AMERICAN EAGLE

Wednesday Morning, July 23 1856

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

MILLARD FILLMORE,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Eastern Shore.—JAMES WALLACE, of Dorchester County.

Western Shore,—HON. J. DIXON ROMAN, of Washington county.

1st Cong. Dist.—Dr. ROBT. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Queen Anne's county.

2nd Cong Dis.—EDWIN H. WEBSTER,

3d. Con, Dist.—CORNELIUS L. L. LEARY, of Baltimore city.

4th Cony. Dis.—THOMAS SWANN,

5th Cong. Dist.—FREDERICK A. SCHLEY, of Frederick county.

6th Cong. Dist.—HON. AUG. R. SOLLERS, of Calvert County

Look to Your Interest!

THE "EAGLE" HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY PAPER EVER BEFORE PUBLISHED *in the* LOWER COUNTIES, *and is constantly receiving new subscribers which makes it the* BEST PAPER ON THE SHORE FOR PUBLISHING ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS.—G. W. Carroll, E. N. Market; and John Brohawn, Vienna, are authorised agents for the "Eagle." All contracts made by them for work and recipts given for monies by them will be considered good by us.

GRAND RALLY OF

AMERICANS.

THERE will be a grand mass meeting of the American Party in Cambridge on

THURSDAY, 7th of August,

next. Able and distinguished speakers have consented to be present, and will address the meeting, among whom will be the

Hon. J. J. Crittenden,
Hon. William A. Lake,
Hon James B. Kieaud,

certain, and probably the Hon. Sam. Houston of Texas, and Hon. H. Winter Davis, of Maryland, and other distinguished speakers, may be present.

The meeting will be held on the Court-house green, where every necessary arrangement will be made for comfort. All, without distinction of party are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend. Let the members of the American party turn out in their strength.

COME ALL PARTIES

and hear the truth expounded.

The citizens of Talbot, Caroline, Somerset Worcester and elsewhere are invited to attend; the ladies too are particularly invited to be present on the occasion. Let all attend and it will be one of the grandest affairs that ever took place on the E. Shore of Maryland. Come one, come all. July 23d tm

Apology.—Any "short comings" in this week's "Eagle" we hope our readers will look over, and credit them to the indisposition of the Editor.

Committees Appointed.

At a meeting of the American party, held in Cambridge on Monday last, the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee of arrangements: J. W. Dail, John R. Keene, Josias Simmons, George W. Jefferson, William H. Kirby, George Applegarth, B. B. Harrison, W. A. Smith, George E. Pearson, Asbury Insley, Frank Higgins, William Reagan, Joseph H. Bell, George B. Hart. Algernon Thomas, Kendle M. Jacobs, John Brohawn.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee of invitation: James Wallace, Wm. Frazier, Levin Richardson, Hugh Nield; James Woolford.

Cambridge Democrat and the Old Line Whigs.

Our friend of the Cambridge *Democrat*, last week, joined in the "hue and cry" of the anti-American papers, that the Convention which assembled in Baltimore on the 10th was not a convention of Old Line Whigs. You say, as you predicted, they passed resolutions endorsing the American candidate. Now we deny that you ever predicted any such a result; but why you should not we are at a loss to conceive, for you have always charged the Whigs with (as you used to call them) Native American proclivities

You cannot deny that the party which nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency was not the genuine Whig party, nor can you deny that you charged him with being the Native American candidate, with being in favor of a total repeal of the naturalization laws, with getting "fired with indignation" at the conduct of foreigners in New York, and with being in favor of a law not allowing foreigners, who were not borne in this country, a vote. You also charged the Whigs with extending the time of naturalization from five to fourteen years; and with abandoning their candidate, in New York in the fall of 1844, and electing Native American candidates. You cannot deny that you have published these charges. In the face of these facts how can you assert that this convention was not genuine on the sole ground that they endorsed the nomination of a Native American party, and the man who they so gallantly supported and elected President, in 1852. You have charged them with having had Native American principles for twelve years, and now we ask you is it consistent or reasonable for you to wonder at their late action. It is indeed too shallow; one week you charge them with Native American principles, and the next you assert that they can never support the nominee of a Native American party. That you have always charged them with Native American proclivities is clear and needs no further proof.

You will not deny that the delegates from this county were not genuine Whigs. You well know that one of them once edited the Whig newspaper, and they and their ancestors were thorougoing Whigs. To deny these facts will be presumptiousness which we do not think you will be guilty of. In the future it would be well for you to think over the curses and insults you have heaped upon the Whigs, before you attempt to dictate or advise their political course

☞Mr. Wilson formerly of Baltimore and late a Major in Col. Walker's army, died at Granada, a short time since.

☞There will be an excursion from Centreville to Cambridge, on the first of August next.

A Sensible Emperor.—The Emperor of China, instead of paying the doctor as we do when we are unwell, the instant he is taken ill, stops the pay of his physicians, and does not renew it until he is quite well again.

☞We learn that the work on the Md. & Del. Rail Road, which has been partially suspended for some time past, is about to be resumed with renewed energy, and with fair prospects of a speedy completion. Liberal assistance from abroad, it is said, has been procured, which ensures the ultimate success of the enterprise.—*Easton Gazette.*

THE SPANISH DIFFICULTY WITH MEXICO.—It is stated that reliable news has reached Washington announcing that the difficulty with Spain had been finally adjusted. According to the arrangement made, the Spanish fleet had been withdrawn from Vera Cruz, and Alvarez, the Spanish Minister, had been formally received.

☞There is a new post office established at Crotcher's Ferry, in this county; Wm Prinnsfield postmaster; and one at Harrison, in this county, Joseph Conaway, postmaster.

Godey's Ladies' Book.—We are in monthly reception of this very valuable book, and notice with pleasure its monthly improvements.—The number for August is at hand and excels, we think, any former number in style and interest. Godey's fashion plates for August are very superior and will recommend themselves to the ladies, Now is an excellent time to subscribe, as July commenced the first fifty third of the volume. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.—Price $3 per annum, or the "Eagle" and Godey's Ladies' Book for $4.00

Weather.—The weather during a portion of last week was excessively hot. On Friday the mercury went up as high as 98 in our office, being the warmest day we have had this year.—There was a change on Friday night and Saturday of 26 degrees.

Owing to the weather our rollers were melted, which causes our paper not to make as neat an appearance as usual.

RUMORED SETTLEMENT OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—By the steamer Fulton which left Havre on the 21 inst., the New York Herald publishes to have intelligence of the substantial settlement of the difficulty between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the misunderstanding upon the construction of the meaning of the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer convention. A treaty, it is said, has been negotiated between Great Britain and Honduras to the following effect:

Great Britain agrees to cede back to Honduras, Rantan and the other Bay Islands. Honduras agrees to respect, and not to molest, all the right and privileges acquired by British subjects residing on the Islands. Mr. Dallas, it is further stated, has been consulted, and agrees on the part of the United States government to respect, abide by and be satisfied with the settlement of the question.'

Our advices from London direct are to the 5th instant, and make no mention of any such treaty.

HOT SUBJECT FOR THE SEASON.—The following advertisement, signed by the pastor, appeared in a Worcester (Mass.) paper last week:

Notice.—By particular request, there will be a meeting at the Wesleyan Church in Leicester, on Pleasant street, at 5 o'clock, P. M., Sunday July 13th. Subject—*Hell-fire and Politics.*

Advertising for a Wife.—Some one left under our office door, on Sunday night last, a letter containing an advertisement for a wife.—Now we would say to the gentleman that to insure the publication of an article it has to be accompanied with the real name of the writer, and as this advertisement, we do not suppose, is signed by the real name of the advertiser, and as we always charge for these things we refuse to publish it. While we are speaking of this matter we would advise the gentleman hereafter never to date an advertisement on Sunday, for we do not suppose there is any lady in this community who would marry a young man who is so immoral as to spend the Sabbath in writing advertisements.

☞The following is the range of the mercury for the past week. The thermometer is kept in our office where the air has free access.

JULY	7 o'clock	12 o'clock	6 o'clock.
Wednesday 16th	79,	85,	86.
Thursday	79,	93,	91.
Friday	82,	98.	91.
Saturday	81,	82,	82.
Sunday	72,	78,	79.
Monday	79,	80,	78.
Tuesday	70,	81,	82.

☞By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen the Kent will leave here to-morrow night on her excursion to Norfolk and Old Point and not next Thursday week as is generally understood here.

Death of King Strang.

BUFFALO, July 14.—King Strang, the Mormon phrophet, of Beaver Island, died at his former residence in Racine county, on Wednesday last.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—News from Mexico to the 2d and Vera Cruz to the 5th inst., confirms the publication of a decree that the clergy are not permitted to hold property, and that it was issued in Mexico on the 28th ult. The people in general, it is said, congratulate President Comonfort on that important step. The Jesuits are to leave the country. The Spanish difficulties were settled, and the Spanish minister was received officially on the 26th. The Mexican ports are now open for emigrants, and liberty of conscience has passed the Congress.

WHO IS AHEAD?—Electoral tickets have been formed for Fillmore and Donelson, in Kentucky, Arkansas, Texas, Florida, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisianna, Ohio, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, California, New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut; in all NINETEEN STATES: Delaware is now organizing a ticket.

Buchanan has not, as yet, a ticket in half this number of States, and in several Northern States, it is believed will not have a ticket at all! The truth is, we regard Buchanan as out of the race. He is loosing ground daily.

For the "Eagle."

Itinerant, No. 11.

When but a youth, more than thirty years ago, I first heard the name of Joshua Thomas and his Big Canoe, but little did I then think that I should know the one or see the other, and yet I have lived to realize both. The first time I saw him was at the Conference held in Philadelphia in the Spring of 1835; we were both there and were ordained Elders by Bishop Emory in the Union M. E. Church. I do not know now that I at that time received an introduction, at least we did not become acquainted. It was in the summer of 1842, while attending a camp meeting at Hurn's woods in Delaware, near Seaford, that we met and became acquainted with each other. He and Wm. Evans, from Smith's Island, came to Seaford in the Big Canoe, and from thence to the camp ground, where they were rendered a great blessing to the meeting. I had the pleasure of spending several days with them, and was much benefited as well as instructed by being in their company. The morning they left the ground was a time of deep and thrilling interest to the meeting, their exhortation from the stand was listened to with great attention and many tears, and when they left they carried along with them the prayers and well wishes of the community. Oh how I longed (if circumstances would have justified it) to have gone with these men of God to learn of them how to live and love the Lord. The summer following I had the priviledge of meeting with them at the camp meeting at Ebenezer, in the lower part of this county.—They in company with John Parks, from Deals Island were at the meeting, where our acquaintance, formerly commenced, now more fully ripened into friendship more perminent and lasting. At the meeting held there the year before, a circumstance took place of thrilling character. At the meeting both Fisher Thomas and William Spry were there, and though they had formerly heard of each other, had never met until then.—The former had heard that the latter was a man of much prayer and deep piety and watched him closely during the meeting, but in love. One day during the meeting, Fisher Thomas was found in the Church bathed in tears. When interrogated why he wept, replied that he had found that Brother Spry was a man who prayed more than he did and he feared loved the Lord more. Such was the effect produced by this discovery that he refused to be comforted. Two such men we seldom find. Their work is done they have gone where all tears are wiped away, and where their prayers are turned into endless praise. I knew them both and two better men I have never met with in the militant Church.—It was at the camp-meeting there I first saw the Big Canoe, and had the pleasure of holding a prayer meeting in her along with Father Thomas and several more Ministers. He was a believer in prayer, I have heard him say that he never visited a family and remained fifteen minutes with them and had not prayers before he left. and if he were to visit the President of the United States he would have prayers with him, if possible, before he left. Being in Cambridge, several years since, and having some business in the Registers office where Mr. R. was doing some writing for him, after it was done he enquired what was the charge, being informed by Mr. R. that he charged nothing but that he should pray for him. Well replied Father Thomas let us pray, and down he kneelt and there in the office offered up the first if not the only real prayer ever offered. Mr. R. hardly expected to be prayed so soon but the old man did not like to be in debt, he generally paid as he went. I remember of his being on a visit to Mr. K. and on leaving, prayed for him; his wife, all the children they had, and *all they ever should have.* He was punctual in his business and prompt in the payment of all his debts and aimed to comply with that scripture injunction "owe no man anything." On moving from Talbot [illegible] seteling on little Deal's Island [illegible] rangements with Mr. T. Dashiell [illegible] became due and the collectors [illegible] them, to settle with them and also [illegible] wishing no officer of any kind should [illegible] house on an errand of that kind. By his industry and economy he raised himself from the depth of poverty to a state of comfort, and has left behind him a respectable family of children. After the death of his first wife, in due time he felt it to be his duty to select another to take the charge of his children, and made this important step a subject of prayer. In so doing his mind was directed to a Miss ——, as being a suitable one. "Lord said he she will not do she is too young." However she did do and made him an excellent wife. On introducing the subject to her parents he was referred to her who at that time was in the cowpen milking. He sought and found her there, and there commenced and terminated a courtship which resulted in procuring for him a companion every way suited to his wishes She was an inestimable wife, a kind mother and a good christian. An evidence that long courtships are not always the best and that short ones are not always injudicious.

The Summer following; I met with him again at a camp-meeting at the same place in company with John Parkes from Deals Island, but found him much reduced in health. His life being one of much exposition he was attacked some time before with a rumatic affection which finally resulted in the loss of the use of his lower extremities, under which affections he laboured for six or eight years, from which he never recovered. His affliction he bore with christian fortitude and pious resignation knowing "that whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth and scourgeth every son that he receiveth.

ITINERANT.

For the "Eagle."

BALTIMORE, July 19th, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:

Your very valuable paper is received regularly every Wednesday evening, and we congratulate the American party for having so able an advocate of its patriotic principles as the "American Eagle." Our prospects here grow brighter and brighter every day, and all are pretty well satisfied that Millard Fillmore, the "Model President," will remove to the White House next March. "Jimmy" and the "Woolly Horse," will stand poor chances in the Monumental City. "Sam's Boy's" turn out en masse nearly every evening, and it is encouraging to see the interest manifested by them; and they are determined to roll up a handsome majority for their ticket this fall.

We are suffering here with the heat very much, and every day there are several deaths from sun stroke. Our citizens are taking advantage of the dull times, and are visiting all the principal summer resorts, where the fine sea breezes can be enjoyed. One of the most fashionable, and indeed the most pleasant trips that is now made from here, is to Boston by sea. We have two large steamers of 1000 tons each, which leave here every Saturday, arriving in Boston early on Tuesday.

Our city has recently been the scene of several murderous assaults, and some two or three murders. Lager beer saloon affrays are now the most prevalent, and the "better citizens" are allowed to endanger the lives of our own native born. We are also bored with a great nuisance in the way of Fishing Clubs, and whenever they parade, dressed, as they are, in the disguise of Indians and other characters, it attracks a large crowd of boys who follow them through the city. But a short time since a promising youth was killed instantly by being stabbed while following one of these processions, and on Wednesday last a boy of only 12 years of age was stabbed, in the crowd collected around the Fillibuster Fishing club. We hope our Mayor will suppress in future this great nuisance, and thereby rid many parents of much anxiety and fear. Had these men who disguise as Indians, the same patriotic purpose in view in doing so, as our forefathers, who threw the tea into Boston Harbor, in 1774, no one would object, but their tendency is not to improve but ruin the morals of the rising generation. It is hoped that at the next session of the City Council some ordinance will be reported that will effectually stop the parading of these clubs.

We suppose that the farmers of Dorchester are satisfied with the action of the late Guano Convention held in Washington. The result was just as the Peruvian agent predicted, and we think that the farmers would be quite angry for our merchants to tell them that they will have their wheat, but they must not charge over $1 for it. The idea of one man telling another that he shall not charge over a certain price for his goods is most certainly ridiculous. It reminds us of the man who having some difficulty with a certain bank, and seeking in some respectable manner to break the bank, tore every one of its notes up that came into his possession. We would advise the farmers to lay in their stock of guano for the fall as soon as possible, as it will certainly go up, we think to $60. There being none in Baltimore, the dealers are getting it from New York, and consequently the expenses are more, and they will not be able to sell it much less than $60 after this month.

Hoping to send you a club of 15 or 20 subscribers by next boat, I remain

Respectfully,

S. N. C.

The Burning of the Steamer Northern Indiana—Fifty Lives Supposed to be Lost.

BUFFALO, July 18.—Among those lost by the burning of the steamer Northern Indiana, on Lake Erie, yesterday, were a brother of the Rev, J. M. Preslin, of Indiana, a son of Dr. S. H. Carey of Wisconsin, and the husband, father, mother and two children of Mrs. Harriett Kraya, of Brooklyn. Mrs. K., as were also Dr. Carey and wife, were on board, but were saved. It is not known how many lives were lost.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BUFFALO, July 18.—All those of the crew and passengers of the steamer Northern Indiana that were saved by the steamer Mississippi have arrived at Detroit, where $1,000 have been raised for their relief.

The following are among the lost:—Sewell Turner, Dan'l Gray, of Rome, Maine; Eliza Blanchard, of Augusta Maine; Augustine Fortvalt, Hezekiah Thomas, S. Smith, of Buffalo; George Danson, of Rockort; Eugene Cory, of Greenbush, Wisconsin; Miss Waverly, of Illinois; Nicholas Cammerford, of Rochester, and a lady and child from Louisville.

The fire originated in the woodwork around the chimney. In fifty minutes the boat was burnt to the water's edge. The boat was in charge of Mr. Wetmore, the first mate, who says that none of the passengers would have been lost if they had not rushed overboard. The weather was calm and the steamer was towed near the shore by the steamer Republic and sunk in ten feet water.

There are conflicting accounts regarding the number lost. The clerk of the boat thinks there were fifty.

The steamer Republic arrived at Detroit today with several of the crew of the Indiana and two passengers.

Anecdote of Byron.

Neither Moore nor myself had ever seen Byron when it was settled that he should dine at my house to meet Moore; nor was he known by sight to Campbell, who, happening to call upon me that morning, consented to join the party. I thought it best that I alone should be in the drawing room when Byron entered it: and Moore and campbell accordingly withdrew. soon after his arrival, they returned, and I [illegible]

[illegible] was now necessary [illegible] eat and drink, and the answer was: "Nothing but hard buiscuits and soda water." Unfortunately, neither hard biscuits nor soda-water were at hand, and he dined upon potatoes bruised down on his plate and drenched with vinegar. My guests stayed till very late discussing the merits of Walter Scott and Joanna Baillie. Some days after, meeting Hobhouse, I said to him: 'How long will Lord Byron persevere in his present diet?' He replied: 'Just as long as you continue to notice it.' I did not then know, what I now know to be a fact, that Byron, after leaving my house, had gone to a club in St. James' Street, and eaten a hearty meat supper.—*Roger's Table Talk.*

Serious Trouble in a Methodist Church.

There has for some time been a serious difficulty in the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church in New York city. The express says:

The majority of the trustees having the funds in their possession are anxious for its sale, and building one in the neighborhood of Madison Square, the pews of which, if erected, it is their intention to sell, and thus alter the character of the church from a *free* to a *pewed* church. This of course would be convenient to a few of the wealthier trustees who reside in that immediate neighborhood. But the down town people, although not blessed with so much money as their uptown bretheren, are unwilling that this 'cradle of Methodism in America,' should be thus sacrificed and summarily disposed of to suit the personal convenience of a small minority of the membership.

The Express then goes on to relate the numrous legal steps taken by the two parties, and states that the minority of trustees are supported by nearly the entire congregation. The most serious affair growing out of this controversy is thus narrated:

On last Saturday afternoon the church was taken possession of by a party of from seven to fifteen rough looking men, mostly wearing red shirts, who amused themselves all night by playing cards, smoking, drinking, &c., in the body and lobby of the sacred edifice. Part of the time the gas was lit, and passers by could distinctly hear uproarious' mirth and loud laughter from time to time They continued in possession until about half-past seven on Sunday morning when a party of the regular worshippers came and gathered in sufficient force to expel them. This party entered by a window, and after some show of fight by the red shirts [illegible] comfited, beat a hasty retreat, and, breaking away the fastenings of the door, rushed into the street. On looking around it was found that the dislodged party had left behind them a crowbar, hatchets, chisels, hammers, clubs, and various other implements of like nature. It is said that this rough crew were to receive six dollars each if they kept out all who might come there on the sabbath.

American Race Horses Going to Europe

Among the passengers of the steamship Asia, which sailed yesterday for England, we noticed the name of R. Ten Broeck, the Napoleon of the American turf since the decease of Col. Johnson, of Virgina. The object of Mr. Ten Broeck's visit to Europe is to test the powers of the English race horse on English ground by actual experiment with those bred in America. For that purpose he takes out with him Lecompte, Pryor, and the filly Prioress—three of the fastest horses in this country. His horse Lexington, however left behind, for reasons best known to himself. For the last century, England has been celebrated for the superiority of her racing horses, and it is to her principally that we owe our fine stock. Most of our best stock stallions have been imported from that country. It is contended by English turfmen that the horse in England has attained the maxim of speed, and that no foreign bred horses are equal to them In order to solve this problem, M Ten Broeck, confident of the powers of the American bred horse, goes to England, and time will tell the result, We should not be surprised were he to come off victorious—stranger things have happened. As we have beaten the English in many things, why should we not beat them in racing also? It is well known that the American trotting horse, whether owing to the skill of the driver or the inherent qualities of the animal, is far in advance of anything in Europe. Numbers are annually exported to England and France and sold at high prices, and will so continue until the preceding, training, and driving of the trotting horse—an art by itself—is better understood in those countries. We will, however, watch the movements of Mr. Ten Broeck in England, and keep our readers fully posted.—*N. York Herald.*

A Singular Affair.

We have a bit of news from Holland, which, coming at this time, excites a good deal of attention. A man at the Hague, becoming tired of his wife, attempted to poison her in the following manner:—They had sat down to dinner, and while she left the room or her back was turned, he put the poison into her soup Not daring to trust himself in her presence, he feigned some excuse and left the room By a wonderful Providence, when she came to the table, a spider had dropped from the ceiling of the room into the soup-plate She was especially afraid of spiders and her husband had [illegible] [illegible] his wife. Now how [illegible] escape of his wife, not only from being poisoned, *but from being hung.* If the man had died without confession, the woman must have been immediately arrested. Poison would have been found in man and in the soup plate. She gave him the soup. Here would have been circumstantial evidence strong enough to have hung her, and an innocent woman would have expired but for the confession.

A REVEREND POLITICIAN ROUGHLY HANDLED.—They had a regular fourth of July celebration at Clarksville, Mercer county, Pa, which was participated in by citizens of all parties. There was nothing to mark the festivities except a political trade introduced by a reverend gentleman. We extract from the Western Press:

"He commenced a regular abolition, disunion harangue, and so thunder-struck were the citizens that he had proceeded some minutes before they could decide what course of action to take. He went on so far as to speak of the murderous villian who now occupies the chair as chief magistrate of the country, when a simultaneous yell of indignation rose from all parts of the assembly, and intimated to the reverend reviler that he had exhausted their endurance. Cries of 'knock him down!' 'throw him off the platform!' &c, followed, and for a time it seemed as if the disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus might find what he would call murderous villians' nearer home. His few friends vociferated loudly about the 'freedom of speech,' but the citizens present, without distinction of party, were competent to distinguish between 'free speech' and free blackguardism, and compelled the worthy exemplar of Christian love and charity to sit down."

Visit of a Slave to the North.

Messrs. Rowland & Bros., of Norfolk, Va., own a slave James Willey, whom they permitted some months since to take a trip to the North to see the curiosities. They not only gave him a permit to take passage in the New York steamer from Norfolk, but also gave him the necessary funds to bear his expenses. He visited Falmouth, Fall River, New Bedford, and sundry other abolition towns in Massachusetts, and on Saturday last returned home via Philadelphia and Baltimore. The Norfolk Argus says:

When Jim (for this is his familiar name.) was in New Bedford he met some [illegible] [illegible] cast looks, and assured him that he had come to the wrong place, and remarking that they were 'making out' very poorly, having to labor very hard and get but poorly paid in return; they expressed great dissatisfaction at the treatment they received at the hands of their abolition friends. Jim told them that he had not run away, that he was only on a visit and would return to Norfolk in a few days. At several of these towns in Massachusetts he was importuned by the abolitionists to remain, assuring him that he was then a free man; he declined their kind offers, and assured them that such freedom as a black man enjoyed with them had no charms for him—he vastly preferred the slavery of Norfolk, accompanied with an abundance of the necessiries, aye, the comforts of life as he enjoyed them at home, to all the freedom that Massachusetts could confer on him.

Particulars of the Late Railroad Accident.

We clip the following particulars of the late terrible railroad accident from the Philadelphia Ledger of Friday morning:

The train left the Shackamaxon 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 enjoyments 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 six hundred 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 collission with the regular passenger train which Gwynedd at six o'clock, and which was under the charge of Mr. Wm. Wm Vanstavoren. 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 concussion.

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. [illegible] 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 wounked 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 Shackamaxon 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 station-house 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 constructing temporary litters, to remove the wounded. The dead were placed side ba side, on a platform erected 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 not been removed from under the cars, at the time of the leaving of the first train,

This dreadful affair, we presume, will be thoroughly investigated. The blame is thrown by many upon the conductor of the excursion train, who, it is said, disobeyed the standing instructions of the company by not stopping the train and waiting for the down train, when he found that he was behind his time. A fearful amount of responsibility rests upon somebody's shoulders On the other hand, it is said that the engineer of the down train was ahead of time, and that this was the cause of the collision. The conductor of the down train we understand, committed suicide yesterday, after the accident, by swallowing arsenic. He was probably driven to this rash act by the fear that the blame of the terrible calamity of yesterday would be [illegible]

[illegible] Vernon was named) was the [illegible] men to drink their spirits mixed with water. In bad weather he was in the habit of walking the deck in a rough *grogam* cloak, and thence had obtained the name of "Old Grog" in the service. This is the origin of the name applied to rum and water."