

his master's written pass in order to leave the plantation.

With the shout of law and order you lay in ashes the houses of peaceable citizens, destroy their printing presses, and with cannon batter down their public buildings. With the shout of law and order you disarm the citizen, while the Constitution of his country declares that the right "to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." With the shout of law and order you search and take from the houses and persons of the citizens, without legal process, their papers and effects, when the Constitution of the country declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated;" and no search shall in any case be made without a warrant issued on oath, describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized. With the shout of law and order you seize law-abiding citizens, and by mob law exile them from their homes for declaring that slavery is an evil, and ought to be prohibited by law, while the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and of the press. With the shout of law and order you arrest and put in chains order-loving citizens, on a charge of a high treason, for peaceably assembling and petitioning the Government for a redress of grievances—thus trampling upon all law and the most sacred guarantees of the Constitution of your country.

Law and order is the excuse of despotism, the world over, for all its enormities. It was to preserve law and order that Poland was blotted from the map of nations, and the dungeon and the rack silenced the voice of patriotism in Hungary. To preserve law and order, the streets of Naples are crowded with chained gangs, and its quays are covered with galley-slaves, guilty of no offense save that they hate oppression and love liberty. For the same reason, some of the noblest sons of France are to-day pining in hopeless exile, and Siberia is full of hearts too large to be contained by their native land.

The law and order that reigns over the graves of crushed humanity is more to be dreaded than all else; it is the order of death. Order reigns in desolation—reigns every where, when you close the mouths of men, either by brute force or under the sanction of law. The scaffold sends its victim to a quiet rest, and order reigns over his grave. The order of Kansas is the order that reigned in Warsaw on the 7th of September, 1831, when, with its streets red with the best blood of its citizens, and the shrieks of liberty stifled as her last victory fell, Paskiewich sent to the Czar his memorable dispatch, "Order reigns in Warsaw." The satrap of this Administration in Kansas exhibits a like love of law and order with his prototype, whose example, with becoming propriety, he might well imitate, if he succeeds in crushing out in Kansas the spirit of liberty, by sending a like dispatch to his superior "Order reigns in Kansas."

Law and order enlist in the service of any master who, for the time being, chances to hold the sceptre of power. They are just as efficient for oppression and wrong as for freedom and right. When enlisted in behalf of despotism, I pay no homage at their shrine. But liberty and law are the twin divinities who guard the rights of man, and watch over his happiness. At their altar, all good men will lay their offerings. But the law and order of despotism is to be execrated the world over; and the day has passed away when outrage and wrong are to be vindicated by the cry of law and order.

In view of the wrongs and outrages perpetrated upon the people of Kansas, the patriot may well exclaim in the language of Madame Roland on ascending the scaffold: "Oh, liberty! what crimes have been committed in thy name!"

Mr. Speaker, were there no precedent for the admission of a State under like circumstances, those surrounding this case would, of themselves, be sufficient to establish one. Truth, justice, and humanity, need no precedents; they make them. It is old abuses and time-served wrongs that entrench themselves behind formulas.

Why should an American legislator hesitate in the performance of any act that his judgment approves, for want of a precedent? The existence of the Republic, and its whole history, is in violation of all precedent.

There is not one of the universally recognized truths of to-day, but what was the rankiest heresy when first proclaimed, and the fog and the rack dripped with the blood of its martyrs. The world's conservatism trembled when fifty-six bold merchants, farmers, and mechanics, proclaimed the inalienable rights of man. As for myself, there is but one book of precedents that can in any way control my action as a legislator, and that written upon my heart by the finger of Him who made it.

"Let the dead pass by its dead;
Act, act, in the living present,
Heart within and God overhead."

One word here, in answer to the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. STEPHENS], who thought these troubles the result of other causes than the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The wrongs of Kansas date from the day that the Missouri Compromise was repealed. On the heads of its repealers rest the blood shed in Kansas, and the wrongs and the outrages which have been heaped upon it. The repeal was for the purpose of making Kansas a slave State. It was a conspiracy from the start; and it has been carried out with violence and brute force. Without that repeal, Slavery could never have gone there. There would have been no effort to force it into the Territory. Without it, Kansas would have been saved from civil war, and the repose and harmony of the Republic would have continued undisturbed. On the heads, then, of the repealers rests the responsibility for all these troubles. Strife, anarchy, and bloodshed, are the first fruits of that repeal, and the second seal is not yet opened.

But the gentleman says that the country is at peace, and is prosperous and happy. True, but the agitation in the country is not based upon dollars and cents. It is founded upon principle—a principle underlying the foundation of our Government—a principle which enters into the spirit and genius of the Republic. And I ask the politician, if this agitation is not the result of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, how it happens that but nine of those from the North who voted for that repeal were returned to this House, while some forty who voted against it occupy seats here to-day? How happens it that every election for Senator in the North, since the repeal, with one exception, has resulted in the election of an opponent to that repeal? Does he believe that the people remain quiet and satisfied with the existing condition of affairs? If so, how does it happen that in every State election, save one, held in the North since that repeal, the Democratic party, which was the instrument

by which it was accomplished, has been defeated, and its banner trails in the dust on the proudest fields of its former triumphs? And why does it rejoice to-day in acclamations from the ranks of its old enemies, to save it from hopeless ruin? It trampled on the holiest and best impulses of the human heart, and it must now receive its retribution. I desire here to quote a reason which I urged against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise at the time, a part of which, results have already made prophetic, and each day is verifying the correctness of the balance of the prediction:

"But, sir, as an early and constant friend of this Administration, I desire the defeat of this bill; for its passage will, in my judgment, insure, beyond a doubt, an anti-Administration majority in the next Congress. As an earnest and devoted friend to the Democratic party, to which I have cheerfully given my best energies from my earliest political action, I desire the defeat of this bill; for its passage will not only insure a Democratic majority in the next Congress, but will leave but a wreck in every Northern State, it will live only in history. As a lover of peace, harmony, and fraternal concord among the citizens of the Confederacy, and as a devotee of the Union, with all its precious hopes to man, I desire the defeat of this bill; for its passage will tear open wounds not yet healed, increase spirits already frenzied, and the bond of confidence which unites two sections of the Union will be rent asunder, and years of alienation and unkindness may intervene before it can be restored, if ever, to its wonted tenacity and strength."

If you would calm the spirits that you have frenzied, heal the wounds you have inflicted upon the country, and restore peace and harmony to the Republic, admit Kansas as a State with her free Constitution. And if you would end this sectional strife forever, return to the example of the Fathers of the Republic, and cease your efforts to propagate Slavery under the protection of the flag of your country, and desist from the attempt to nationalize the institutions of human bondage.

PHILIP T. HERBERT IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Bulletin, thus assails the character of Herbert, who shot Keating, the waiter, in Washington:

"His previous history is very much like most of our public characters—one of infamy and shame. He is well known under the title of the 'Mariposa gambler.' He is a gambler by profession, and we are told formerly dealt 'monte' somewhere in Mariposa county, and without the slightest qualification for the responsible position he now occupies. We are much of the opinion that if justice be not done him in Washington, he may be a fit subject for our friends, the Vigilants in Mariposa, should he ever disgrace that place with his presence again. We are not surprised in the least to see John B. Weller, the Senator from this State, the friend and supporter of the gambler McDuffie, volunteer his services to procure Herbert's release, even from a preliminary examination, on account of his position as the Representative of a sovereign State. We are inclined to think they are mistaken in the material of which jurors are composed in Washington."

KIDNAPING FREE NEGROES.—Yesterday p. m., a respectable looking and gentlemanly appearing negro was quietly passing through our town, when he was accosted by one of our citizens, and claimed as his prisoner. The negro asked for what. Allen Brooks, his captor, presented a revolver, and gave him to understand resistance would be death. He told the negro he believed him to be a runaway slave, and he should take him to Missouri. The negro affirmed himself to be free—that he never was a slave—that he had a wife and children in Cincinnati, Ohio—that he had acquaintances in Keokuk, and if he could have the time, he would send for witnesses that would testify to all that he had said; but he was ordered into a wagon and taken to a slave State. Soon after he was thus rudely taken from our town, and liberty from him, there came a responsible man from Keokuk and testified to all the negro had said. Our citizens got out a warrant to try Brooks for kidnaping, but he eluded their vigilance, and has escaped, no doubt pocketing two or three hundred dollars for his slave. These are the beauties of slavery.

ADELTA CAMP.
Charleston, Iowa, June 8, 1856.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—That the Democratic party is doing everything in its power to dissolve the Union unless the North will admit slavery into territory now free;

That it is endeavoring to make a sectional institution national.

That it recognizes polygamy as consistent with our laws and institutions;

That it encourages and incites civil war;

That it employs the ruffians of Missouri to take the lives and destroy the property of the Free State men of Kansas;

That it justifies the murders and robberies of innocent and offending citizens of Kansas;

And that it arrests and imprisons FREE State men there, who have committed no offense, and have always been true and loyal citizens and firm friends of the Free Institutions of our country.

PRO-SLAVERY SCHEME.—A new scheme is said to be on foot to achieve a more complete triumph of the Slave Power than would otherwise be possible, in case the election of President should be thrown into the House of Representatives. The plan is for the Senate to elect Breckinridge Vice President, and then by the House holding off and failing to elect a President till after the Fourth of March, the Vice President will become acting President in accordance with a provision of the Constitution. Thus the Slave Power would secure a Slave holder and prominent champion of the Nebraska bill in the Presidential Chair, in place of a doughface, who only consents to sustain the aggression of Slavery because his sole chance of obtaining office is by so doing. We hope that the freemen of the North will take care to prevent such a contingency by electing the standard bearers of freedom—Fremont and Dayton.

Wm. Y. Roberts, elected Lieut. Gov. of Kansas (late a Democratic Member of the Legislature, from Fayette Co. Ia.) in a public letter denounces Douglas's new bill as shutting out all hope for Freedom. If it pass, it will legalize the Missouri mob Legislature—put the whole machinery of the election into their hands—and their Constitution (pro-slavery of course) is not to be submitted to the people for approval, but will be enforced by the bayonet!

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, the candidate of the "Black Democracy," for Vice President is thus described by the editor of a Kentucky paper:

"He is a large slave owner, and is understood to cordially approve of all the efforts made to extend the institution by fair means or foul, into Kansas. He possesses considerable ability as a popular orator, but more as a marksman, being a noted duelist."

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, July 21, 1856.



FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. FREMONT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WM. L. DAYTON.

Union State Ticket.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK CO.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
DARWIN E. PHELPS, OF ARMSTRONG CO.

FOR SHERIFF GENERAL,
BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, OF BRADFORD CO.

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THE REPUBLICAN CO. COMMITTEE

will meet at the Court House in the borough of Towanda, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of AUGUST next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The following named persons compose said Committee:—Allen McKean, E. O. Goodrich, Wm. C. Boyart, G. F. Mason, J. B. G. Babcock, Eugene Keeler, John A. Codding, Wm. H. Van Dyke, V. S. Vincent, Sam'l Davidson, E. G. Kellogg, G. F. Nichols, Ira C. Bullock, July 21, 1856. ALLEN MCKEAN, Chairman.

MR. GROW'S SPEECH.

We give our readers this week, Mr. Grow's admirable speech, closing the debate upon the bill admitting Kansas into the Union, as a free state. The statements and arguments contained in this speech will satisfy every intelligent and candid reader of the entire lawfulness and propriety of the action of the people of Kansas in calling a Convention, adopting a State Constitution, and applying for admission into the Union.

It will be observed, that in the cases of the Territories of Arkansas and Michigan, the state constitutions were formed, not only without the authority of Congress, but in opposition to the wishes of the Territorial government; that in the case of the former state, the then National Administration fully recognized the right of the people to assemble and form for themselves a state organization, preparatory to admission into the Union. There is nothing in the history of the country, nor any provision of the constitution, nor any congressional enactment, which forbids the people of Kansas from performing what they have done—and yet a tyranny more odious and despotic than ever ruled under the sun, has dispersed the legislature, indicted the active men of the Territory for high treason, destroyed the freedom of the press, and burned their towns.

In the days of General JACKSON, the right of the people of a territory to take the preliminary steps for admission into the Union was fully recognized. It was a right inherent in the people, and not dependent upon the action of Congress, nor of the Territorial legislature. Indeed, the latter could confer no authority for such action. So long as the people confined themselves to what might be considered petitioning for redress of grievances—so long as they peacefully assembled to consider measures and take steps for admission into the Union, though they were but a small proportion of the people of the territory, yet they were engaged in a lawful and legitimate enterprise, and their action not treasonable, but worthy the consideration of Congress.

In like manner, the people of Kansas, empowered at the ballot-box, by invasions of Missourians, suffering under nonstrous and unjust laws, enacted by a Legislature elected by fraud and violence, saw no way to redress their grievances but by revolution, or by the formation of a State Constitution and by admission into the Union. All the steps taken to form that constitution were perfectly proper and legal. In doing so, the people were but exercising their natural and constitutional rights, as recognized in the formation of many State governments previously, and as particularly specified by General JACKSON, in his instructions to the territorial Governor of Arkansas.

But now the fell spirit of Slavery assails the birthright of freemen, and denies to them the exercise of the rights and liberties guaranteed to them by the Constitution. Not content with the enactment of the worse than barbarous code of Kansas laws, with the brutality which has been perpetrated upon peaceable citizens under pretence of enforcing those laws, it denies to Freemen the right to assemble for the purpose of a redress of grievances. To what lengths will not this arrogant and intolerant power presume? If its dictation is submitted to, what will remain of our liberties worthy of preservation? If successful in its present assumptions, a tyranny will be inaugurated upon the country, more odious and exacting than exists upon the earth—one which will deny to Freemen the exercise of any of their rights—denying the people the right to

assemble to petition for a release from evils under which they may suffer—destroying the liberty of speech and of the press—and sweeping away all those most sacred privileges for which our forefathers fought. If the people sanction by their suffrages, the proceedings of the slavery-propagandists in Kansas, our free institutions will receive a shock more terrible than any yet experienced,—one of the most estimable rights and safeguards of the people will be wrested from them, and henceforth they must suffer in silence all the evils which a reckless and grasping oligarchy may impose upon them.

FIRE AT CANTON.—A fire broke out in Canton, at 11 o'clock in the evening of the 6th inst., originating in a shed attached to the old tavern house, lately occupied by Nathan Tuttle, and destroying several buildings. The following is a list of the sufferers:—

Red tavern stand, now owned by Lee & Harding, and occupied by Abner Doty as a store and dwelling. Goods mostly removed, and insured.

Mix & Hooper's Clothing Store, goods mostly removed. Insured.

H. F. Tuttle's grocery, from which most of the contents were removed. Also insured.

The dwelling of John W. Griffin was burned. The furniture was mostly removed. Mr. G. has an insurance upon the house and furniture.

Wm. C. RHODES, Esq., lately of the *Steuven Farmers' Advocate*, has purchased the *Elmira Gazette*, and brings that paper to the support of the two B's. Had Mason survived, that paper would now have been zealously and efficiently aiding the cause of Freedom. Our friend RHODES seems to have forgotten the principles which he was so zealous for in 1848, and has gone over into the party that has always opposed the doctrine he once professed. The radical democracy of Cheung, of course, are not included in the purchase, and will testify at the polls their devotion and adherence to the cause of Freedom.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for August, has been received, and is fully equal in merit to its predecessors. We can recommend GODEY as worthy of patronage. Our only wonder is, how any lady can be without the work. As we cut the leaves, month after month, and turn through the variety of "women fixings" it contains, we are not at a loss to understand why such a caterer to their tastes, should be so popular with the ladies. May he live to enjoy their smiles a thousand years.

The terrible calamity on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, of which we publish an account in another column, will awaken the liveliest sympathies of every reader. The sorrow of the occurrence seem to be heightened by the fact that most of the sufferers were children, and the occasion one of festivity and recreation. It has produced an excitement in Philadelphia never before equalled.

Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, more familiarly known as "Scripture Dick," instead of coming to deliver a partisan harangue at this place on the 4th of July, sent a letter, in which he says "we intend to form a base for the column of democratic votes, commencing with 35 from New-York." We opine that Mr. DICKINSON's "column" will be somewhat like his "base"—there will be neither column to rear, nor base to support.

FIRE AT ATHENS.—A fire occurred at Athens on Tuesday last, destroying the barn and sheds attached to the Exchange Hotel, and the dwelling house of Dr. Wm. Kiff. The fire was first discovered in the barn, and spread with great rapidity. Through the exertions of the firemen and citizens the Exchange Hotel, tho' in great danger, was saved.

The furniture was mostly removed from the Hotel. We did not learn the amount of loss sustained.

FIRE AT CORNING.—A fire broke out at Corning, Tuesday night, in Dyer's block, and before it could be subdued forty tenements of the business part of the place were left smoldering in ashes. The buildings were of wood, and the fire raged with the most intense fury. Every building on Main street east of Dickinson house were consumed, with the exception of one store. Only six stores are left in the place. The loss is estimated at \$120,000, of which \$40,000 is insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Mr. Zimmerman, of Berks county, who never voted anything but the Democratic ticket, is now in Kansas, and writes to the *Reading Journal* that the worst of the sufferings of the Free State people has not been told. The persons of females are violated, houses burned, robberies are committed, by Pro-Slavery men, with impunity. The only civil laws that are attempted to be put in force are those of the Border Ruffians against the Free State men!

PRESTON S. BROOKS, of bludgeon notoriety, has written a letter to his party friends in South Carolina, endorsing the nomination of BUCHANAN, and congratulating the Southern Democracy that they have on their muster roll such brilliant names as those of MESSRS. PIERCE and DOUGLAS. We wish Mr. BUCHANAN joy in the acquisition of his noble ally, and hope that he will duly appreciate the honor conferred by his offer of support.

The propeller *Tiuto* was burned on Thursday night off Nine-Mile Point, Lake Ontario, and twelve persons lost their lives.

CONGRESS.—The resolutions in the House, to censure KEITT and EDMUNDSON for their complicity in the Sumner outrage, came up on Tuesday. The House voted to censure KEITT by 106 yeas to 96 nays, and the resolution to censure EDMUNDSON was lost by 60 yeas, to 126 nays. Mr. K. addressed the House on Wednesday, and concluded by announcing that he had tendered his resignation to the Governor of South Carolina.

The Illinois contested election case, came up on Thursday. The majority of the Committee on Elections reported that Mr. ARCHER the contestant, was elected by two majorities, while the minority elected Mr. Allen the sitting member by one vote. The Buchanians and Fillmore men united, and voted down the resolution of the majority of the Committee declaring Mr. ARCHER entitled to his seat, and finally the whole matter was referred back to the people.

The CROPS.—The crop of wheat in the Southern and Middle States is nearly all harvested, and the yield is said to be very fair, though there is some grumbling among farmers in consequence of the low prices. In Ohio and Pennsylvania the crop is good. In Michigan, Wisconsin and a part of Illinois and Indiana, it has been injured by drought. Missouri has a great wheat crop, so has Iowa and Minnesota. In central New York the crop is very fair; in Genessee valley there are some deprivations by the midge. In Tennessee, Northern Georgia, and in Texas, there is a great wheat crop. Corn in Texas is suffering from drought, and in the Western States it is backward. The accounts from all quarters make it certain that the crops generally will be very large this season, the few failures not being sufficient to affect the general average.

A fugitive slave having arrived at Boston surreptitiously, on board a brig from Mobile, the Captain attempted to chain him in order to return him to slavery. Thereupon he jumped overboard, but was retaken. The Abolition Committee hearing of it, a writ of habeas corpus was issued. No claimant appearing to demand the slave, the Judge discharged him, and he was sent to Canada.

General P. F. Smith, on arriving at Leavenworth City, Kansas, was called upon by a Committee of citizens, who asked him to protect them from the armed bands of marauders along the river towns. He replied that he had no authority to do so, as these men were acting as local militia under color of law! If this be so, why was Gen. Smith sent thither? Shannon and Sumner have said and done the same thing.

A so-called Whig State Convention has been held in Virginia, at which a resolution declaring that the members belonged to no other party was referred to the committee on permanent organization. After this, a speech was made in favor of Mr. Fillmore.—These so-called Old Line Whig Conventions appear to be queer mixtures of persons belonging to other parties.

Another dreadful catastrophe comes from the West. The fine steamer Northern Indiana, while on her voyage from Buffalo to Toledo, on about 11 o'clock Thursday morning took fire and was burned to the water's edge. It is supposed that nearly forty lives were lost. The greater portion of the passengers were taken off by the steamer Mississippi.

The resignation of Messrs. Brooks and Keitt have reached Gov. Adams of South Carolina, and he has ordered a new election on the 28th. The *Columbia Times* says both these heroes will be sent back without opposition, and with a very large complimentary vote.

Another South Carolinian has beaten a Massachusetts man with a cane. It occurred Wednesday, at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, where the Massachusetts man pronounced the assault on Senator Sumner brutal and cowardly.

Captain Pate, of Missouri, Wednesday in Washington, assaulted a correspondent of the New York Tribune, for publishing comments on his conduct in command of the border ruffians in Kansas, where he was taken prisoner.

John Forsyth, of Alabama, was nominated by the President for Minister to Mexico in place of Gen. Gadsden.

Wilmot's District.—Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga—is an eye-sore to the Pro-Slavery Hunkers. A great effort was made last year to shake it—and a more desperate is now being made. Ward, the last President of the Towanda Bank, is the Chairman of the National Campaign Committee at Washington. A new press is to be established, and a State Mass meeting is to be held—all to satisfy the people that it is right and best to fasten the cancer of Slavery upon Kansas! Well, let them try. We know the people of that district well; they are mostly of New-England origin; and when those foreign agents have done all they can to corrupt and deceive them, they will resent all these insults to their patriotism and intelligence by giving FREMONT more thousands of a majority than they gave Pierce!—*Leisburg Chronicle*.

A FACT FOR THE PEOPLE.—Not a member of Congress who supports Buchanan has, in his place condemned the outrage perpetrated by the Missouri ruffians upon the Free State men in Kansas.

A Fremont and Dayton Electoral ticket has been formed in Kentucky.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 15.]
Appalling Accident on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

We are called upon this morning to record one of the most appalling railroad accidents which has ever occurred in this country, caused by a collision between two trains on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, one being an excursion train, with six hundred children attached to the Sunday School of St. Michael's Catholic Church, Keisington.

This train left the Schuylkill depot at five o'clock yesterday morning, with its living freight of happy children, their parents and teachers, looking forward in anticipation of the pleasures and enjoyment of a day spent amid the beautiful scenes of Whitemarsh valley. The excursion was so large, there being twelve hundred tickets sold, we are informed, that it was divided into two trains, the first carrying 600 persons. It was under the charge of Alfred F. Hoppel, one of the regular conductors on the road. Owing to the number of persons in the cars, the train was delayed beyond the time appointed for it to start, hence the speed was increased on the way to make up the time thus lost.

At a few minutes after six o'clock, the excursionists reached Camp Hill, near Fort Washington, some thirteen miles from Philadelphia, and while passing around the curve at this point, and the track being also hid by a deep cut, the locomotive, while pulling the train at the rate of about thirty miles per hour, came in collision with the regular passenger train which left Gwynedd at six o'clock, and which was under the charge of Mr. Wm. Vanstavern. The engineers on the train did not see the danger until they were within 100 yards of each other; the breaks were immediately put down and the engines reversed, but not in time to break the force of the collision.

The fireman on the excursion train, John Butcher, was thrown about 30 feet in a field, and escaped with but slight and not at all dangerous wounds. The engineer, Mr. Henry Harris, fell between the engine and tender and was almost instantly killed. Five of the excursion cars were broken to atoms, scattering their living load upon the ground. To add to the confusion and horror of the scene, several of the cars were set on fire from the fire-box of the locomotive, and many of the passengers crushed beneath those who were endeavoring to flee from the burning cars were suffocated or burnt to a crisp. Among this number was the pastor of the Church to which the Sunday School was attached, Father Sheridan. He was so badly disfigured that his face could not be recognized.

The down train escaped with but slight damage, and no one upon it was seriously hurt, except Joseph Edwards, the baggage master, who had one of his legs broken, caused, we understand, by his jumping from the train.

The scene at this time is described as most terrible. The shrieks of the dying and wounded, and the lamentations of those who had escaped themselves but lost relatives or friends by the accident, all combined to render the event one of the most appalling that has ever occurred in our State. As soon as the news reached the city terror and alarm seized upon those who resided in that portion of the city where the excursionists came from. Thousands of persons flocked to the Schuylkill depot at Washington and Montgomery streets, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the accident and the fate of their friends and relatives.

At the approach to the Stationhouse of the train which had been sent down to the city, the rush of those desiring admission was so great that it was with difficulty that a large police force could keep them out. The building was then surrounded by weeping friends, while inside the shrieks of the wounded made the scene very appalling. The carpenters inside, and a number of persons to assist them, were busily engaged in constructing temporary ladders, to remove the wounded. The dead were placed side by side, on a platform created for the purpose.

As soon as the wounded and dead were removed from the cars, they were again despatched to the scene of the accident, for the purpose of bringing in the bodies that had been removed from under the cars, at the time of the leaving of the first train.

GENERAL FACTS AND INCIDENTS.—The ground of the road is "made" an embankment running along for about 100 or 150 yards. This embankment is about 26 feet in height.

The track is single, and when the locomotives rushed together they reared up upon each other, and each other to pieces, and becoming entangled as it were in an apparently inextricable mass of iron and brass. The bottoms of the two engines struck together and the wheels of the excursion train caught fire like a flash, and in a very few moments nothing was left of them but the wheels, the other iron work and a few charred timbers and smoldering pieces of the human frame. There are two hotels, two dwelling houses, a blacksmith shop, and a small shed, within about 300 yards of the scene, and to these places the wounded were first carried. Not a tree is to be seen for a considerable distance on any side, and the fierce sun beat down upon the dead, the wounded, their rescuers, and their half-frenzied friends who were flocking to the scene, all running on foot, in wagons and every species of vehicle that could be procured in the city.

We will not shock our readers by a description of the condition of these bodies. All were burned in the most horrible manner, and of the whole number there were many that were so mutilated that there is not the slightest hope of their being identified. Very few had any vestige of their clothing left on their bodies, and the heads and limbs of many were burned entirely off! This morning there were five bodies at the Master Street Depot that cannot possibly be recognized.

Some of the bodies of the victims were without doubt, entirely consumed. Ex-Lieutenant Davis, in searching among the ashes under some portion of the machinery, found a few calcined human bones in two places. These were, without doubt, all that was left of the human beings! The remains of both could readily be held in the palm of the hand.

Two or three trains ran to and fro between the city and the scene of the disaster during the afternoon. The friends of the sufferers crowded upon the up trains despite the exertions of the police to prevent a rush, and some of the more daring ones actually rode upon the cow-catcher in front of the locomotive.

The suicide of the conductor of the down train is one of the tragic incidents of this terrible affair. Mr. Vanstavern, after the accident, procured a vehicle and came to the city with the dreadful news. He received the