offered another, which was also overruled by the court on the ground that it led to such replies as had already been objected to by the district-attorney.

Mr. Van Dyke also withdrew this question. Judge Kane then remarked that the district-attorney had been invited to aid the court in this case, but that he would bear in mind that his relation to Mr. Wheeler was now suspended. This was only an inquiry as to what injury had been done the process of the court.

Mr. Van Dyke said he was aware of the position he occupied.

Judge Kane then said: "The contempt is regarded as purged, and the party is released from custody. He is now re-instated in the position he occupied before the contempt was committed. Mr. Williamson is now before me on the return to the writ."

Mr. Van Dyke then arose and addressed the court.

After Mr. Van Dyke had concluded, Mr. Meredith inquired, "Is Mr. Williamson discharged?"

Judge Kane replied, "He is. I understand from the remarks of the district-attorney, that a *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case in this court."

The court then adjourned. Mr. Williamson was congratulated by his friends on his restoration to liberty.

Mr. W. looks exceedingly well, and but little paler and thinner than in July, when he made his famous return to the writ out of which so much trouble and discussion have arisen. He appeared perfectly cool and collected throughout the proceedings this morning, and evinced no emotion whatever.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

We are now enabled to give a full list of the members elect of the next Legislature. The names of Democrats are given in Roman; those of the opposition in italics.

SENATE.

1. Phila. City—*Eli K. Price, William A. Cruik.*
2. Phila. County—*N. B. Browne, H. C. Pratt, Harlan Ingram.**
3. Montgomery—*Thomas P. Knox.**
4. Chester and Delaware—*James J. Lewis.*
5. Berks—*John C. Evans.**
6. Bucks—*Jonathan Ely.**
7. Lancaster and Lebanon—*J. C. Skuman, J. W. Killinger.*
8. Northumberland and Dauphin—*David Toggart.*
9. Northampton and Lehigh—*J. Laubach.**
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—*J. H. Walton.*
11. Adams and Franklin—*David Mellinger.*
12. York—*Wm. H. Welsh.**
13. Cumberland and Perry—*Sam'l. Wherry.*
14. Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinton—*Andrew Gregg.*
15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—*J. Cresswell, Jr.*
16. Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—*C. R. Buckalew.*
17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—*W. M. Platt.*
18. Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, Clearfield, Jefferson and Forest—*Henry Souther.*
19. Mercer, Venango and Warren—*Thos. Hoge.*
20. Erie and Crawford—*D. A. Finney.**
21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—*John Ferguson.*
22. Allegheny—*Jonas R. McClintock, Wm. Wilkins.**
23. Washington and Greene—*J. C. Fleniken.*
24. Bedford, Fulton and Somerset—*Francis Jordan.*
25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—*S. S. Jamison.*
26. Juniata, Mifflin and Union—*James M. Sellers.*
27. Westmoreland and Fayette—*W. E. Frazer.*
28. Schuylkill—*C. M. Straub.**

*New Members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Adams—*Isaac Robinson.*
Allegheny—*James B. Fulton, Samuel Smith, James Salisbury, C. Magee, L. B. Patterson.*
Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson—*Darwin Phelps, Philip Clover, M. K. Boyer.*
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—*D. L. Embrie, A. W. Crawford, R. B. M'Combs.*
Bedford, Fulton and Cambria—*R. Nelson Smith, Joseph Bernhard.*
Berks—*J. Lawrence Getz, George Shenk, Wm. Hines, Benj. Nunnemacher.*
Blair and Huntingdon—*J. M. Gibbons, John H. Wintrod.*
Blair—*B. Lupton, J. Holcomb.*
Bucks—*John Mangle, Alex. B. Johnson, John H. Lovett.*
Carbon and Lehigh—*Joshua Fry, Thomas Craig, Jr.*
Centre—*Jacob Struble.*
Chester—*Andrew Buchanan, Robert Irwin, Joseph Dowdall.*
Clearfield, McKean and Elk—*S. A. Backus.*
Clinton, Lycoming and Potter—*Sam'l Caldwell, John C. M'Ghee.*
Columbia and Montour—*John G. Montgomery.*
Crawford—*Joseph Brown, Leonard Reed.*
Cumberland—*Jas. Annum, Wm. Harper.*
Dauphin—*David Munson, Jr., J. Wright.*
Delaware—*Charles D. Manley.*
Erie—*G. J. Ball, M. Whallon.*
Fayette and Westmoreland—*Henry D. Foster, Samuel Hill, John Fensold, P. A. Johns.*
Franklin—*James B. Orr, James Boyd.*
Greene—*Rufus K. Campbell.*
Indiana—*Robert B. Moorhead.*
Lancaster—*George G. Brush, Jesse Reinhold, P. W. Housekeeper, Wm. Hamilton, C. L. Hunsicker.*
Lebanon—*Wm. A. Barry.*
Luzerne—*H. Wright, Henderson Gaylord.*
Mercer, Venango and Warren—*Sam'l Keer, S. P. M'Callmont, Daniel Lott.*
Mifflin—*John Purcell.*
Monroe and Pike—*Abram Edinger.*
Montgomery—*Josiah Hillegas, Geo Hamill, A. B. Longaker.*
Northampton—*John A. Innes, Jesse Pearson.*
Northumberland—*S. H. Zimmerman.*
Perry—*Kirk Haines.*
Philadelphia City—*E. Joy Morris, Jacob Dock, Aaron Coburn, George Smith.*
Phila. County—*Charles M. Leisenring, John Thompson, Joseph Hannecker, John McCarthy, Townsend Yearsley, Charles Cart, Fred. J. Walter, Samuel A. Hibbs, John Robers, R. L. Wright.*
Schuylkill—*R. Dickson, S. Frick.*
Somerset—*Jonas Augustine.*
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—*J. V. Smith, T. J. Ingham.*
Tioga—*T. L. Baldwin.*
Union, Snyder and Juniata—*G. W. Strouse.*
Washington—*Geo. W. Miller, D. Riddle.*
Wayne—*Nathaniel W. Vail.*
York—*Isaac Black, Samuel Maneer, James Ramsay.*

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, November 10, 1855.

TERMS—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance. Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

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THE ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK.

The returns from the state of New York are very meagre. They indicate the election of the Republican state ticket, over the Know Nothings. The Soft and Hard vote will be about equal. New York city gives the K.N.'s about 6,000 majority.

Tioga county elects the entire democratic ticket, but gives the Republican state ticket a plurality of 300. Chemung elects the democratic county ticket, and gives the Soft state ticket a majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Returns from 198 towns foot up, as follows: Gardner, 39,427; Beach, 22,747; Walley, 10,215; Rockwell, 26,134. Gardner's plurality thus far, 13,293.

The Know-Nothings have probably elected a majority of the legislature, although the result is not fully known.

LOUISIANA.

The Know-Nothings have swept the city of New Orleans. Nothing is yet known from the country.

RECEPTION OF GOV. REEDER.

Gov. REEDER was received at the cars, on his arrival at Phillipsburg from Philadelphia, on the 6th instant, by a very great assemblage of the people of Easton and the neighborhood, who were there to greet him with a hearty welcome home, and an earnest and warm approval of his course in the difficult and momentous affairs with which he has been so creditably and distinguishedly associated in Kansas. He was escorted by an immense concourse of citizens, with music, to Connor's Hotel, where he was received, in a short and eloquent address, by GEO. W. YATES, Esq., after which the Governor delivered a masterly and powerfully impressive speech, which was listened to with profound attention, and evidently fell with convincing effect upon his audience.

He gave a rapid but luminous and candid history of the whole of the Kansas affair, showing up the unfairness and hypocrisy of the Administration on the one side, and the high-handed and lawless proceedings of the Missouri invaders on the other, with a clearness of narrative and a graphic description which carried conviction to the minds of all.

He explained satisfactorily, all seeming inconsistencies in his course, and avowed his fixed determination to stand by, at all hazards and through all consequences, the noble platform of principles adopted by the Free State party of Kansas. Throughout the whole of his speech, there was not one violent or abusive epithet against those at whose hands he had received such measureless abuse. He closed amid a deep and earnest response of cordial agreement on the part of his hearers.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON RELEASED.—The case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON was up in the District Court, on Saturday last, and resulted in his discharge by Judge KANE. A full report of the proceedings—Williamson's petition, the interrogatories and answers—and the decision of the Judge—will be found in another column. If our readers can find any difference between Williamson's answers now, and his return to the habeas corpus, they are wiser than we are. There is nothing in his "purification" which he has not been endeavoring to do and say, every day since the tyranny of Judge KANE confined him in Moyamensing. The "contempt" we feel for the Court is increased when we see how little it requires to satisfy its offended dignity.

Judge KANE has shown in this transaction, both in the beginning and the conclusion, a spirit of servility to the influence of the slave power, which will render his name odious for all time, to Freemen. In endeavoring to bow to the domination of slavery, he has descended lower than he intended, we have no doubt, but it is no excuse for him, that he now endeavors by weak and frivolous pretences to regain his standing.

—We learn from the Philadelphia North American, that a writ, issued by the Court of Delaware county, at the suit of Passmore Williamson, on a complaint of false imprisonment, &c., was served Tuesday last on Judge KANE, while on a visit at the house of his brother-in-law, Judge LIEBER, near Chester. The proceedings having been thus commenced, the case will come up for trial, in proper course, in Media, in Delaware county. J. J. LEWIS, Esq., of Westchester, is the counsel marked upon the summons.

HIRAZ LOCKWOOD, has been appointed Post-Master at Alba, in this county, *vice* A. H. CASE resigned.

J. W. WOODBRUN has also been appointed Post-Master at Rome, *vice* George Nichols.

We cut the following paragraph from the *Easton Argus*, one of the strictest "old line democratic" papers in the Commonwealth. It is a truthful statement of the causes which produced the late apparent triumph of slavery in Pennsylvania. Our friend HUTHER has no particular reasons to defend the National Administration. He is the personal and political friend of Gov. REEDER, and should by this time be fully awakened to the intolerant and pro-slavery spirit of the slaveocracy. If any one ever had reason for cutting loose from an organization which is only useful in forwarding the purposes of the slavery-propagandists, it is the editor of the *Easton Argus*—and we trust the time will soon come when he will refuse in any way to aid in advancing the schemes of those who have sacrificed Gov. REEDER, because he would not become a supple tool in their hands:

"We notice that an effort is made in certain quarters to construe the late Democratic triumph in Pennsylvania into an endorsement of the present National Administration. It must require a peculiar pair of spectacles to see any such meaning in the result, and we pronounce it pure, unadmitted nonsense. In this section of the State, where the largest majorities were given for the Democratic candidates, no one thought of Mr. Pierce or his Administration, and no one cared the snap of a finger about either. The victory might with as much reason be claimed as an endorsement of the course of Louis Napoleon. It was Know-Nothingism and the abominable "Jug Law" that disgusted the people and swelled the Democratic vote. It was a knowledge of the fact that the Democratic party is and always has been opposed to aims of every sort and grade—to fanaticism and tyrannical laws of every shade—that caused the great mass of the people to flock to its standard. It is all stuff for any editor to undertake to prove anything else."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival at New York of the steamship Star of the West, from San Juan, we have some important news.

The passengers were detained nine days on the Isthmus by the political troubles. Col. Walker had attacked Grenada, the capital of Nicaragua, and captured it. Gen. Corral, commander of the forces of the late government, had surrendered to Walker, and a treaty of peace was formally ratified between them. The late Secretary of State, Mayriza, was shot for treason. The Transit Company's steamer, San Carlos, while carrying the California passengers, was fired into by the government forces from the fort at the junction of the San Juan river, and Lake Nicaragua. A lady and child were killed, and the steamer damaged. The passengers reached the Pacific without further molestation. This occurrence took place on the 5th of October, and on the 19th the government forces from Rivas made a murderous attack on the returning Californians at Virgin Bay, killing four and severely wounding eight. Both these acts were in revenge for the success of Walker.

KANSAS.—The *Lawrence Herald* gives a detailed return of the vote cast for Reeder in 44 precincts. The aggregate is 2864. There are over 50 precincts in all. Of this total, 557 were cast at Lawrence, and 503 at Leavenworth. The Kickapoo Pioneer gives the vote polled for Whitfield at 2462, and states the details, from which it appears that 1757 of these votes were cast in ten precincts, having very few votes, all sparsely settled save one, Leavenworth. No official statement of the whole vote has been made, and it has been kept back in order to make it exceed that of Reeder. Several different statements of both votes have been given.

The Frontier News says that Whitfield's poll was 2855, while Reeder's was 2905.

The outside of our paper is taken up by a chapter from the forthcoming second volume of Col. BENTON'S Thirty Years View, giving the secret history of the intrigue to defeat the re-nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for the Presidency in 1844. We have no desire to make an excuse for occupying so much space with this history. To every one who takes an interest in politics, it will be of the greatest interest—and it can be profitably read by all.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—We call attention to the advertisement of this Institution, which will be found in another column. The inducements offered by the Association are, that each subscriber receives in advance the worth of his outlay, as well his chance of drawing a valuable work of art. Subscriptions are received by W. H. H. GORE, honorary secretary, for this place.

FATAL ELECTION AFFRAY.—At Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday last, Michael Brennan assaulted Wm. McCrossen, when the latter drew a pistol and shot him through the head, causing death in about two minutes.

A gentleman named Baker was to deliver an address at the Illinois State Fair last week but was taken ill, when his son mounted the platform and performed his father's task. It was all in the family.

We regret to learn that Sheriff CODDING met with a severe accident on Tuesday last in Canton, by being thrown from his sulkey, fracturing one of his legs between the knee and ankle.

AGGRESSIVE POLICY OF THE SOUTH.—The New York *Courier and Enquirer* has an excellent article showing that the arbitrary and aggressive policy pursued by the South in the political affairs of the country, has resulted largely to its own disadvantage. The attempt to invade the right of petition started an abolition party which is becoming powerful. The expulsion from the House of Representatives of Giddings has been the cause of his return at every election since. The admission of Texas and the war with Mexico, undertaken for the extension of slavery, have resulted in the creation of one free State—California—with the prospect of others. And the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is stimulating the North to make free States of Kansas and Nebraska much sooner than they would have been had not the excitement caused by that act been aroused.

At a meeting of Union Lodge No. 108, A. Y. Masons, at their Hall in the Borough of Towanda, on Wednesday, October 24, A. D. 1855, A. L. 5855, brother Wm. PATTON addressed the chair as follows:—

WORSHIPFUL MASTER AND BRETHREN:

Within a brief period the pall of death has mantled the mortal remains of another of our fraternity in a land of strangers, and they have been borne hither to his former home in our vicinity, and conveyed by tried and trusty brethren to that narrow house opened for their final reception. No more will the warm grasp of his friendly hand broken the fraternal greeting of his beloved brethren in revisiting this sacred retreat. No more will the glance of his once bright eye beam upon that radiant "light which none but craftsmen ever saw." No more will his listening ear be open to the appeals of distress. No more will his open hand be the generous almoner of charity. The far distant sound of the gavel has summoned him to the august presence of the Grand Master of the Universe. Yes! our beloved brother, HARRY GORE, has gone to meet his brethren who have gone before him, in that sacred temple erected in the spirit world by the fiat of infinite wisdom. We see him not—we hear him not—we miss his presence, and mourn his loss as one whom we all esteemed, and who is eminently worthy of our affectionate remembrance.

As I was not here to participate in the funeral ceremonies, I deemed it but an act of justice to our deceased brother to offer this humble tribute of the expression of my own feelings, in concurrence with the sentiments already expressed by the Lodge.

Preamble and resolutions offered by brother H. L. SCOTT, at the preceding meeting of the Lodge, and unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty, in His divine providence, to remove from earth our worthy brother, HARRY GORE, who departed this life at Byron, Ogle Co., Ill., on the 9th of September last: And whereas, we deeply deplore the loss of one who was so good a man and so good a Mason. Therefore,

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our profound respect and high regard for the memory of our departed brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence to the family and friends of our late brother for their irreparable loss in this afflictive bereavement.

Brother E. H. MASON moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the remarks of brother PATTON and the resolutions offered by brother SCOTT be published, and that a committee be appointed to forward a copy of them to the family of our deceased brother. Whereupon the W. M. appointed brothers E. H. MASON, H. J. MADILL, and H. B. M'KEAN said committee.

Terrible Accident on the Pacific Railroad.

On the 1st instant, an excursion train, consisting of fourteen cars, crowded with invited guests, left the depot at St. Louis, on an excursion to Jefferson City, to celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railroad to that place.

On reaching a bridge across the Gasconade river, the structure gave way, and ten of the cars were precipitated a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet into the water. The crossing is about eight miles from the town of Herman.

Two locomotives were attached to the train, one at the front, and the other at the rear; and the front one and ten passenger cars were precipitated into the river. About one hundred and fifty of the passengers are said to have got out before passing the bridge, in order to see the structure and observe the trial of it by so heavy a train. The road enters the bridge with a curve, and this circumstance, perhaps, prevented the accident from being more fatal. The foremost locomotive had reached the first pier when the structure gave way. In falling it reversed its position entirely, the front turning to the east and the wheels upward. On it at the time, were the President, Mr. H. E. BRIDGE, who was saved, and Mr. O'SULLIVAN, the chief engineer of the road, and a number of employees, all of whom are supposed to have been lost. The baggage car, next the engine, went down without causing any serious injury, and following it were the first and second passenger cars, in which several were killed, and a large number more or less mangled. In the third car, only one or two were killed, although it was in a dangerous position and almost entirely demolished. In the fourth and fifth cars several were instantly killed, and a great many fatally injured. On the other cars the loss of life and the wounded were dreadful. Some of the cars plunged on the top of those beneath them, with their ponderous wheels crushing or maiming the unfortunate passengers, while others hung upon the cliff in a perpendicular position, and two or three turned bottom upward down the grade.

The train had on board at least six hundred persons; among them were two of the military companies of St. Louis, many members of the press, distinguished citizens, legislators, &c.—Two physicians were among those who escaped, and they rendered efficient service to the wounded.

A despatch from St. Louis, dated the 4th, says:—"A train arrived here this evening, bringing the bodies of those who were killed on the excursion train on the Pacific railroad, together with those badly wounded, those but slightly injured having previously arrived. The whole number of killed is twenty-two. It is impossible to ascertain the number of wounded as scarcely a man on the train escaped unhurt. Those suffering from broken limbs and severe contusions probably reach fifty. The bodies of the dead are to be buried to-morrow."

FRUITS OF RUM.—The *Ohio State Journal* of the 29th relates the following:—

"On Friday last Judge Williams of Union county, at one time associate judge of that county, while in a state of intoxication, seated himself on the railroad track, in the vicinity of Urbana, and was knocked off the track by a freight-train, and his foot was crushed in such a manner that amputation had to be resorted to the same night. We learn that Judge Williams died last night from the effects of injuries received at the time. It is due to the engineer of the train to say that when he found the person would not leave the track, he reversed his engine, and jumped off and endeavored to run ahead of his machine, to save Mr. Williams, but missed it by no more than two steps. The judge leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, a man apparently 20 years of age, evidently a foreigner who had recently arrived in this country, was instantly killed upon the track of the N. Y. and E. R. R. near Hackensack river. He was walking upon the track at a point where up and down trains were meeting, and stepping from one track to avoid one train, he got in the way of the other, and was instantly killed by a blow from the cow-catcher. The body was taken to the cold spring station.

Four Days Later from Europe.

Capture of Kinburn by the Allies!

RUMORED RUSSIAN EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA!

The steamship Arago from Havre, via Southampton, with Liverpool dates to the 24th ult., arrived at New York Tuesday afternoon.

The Arago brings a confirmation of the report of the capture of Kinburn by the allied armies. The news was received by the English Admiralty on the 20th inst., by the following despatch from Sir E. Lyons:—"The three forts on the Kinburn Spit, mounting upwards of 70 guns, and garrisoned by 1800 men, under Gen. Kokonkitch capitulated to the allied forces on the 17th October. The day before yesterday a flotilla of your vessels forced the entrance of the Dnieper, and the allied troops landed on the Spit, to the southward of the forts; thus, by their simultaneous operation, the retreat of the garrisons and the arrival of reinforcements were entirely cut off so that the forts, being bombarded to-day (17th) by the mortar vessels, gun-vessels, and French floating batteries and being closely cannonaded by the eleven line-of-battle ships and frigates, (having only two feet of water under their keels,) were soon obliged to surrender. The casualties in the fleets were very few, but the enemy had 46 killed and 130 wounded. A steam squadron, under the orders of Rear Admirals Stewart and Pelton, lie at anchor in the Dnieper, and command the entrance to Nicolauff and Kherson. The forts are occupied by the Allied troops. The prisoners were to be sent to Constantinople."

The Times intimates that General Simpson, Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea, is about to be recalled, and the Morning Herald farther states that Lieut. Gen. Sir J. W. Codrington is to succeed him. The Globe, an evening journal, states that Gen. Simpson is not recalled, nor is there any intention of recalling him. The ill health of the General, the Globe says, unfits him for further service. Arrangements were being made by the Government to provide for a successor, but nothing had been decided upon.

The Czar had arrived at Odessa on the 9th. Admiral Dundas had left Nassau, in the Wellington, and was gone to Stockholm, to pay his respects to King Oscar.

A dreadful accident had occurred on the Lyons Railway, by which sixteen persons were killed, and others dangerously wounded.

The Bourse, at Madrid, was deserted from a panic caused by cholera.

A telegraphic despatch was received at the Admiralty, Admiral Lyons, announcing that, on the morning of the 18th ult., the Russians blew up the fortifications on Ochakoff point, mounting 23 guns, and which were assailable by the mortar vessels of the Allies.

A despatch from the Crimea states that the Russians continued to augment the defenses of Sebastopol.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.—The action of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, upon the great question of the day is an event of no ordinary significance. Several churches of North Carolina, as it appears, professing the doctrines of the Reformed Dutch, applied to the General Synod for admission as a separate classis. The special committee of the Synod, to whom the subject was referred, reported in favor of admitting the classis, without any reservation in regard to slavery. Their report and resolutions, after a daily debate for nearly a week, were rejected, and instead of their resolution offered by Dr. Bethune, requesting the classis to withdraw its application, was carried almost unanimously. This was the most courteous mode of defining Christian fellowship with the slaveholders that could have been selected.

The remark of Dr. Bethune, that while he would not dare to refuse the privileges of Christian communion to a man merely because he was a slaveholder, slavery itself was, nevertheless, opposed to the spirit of the Gospel, expressed the feelings of nine-tenths of the body he addressed. The stand here taken by the Dutch Synod is the stand that must and will be taken by the entire North, as well in its political, as in its ecclesiastical relations to slavery. The Synod not only refused to adopt the resolution, but, without transgressing the rules of Christian charity and kindness, at the same time carefully refrained from taking any action that could be construed into countenancing slavery, or apologizing for it. It did not absolutely refuse to admit the classis of North Carolina. But it substantially declined to do so without a qualification, expressive of its disapprobation of slavery.