

know this is the third time you have spoken these very words to me? and that between each of these times an interval of several years has elapsed?"

Ellen started in surprise: "This surely cannot be," she said. "Have we ever met before?"

"Do you remember spending a fortnight at Mr. George Herbert's, when you were about ten years old?"

"Yes, I remember that visit."
"And do you remember a boy by the name of Arthur Dunning, who visited there with his sister at the same time?"

"Yes, I recollect him too."
"Well, I am Arthur Dunning."
"Is it possible?"

"Yes, quite possible. Do you remember one day, when that same Arthur Dunning was about to demolish a play-house just constructed by Mary Herbert, how you laid your hand upon his arm and said pleadingly, 'I wouldn't do it?'"

"I think I do have some faint recollection of it now."
"You recollect, I presume, a visit paid to your friend, Mrs. C., some five years ago?"

"Very well."
"Do you recollect one evening, during that visit, falling into the company of two or three of the college students, who were discussing the plan of combining to refuse obedience to certain college regulations offensive to them?"

"I think I remember the circumstance."
"And do you remember that one of them appealed to you for your opinion, asking you if you would advise those present to join in the scheme, and that you replied modestly, but firmly and emphatically, 'I wouldn't do it?'"

"And was that student yourself?" asked Ellen, wondering.
"It was, and I didn't do it. If you recollect the fate of those who did, you will believe that I never regretted it."

"Strange that we should have met at three different times so far apart," said Ellen, musingly. "I did not recognize in you the student I met that evening."
"This is not strange, as you only saw me that one evening. But the impression made on my mind was far deeper," said Arthur, in a tone which mantled the cheeks of Ellen with blushes. "And now, Miss Hastings, will you not permit me to ask you one question? Do you not think you were destined to be my guardian angel?"

Ellen's brightened color was the only answer to this question.
Arthur took her hand respectfully, and in low, earnest tones, said:

"Will you not walk with me through life, dear Ellen, that you ever may whisper to me, 'I wouldn't do it,' when temptation invites me to dangerous paths? Is not the ready obedience I have yielded on such occasions when you have been my kind mentor, a pledge that I shall never turn a deaf ear to your gentlest admonitions, but that it shall ever be yours to mould me and guide me as you will?"

Ellen gave no definite answer to these questions that evening, but she did not refuse to take them into serious consideration; and in the end, she did not refuse to become the wife of Arthur Dunning.

We know not how often after their marriage, she had occasion to whisper in his ear, "I wouldn't do it," but, as her husband was ever respected and honored in all the high stations which he was called upon to fill, we may rationally suppose, that female influence had something to do with his prosperity after marriage as well as before.—*Ladies' Wreath.*

Arrest of McKim, the Alleged Murderer of Norcross.

BLOOMSBURG, March 12.—McKim, the murderer of Mr. Norcross, was arrested yesterday, by Aaron Wolf, at the Long Pond, North Mountain, Luzerne county.

It appears that Aaron Wolf and F. A. B. Koons of Bloomsburg, Pa., had some business which led them to cross the North Mountain, a spur of the Alleghenies, and after riding about ten miles they came to a road-side inn, known as the Pond Hotel. Here they alighted, and when the hostler appeared to take charge of the horses, the travelers recognized in the hostler the murderer of Norcross, the published description which they had on their persons suiting in every particular the man before them.

White McKim went to the stable with the horse, Wolf and Koons entered the tavern, and after making a confidant of the landlady borrowed a rifle loaded with ball. With this they went into the yard, and as McKim came from the stable Wolf presented the rifle at his breast, at the same time saying, "You are wanted." McKim at once apprehended the cause of the action, and asked Wolf in a trembling manner if he was an officer, to which Wolf replied that he was, and intended to take him in charge. McKim made no resistance, but submitted quietly to the binding of his arms. In this condition he was taken to Bloomsburg, and from thence he will be conveyed to Harrisburg to await his trial.

McKim, when arrested, had one of the hand-bills on his person, giving a description of himself, and on his way to Bloomsburg acknowledged that he had traveled with Norcross from Pittsburg, but positively denied having killed him. He says that he loved Norcross as a brother, and would not have harmed him.

After his arrival at Bloomsburg, the excitement among the citizens of that place was most intense, even to a lynching degree, but by the precaution and firmness of the authorities, all manifestation of that kind were nipped in the bud.

McKim is affable and polite in his manner, and does not look much like a man who would commit murder or be guilty of the many robberies imputed to him. But the truth of these stories will be made manifest on his trial, which will shortly take place.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Harrisburg, March 12.—An accident of a very serious character occurred upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, westward of this place. In one of the tunnels an emigrant train was run into this morning by a freight train. Five persons were killed and six injured. Those wounded are not severely injured. There was a great deal of anxiety prevailing relative to this matter anterior to the receipt of the true account, for the first rumor was that the passenger train had been run into.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.—The Harrisburg Telegraph of the 6th instant states that the American State council, which met on the 5th at Altoona, has ratified the call, issued by the opposition members of the Legislature, for a State convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Supreme Judge, and Canal Commissioner, on the 25th instant.

Extra Session of the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Mr. Benjamin, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the Pennsylvania contested election case, reported that from the protest of certain members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it appeared that the grounds of the protest are:—First, that there was not a concurrent majority of each House in favor of the candidate declared to be elected; and secondly, that the Senate did not comply with the requirement of the State laws, by appointing a Teller, and making nominations, &c., at least one day previous to the meeting of the joint Convention. In addition to these grounds, was a third. The protest of the members of the House of Representatives charges that the election of Mr. Cameron was produced as they are informed and believe, by corrupt and unlawful means, involving certain members of that body; and they request the Senate to order an investigation, not only to inquire into the illegality of the election, but in order to afford an opportunity to submit proof as to the facts on which this charge rests. This, the Committee say, is a general allegation, and they cannot recommend the prayer to be granted, owing to the charge being too vague and indefinite. There was not a single fact or circumstance detailed as the basis of the general charge; nor was it alleged that the sitting member participated in these corrupt means, or had a knowledge of their existence. The Committee could not, therefore, consider it necessary to appoint a roving commission to procure proof of the alleged fraud, in order to deprive a member of a seat to which he is entitled, as the party charging corruption were charged with ample power to investigate the matter. If, on investigation, the charges be proven, and if they believe the character of Mr. Cameron so involved that he should not be a Senator, the result could be reported, and the Senate could take further action. With regard to the first two points, the Committee regard the provisions of the law as merely directory, and a failure to comply with them did not make the election invalid. The Committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Pugh dissented from the conclusions of the majority of the Committee. The protest was signed by forty-four members, who say they have been informed and believe that corrupt and unlawful means, involving the action of certain members of the Legislature, have been used. It did not matter that the charges are not specific. The accusation came from a responsible source, and was directly made. It concerned the honor of the Senate and the security of the Government that the rule of a merely technical character should prevent the investigation of such a case. It was more imperative, in view of the statute passed at the last Congress for the detection of corrupt practices by members of Congress. He concurred in other points. The protesters should have an opportunity to be heard before a committee of investigation.

Mr. Benjamin protested against any insinuation that the majority of the committee were indisposed to investigate any charge of fraud or corruption to vitiate any election. No charge whatever had been made against Mr. Cameron. There was a general, vague statement, embodying no specific fact. If the contestants can present any circumstances of time, place and manner of corruption, let them do so.

Mr. Butler said the report was drawn in conformity with the views of a majority of the committee. He was sorry Mr. Pugh had dissented. The usage of the Senate formerly was, that no minority report could be made, but simply the paper read. He protested against devolving on the Senate jurisdiction to try cases of the corruption of State Legislatures. Let the members who are so charged be tried by their peers. It would be an unsafe thing to send out a roving commission. If Mr. Cameron should, on proper investigation, be found implicated, he, for one, would go for his expulsion. But let the Legislature purge itself before it comes here to ask the Senate to give it the medicine. He would not try any man unless on specific charges on which it was intended to convict him.

Mr. Pugh said that, in making the minority report, he had followed the example set by Mr. Butler. As to Mr. Benjamin's objection that the charges were not specific, they were as much so as charges generally were in cases of contested elections; but a direct charge was made that corrupt means had been used to procure a certain election. He did not insinuate that the majority would investigate such a charge. He had confined himself to the subject before them, which the Committee proposed to dismiss without further notice. If it should be proved that the charges are false, he would be gratified; but for the purposes of this discussion, it must be assumed that the protesters have the character of reliable accusers.

Mr. Mason moved to go into executive session.

Mr. Stuart said this was a question of privilege, and involved the right of a member to a seat, and took precedence of all other business. Suppose you go into executive session, the right of this member to vote may then be controverted.

Mr. Bigler moved that the report be printed.

Mr. Cameron said that it was not until yesterday that he heard of this charge of corruption. The whole protest was looked on as a piece of humbug. More than twenty-five of the signers had called on him to say that there was nothing in it, but that they were compelled to sign it lest they might give offense to some of the leading men who can influence the coming appointments. He could not say anything about corruption in Pennsylvania. He was born there, and expected his body would rest in that State. He could not believe anybody there did a corrupt act; but some gentlemen aspire to place the Legislature in such a position that they may next year be elected. He asked justice from the Senate, and that they decide the case before they adjourn. If they should turn him out, he believed he would be returned here. He was too proud of his character to occupy a seat by any other than honorable means. He came here to add to his fame and character, and certainly could not resort to the influence of money in that connection. It could scarcely be thought that a Senator could adopt such a disgraceful expedient.

Mr. Bigler desired no controversy, but he was not willing to believe that twenty-five members of the Pennsylvania Legislature had trifled with the Senate on this subject; nor that they had, since the election, said the protest they had signed, and which he had the honor to present, amounted to nothing and was "humbug." He could not take that assurance from his colleague. He had the privilege of knowing personally a large number of the signers

of that protest, and was willing to bear testimony to their honorable character everywhere, and must, therefore, testify to their honorable motives. They might be mistaken as to matters of form and on questions of substance, so far as they affected the rights of his colleague to a seat; but he did not believe that they were moved in this act of grave responsibility by other than pure motives. But for the unhappy remarks of his colleague, he would not have troubled the Senate for a moment, but he could not remain silent when an observation was made involving the integrity of twenty-five members of the Legislature. He agreed with his colleague that the charge of an election by fraud and corruption was a grave one, and he was as slow to entertain the idea as any man. He was proud of his native State, and he had as exalted an opinion of the members of the Legislature as his colleague, but he could not allow the impression to go out that this allegation was trumped up without any reasonable ground for the charge. The party to which Mr. Cameron did not belong elected a majority of the Legislature. The Democrats were entitled to and expected the Senator, yet they were disappointed, because three members, in violation of their party principles and the assurance of their friends, voted for a member of the Republican party. The members of the Legislature who thus cast their votes and became subjects of criticism, were elected by large Democratic majorities. One was elected by 2000, and another by 1,500, and his colleague must be aware that the allegation was promptly made by their constituents, that they had betrayed them from improper motives. He united in the hope expressed by Mr. Pugh, that there would be no evidence of corruption. That was too dear a price to pay for a seat here. He could not agree, considering the circumstances surrounding this case, that it should be disposed of without a full examination. He now asked that the case might lie over, and the report of the Committee on the Judiciary be printed.

Mr. Cameron replied that there had been no time within the last twenty-five years, and his colleague knew it, that there had not been more than three men in the Pennsylvania Legislature, of any party opposed to him politically, who would have voted for him for any office; in the county of Schuylkill, where two of the members resided, there never was a time when a majority of the Democratic party did not prefer him to any other public man; in the county of York, his colleague had reason to believe and know that there had always been a large portion of the Democratic party favorable to him (Cameron); and when Bigler was nominated for Governor, he (Mr. Cameron) got the delegates from that county to vote for him. Many gentlemen voted for him (Cameron) from personal preferences. But he did not intend to discuss this question, and asked the Senate to decide it at once.

Mr. Bigler replied that his colleague had said he had a large body of personal friends who adhered to him with great tenacity. He made no issue with him on that point; but so far as concerned the members of the Legislature from Schuylkill and York, he (Mr. Cameron) would scarcely contend that they were elected to vote for him; on the contrary, they were elected to vote for a Democrat. One of these gentlemen went into the Democratic camp and voted for the nominee. As for the circumstance that at one time, when acting with the Democratic party, his colleague favored his (Mr. Bigler's) nomination, he could hardly see what bearing that had on this case. He did that when he was a member of the Democratic party.

Mr. Foote submitted the following resolution:—
Resolved, That Simon Cameron is entitled to a seat upon this floor as a legally chosen Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Benjamin offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Senate obtain for the use of the Senate, from the report of the decisions of the Supreme Court, 20,000 copies of the opinions of the Judges in the case of Dred Scott, and that the same be paid for at a rate not exceeding fifteen cents per 100 pages, provided the same be stitched, with paper covers, in pamphlet form.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—In the Senate today, in reference to the contested seat from Pennsylvania, it was agreed on all sides that the informalities presented in the protest do not affect the right of Mr. Cameron to his seat; and it was held, also, that the question of alleged fraud and corruption in the election properly belonged to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and not to the Senate. The resolution declaring Mr. Cameron entitled to his seat, as a legally chosen Senator, was withdrawn by Mr. Foote, who offered it. The Committee on the Judiciary having been discharged from the further consideration of the subject, the whole matter rests where it is.

WHO WRITES THE NEGRO SONGS?—The principal writer of our national music is said to be Stephen C. Foster, the author of "Uncle Ned," "O Susannah," &c. Mr. Foster resides near Pittsburg, where he occupies a moderate clerkship, upon which, and a percentage on the sale of his songs, he depends for a living. He writes the poetry as well as the music of his songs. These are sung wherever the English language is spoken, while the music is heard wherever men sing. In the cotton fields of the South, among the mines of California and Australia, in the sea-coast cities of China, in Paris, in the London Prison—everywhere, in fact his melodies are heard. "Uncle Ned" was the first. This was published in 1845, and reached a sale unknown till then in the music publishing business. Of "The Old Folks at Home" 100,000 copies have been sold in this country, and as many more in England. "My Kentucky Home" and "Old Dog Tray" each had a sale of about 70,000. All his other songs had a great run. All his compositions are simple, but they are natural, and find their way to the popular heart and link themselves indissolubly with its best associations.

PANTHER KILLED.—On the 4th inst., while Messrs. Gardner and Eastman were hunting in Elk County, of this State, they killed a she panther measuring eight feet six inches from tip to tip. It was killed after a desperate struggle. The bounty for killing these varmints is \$12.

GUERNATIONAL MANSION.—It is now pretty generally understood that the committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives, to whom the subject was referred will report favorably to the project of erecting a suitable mansion on the public grounds at Harrisburg, for the residence of the Governor of the State.

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, March 19, 1857.

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 renewed, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

CLIPPING.—The Reporter will be sent to Clubs at the following extremely low rates:—
6 copies for \$5 00 | 15 copies for \$12 00
10 copies for 8 00 | 20 copies for 15 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For a square of ten lines or less, One Dollar for three or less insertions, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

JOB WORK.—Executed with accuracy and despatch, and at a reasonable price—with every facility for doing Books, Blanks, Hand-bills, Ball tickets, &c.

MONEY may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of Candidates for Governor and other State officers, will be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 25th of March, 1857. Each District will elect Delegates in the usual manner, equal in number to its representation in the two Houses of the State Legislature; and no person will be entitled, by subscription, to represent a district in which he does not reside. CHARLES GIBBONS, Chairman of State Executive Committee.

In another column we publish the proceedings in the Senate, in reference to the right of Senator CAMERON to his seat in that body. It will be observed, that the Senate treated the protest of the members of the Legislature with deserved contempt, and properly rebuked the allegations of corruption, unsubstantiated as they were by a particle of evidence.

The Legislature met in joint Convention, on Wednesday, 11th inst., and re-elected H. S. MACRAE, State Treasurer, he having 68 votes; JACOB DOCK 28.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. GEARY.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington, dated on Monday, says that late on Sunday evening the President received a telegraphic despatch from Gov. Geary, dated St. Louis, informing him that he had resigned the governorship of Kansas, to take effect the last of this month. He does not state the reasons which have induced him to pursue this course; but the President is perfectly aware what they are.

He has encountered difficulties and embarrassments ever since he had the row with Judge Le Compte, and he asked Gen. Pierce to remove him. He promised to do it, but never did; at least Gov. Geary performs all the functions of his office in that Territory.

Governor Geary will be at Washington in a few days, when the Administration will urge upon him to change his mind, and go back; and if he desires it, Le Compte and every other office holder in the Territory, who has thrown any embarrassment in his way, will be removed.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING HOUSE.—In consequence of the constantly enlarging demand for their own School Books, IVISON & PHINNEY, 321 Broadway, New-York, have been induced to decline their general and miscellaneous Book Trades, and henceforth to restrict their business mainly to the publication and sale of their American Educational Series, and other School Books, Stationary, &c.

This firm is now the most extensive publisher of School Books in the United States, issuing most all the Educational Works in general use, embracing School and College Text books, &c. The house has the very highest reputation for probity and business habits.

MORSE & GASTON'S DIAMOND ATLAS.—From the cursory examination we have been enabled to give this work, we are fully satisfied of its great value and convenience to every reader. The necessity for an Atlas to accompany general reading must have impressed itself upon the mind of every one. The Agent for this County, Mr. J. O. BROWN, is now engaged in canvassing for subscribers, and will exhibit the work, the value of which cannot fail to strike every person in the least accustomed to reading.

TOWANDA, March 16, 1857.
From a partial examination of the Diamond Atlas, Ancient and Modern, by Morse & Colby, we take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable compend for family reading and reference; containing succinct historical notes, complete statistics, maps with township lines, and various items of practical importance and of general utility.

SAM'L F. COLT, WYLLISSE MERCUR, JAS. H. WEBB, W. M. ELWELL, M. C. MERRITT, C. R. O'BURN, JOHN A. CODDING, D. WILMOT.

ARREST OF ESCAPED JAIL BIRDS.—On Wednesday last, the two negroes who recently escaped from Bath Jail, passed through Wellsboro, Pa., with two fine horses and buggy.—Their character was ascertained, and the Sheriff of Tioga County started in pursuit of them, and succeeded in apprehending the fugitives a short distance from Wellsboro. The horses were stolen from Painted Post.

One of the most terrible Railroad accidents we have ever been called on to chronicle, is that lately occurring on the Canada Great Western, the particulars of which we give at the latest account, sixty dead bodies had been recovered from the wreck, but it is feared all have not been found.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The election in this State, on Friday last, has resulted in a complete Republican triumph. HALE, Republican, is elected Governor by about 3000 majority, with a large majority of Senators and Councilors, the same way, and the entire delegation in Congress.

HON. D. T. DISNEY, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio, died at Washington on Saturday last, of pneumonia.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—We had the pleasure of attending a portion of the closing exercises of the Winter Term on Thursday last, which were in every way creditable to both teachers and scholars. There will be a vacation of three weeks, the Spring Term opening on the 1st day of April, and closing on the 4th of July.

The Institute has labored under many embarrassments and financial difficulties for the past, but it has already done a good work, and become an ornament to our village, and of great public utility. We trust that the exertions of its friends will be rewarded by the success which will make it a permanent and thriving institution.

It has now in training many promising scholars who will form next fall a Freshman and Sophomore Class. It has also already sent out a large number of teachers from its Normal department, well qualified to impart instruction to others.

The specimens we have seen from the Marble establishment of F. H. BALDWIN, at Waverly, have been highly creditable, both as regards material, and the execution of the work. Mr. G. H. POWERS, who does the cutting for the establishment, has much experience, and good taste, and sends out some of the best lettering we have ever seen. Nothing adds to the beauty of a monument as much as this, as the most elegant marble is disfigured, if the work upon it is not correctly and tastefully executed.

WHAT DID AND DID NOT PASS.—It takes some time after the adjournment of congress to find out what passed and what did not. There were forty-seven public acts and resolutions passed, and about three times that number of private bills, mostly for individual relief.—Among the public acts was one to purchase a suitable steamer as a revenue cutter; one for a wagon road from the Rocky mountains to the eastern portion of California, with military posts thereon; one to increase the pay of officers of the army; an act to promote the efficiency of the navy; the foreign coins and new cent bill; one authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a state constitution preparatory to admission into the union; the bill modifying the tariff; one to ascertain and fix the relative value of the coins of Great Britain and the United States; one to prevent counterfeiting of coins of the United States; an act to expedite telegraphic communication for the use of the Government in its foreign intercourse, which Congress will be sorry it passed and the President that he ever signed it; and an act granting public lands to Minnesota and Alabama, to aid in constructing railroads. These are all the bills of general interest, except the appropriation bills for the expenses of Government, all of which passed. The bill to distribute the surplus revenue now in the Treasury among the several states of the Union, which had been passed by the House, was not considered in the Senate, and, therefore, did not pass. Neither did the bill to extend the operation, for five years, of the act to continue the half pay to certain widows and orphans. The bill to refund money advanced in 1790 by the States of Virginia and Maryland to aid in the erection of the public buildings was also lost.

GIVE HIM THE SLIP.—A complaint was made before JUSTICE GALATIAN, yesterday morning, by COLUMBUS PALMER, a farmer, against JAMES SMITH and JOHN BROWN, alleging that they came to his house in Troy, Bradford County, Thursday morning, and engaged his team for the purpose of going to Athens.—In the night those men took his team, and loading a wagon with furniture started for Elmira. Mr. PALMER, in the morning, supposing all things were not as they should be, and learning that the men had not gone to Athens, but hearing they had come in this direction, started in pursuit of them. On arriving in this village the warrant was issued, and Mr. PALMER, in company with Officer GARR, proceeded in direction of Corning, whither GARR and PALMER went in pursuit, but did not succeed in finding them.—*Elmira Republic.*

THE REMAINS OF DR. KANE.—The remains of Dr. Kane were received in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon last, and deposited in the Independence Hall, from which place the funeral procession took place, on Thursday. The greatest respect has been paid the remains of the deceased, ever since their departure from Havana. The event seems to have penetrated the mind of the nation, as a public calamity, and every one is desirous of honoring the memory of him who had so many of the elements of true greatness in him.

ACCIDENT.—A brakeman named JAMES BROCKWAY, from Cooperstown, N. Y., fell from a freight car on the Southern Division last Friday night, the whole train passed over him, killing him instantly. His head was completely severed from his body, and was found several feet from the spot where he fell. He was not missed until the train arrived at junction, and the next morning, having been passed over in the meantime by three coal trains.—*Scranton Republican.*

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASE IN BOSTON.—The Boston papers contain an account of the supposed poisoning of Mrs. Lavina Briggs, of Stoughton, and the arrest of her husband, Hosea Briggs, and a young woman, Miss Adaline Drake, as the supposed authors of her death. Mrs. Briggs' body was taken up, and charcoal tests were applied, which showed arsenic in the stomach and bowels. The case is now under examination.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN is his nephew, James Buchanan Henry. He was admitted to the bar a year or two ago, and had commenced the practice of law in Philadelphia when he was summoned to his duties in Washington. Mr. Sydney Webster, the predecessor in office of Mr. Henry, will return to New Hampshire and resume the practice of his profession.

SENATOR SUMNER.—Senator Sumner took his seat in the U. S. Senate a few days before the 4th of March, and was warmly welcomed by his friends, but no Southerner approached him. Mr. Sumner has since sailed on the Steamer Fulton from New York intending to spend some time on a tour through Europe. The Young Men's Republican Association gave him a parting salute of 109 guns.

Frightful Railroad Catastrophe.

Disaster on the Great Western Railroad.—A Train Precipitated into a Canal—Eighty Persons Reported Killed.

TORONTO, March 12.—A dreadful accident occurred on the Great Western Railroad. The train which left Toronto this afternoon for Hamilton, ran off the bridge at the Des Jardines Canal, above Hamilton, precipitating the engine, baggage car and two passenger cars into the water. The locomotive and baggage car passed over the bridge in safety, but the two rear cars, containing one hundred and twenty passengers, fell through, and between sixty and eighty persons are supposed to have been killed on the spot. Among the killed are—

Samuel Zimmerman, the banker and contractor. Samuel Zimmerman was a native of Pennsylvania, and some years ago went to Canada, and became a contractor on some of the great public works of the province. He amassed there a large fortune.

Mr. Street, the millionaire of Niagara Falls, together with his sister and mother-in-law. Many of the bodies have not yet been taken from the water, and the names of but few have been ascertained. The passengers who escaped death are all more or less mangled.—Most of them are injured beyond recovery.—The doctors are leaving Toronto to attend the wounded.

The passengers were nearly all Canadians, as the train was running between Toronto and Hamilton, yet there were several Americans in the cars. The bridge partially broke down, and the cars, one on top of the other, fell a distance of at least forty feet.

The excitement caused by this terrible catastrophe is beyond precedent. Parliament adjourned the moment it heard of the accident. Nothing has heretofore occurred in this vicinity that has created such profound grief.

BUFFALO, March 13.—We learn the following particulars of the railroad accident at Hamilton, C. W., from a gentleman who left the scene of disaster this morning. The accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, at the bridge over the Des Jardines Canal, which is elevated some six feet above water. The bridge swings, and it is supposed that the train which passed for the East a short time before, had sunk the bridge so much that the locomotive of this train was obstructed by the abutment to such a degree that the passenger cars were raised up and thrown into the canal.

The train was the local accommodation from Goron to Hamilton, and left Toronto at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The number of passengers was estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred, of whom only fifteen were taken alive from the wreck, and of these five have since died. The water in the canal is eighteen feet deep, and nearly all those not immediately killed were drowned.

The engine and tender with the engineer and fireman, were pitched headlong into the Canal, and are buried twenty feet below the surface. The baggage car and two passenger cars are completely shattered, and one of the latter turned bottom side upwards and nearly submerged.

When our informant arrived this morning, the parties were still busy in extricating the bodies from the wreck. In an out-house adjoining the Station House at Hamilton, about fifty or sixty corpses of men, women, and children were laid one the floor. No inquiry into the cause of the accident had yet been had.

Most of the passengers were from Hamilton, Toronto, and the adjoining towns. Saml. Zimmerman, of Niagara Falls; Isaac Buchanan, of Hamilton, Vice-President of the Road, and Captain Twohey, a popular commander on Lake Ontario, are among the victims.

Only one of the lady passengers was saved, and she was considerably cut and bruised. A German lad, in the hind car, seeing the conductor hastily retreating to the back door, took alarm and followed him, and he, the conductor, and two others were the only ones who escaped with trifling injuries. Mr. C. J. Bridges, the Managing Director of the Great Western Railway, and Dr. Macklen and Mr. Thomas Street, of Chippewa, were on the train, and although considerably injured, escaped with their lives.

The following is a list of the bodies recognized up to this morning. Donald Stuart, Rev. A. Boaker, the father of Mayor Boaker; Erastus W. Green, and a little girl, the daughter of Mr. J. H. Clark, all of Toronto; James Gannon and Thos. Benson, of Port Hope; John Sharp, Bookbinder, A. Grant, Mr. Russell, of the firm of Mallett, Merrill & Russell of Brantford; Joseph Barr of Chicago, and John C. Henderson of Hamilton.

In one of the Company's buildings lay the bodies of sixteen men, two women and one child, and of these but three were recognized.—Edward Duffield, Rev. Dr. Heisse and Jno. Morley. The remains of Mr. Zimmerman will be taken to his residence at Niagara Falls this afternoon. He was in the baggage car at the time of the accident.

(From the Rochester Democrat of Saturday morning.)
Mr. Simeon Sinsbought of Ithaca, who came direct from Hamilton yesterday afternoon, saw the body of the engineer extricated from the water before he left. As many as seventy persons were believed to be killed at this terrible casualty. The most intense excitement prevailed at Hamilton and other places in Canada, some one or more persons from the towns along the road having been numbered among the dead. Beside the newspaper venter, whose name is given elsewhere, we cannot learn that any one from this city or neighborhood was among the unfortunate passengers.

A gentleman who was at the scene yesterday morning, says passengers from this side of crossed on the ice and took cars on this side of the bridge in the same way. He describes the excitement as intense and agonizing. He saw sixty-three bodies lying at the Station House. The foremost car was shattered into very small fragments. Its destruction was so complete as to be a matter of surprise.

Another prominent contractor, whose name our informant does not remember, was supposed to be among the lost, some articles belonging to him having been found in the wreck.—His body, however, had not been recovered.

The conductor had taken up 96 passenger tickets, showing that at least that number of persons must have been on the train.

THE SUGAR INTERESTS dislike to come down in their prices. In Cuba the planters have combined to keep it up, but letters from Havana say they will be unable to do so after the present delivery, and that the price must come down. Well, the consumers will not object.