

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.
MANY PASSENGERS SEVERELY INJURED.
On Tuesday night, an accident, attended with serious consequences, happened to a train containing principally excursionists from Worcester. The train in question left Worcester at 7:25 for Cromwell Viaduct, calling at several stations on the road. The return train started at 10:40 and was bound for London.

At about two hundred yards from it, a coal train had been shunted to the line of rails along which the excursion train came. The engine driver saw the danger, blew the whistle, and put on the brakes. There is a curve at this point, and the distance was not enough to materially decrease the speed, and a collision occurred. Seeing a collision inevitable, the engineer jumped from the engine, and was treated first and last as he went. The

driver stuck to his post. The train consisted of nine or ten carriages. Behind the engine was the tender, a second-class carriage, a first-class saloon, the remainder being second and third-class. The engine was thrown off the rails. The tender derailed into the second class behind, the end of which was mashed. The collision between this carriage and the saloon resulted in the latter being knocked in, and the photographic slides were smashed to fragments. The occupants of the train were killed.

and the infants to suffer were extricated as speedily as possible from the debris that strewn the permanent way, which at this spot was ballasted with rough loose stones. The car, immediately behind the caboose was third-class, occupied by the members of the choir of the Independent Church, with friends, to the number of 22. All were more or less shaken and bruised. The scene is depicted as a "most frightful one." A medical gentleman from Worcester, Dr. Woodward, was in the train,

and although taking severe cuts on the front, 225 administered to the wants of the injured persons, who were held for the most part by the aid of the line. Dr. Woodward, assisted by Mr. Richard Joe Land, McNaught, and others, did their utmost to relieve their suffering. Some of the excursionists who were the least injured proceeded to Harford and got on by the train which arrived at Worcester at 8:51. The remainder had to wait at the city until 10:30, when as many as could be got into the five cars and the balance of the excursionists were taken to the city and the balance of the excursionists were taken to the city and the balance of the excursionists were taken to the city.

train, were conveyed to their destinations, most of them coming to Worcester. One of the persons most seriously injured was a lady whose name did not transpire. She was taken out at Malvern. A young lady, Miss _____, who resided in Worcester, was laid on a board, and carried to her home. Those who were present at the accident state that the number of those injured more or less cannot be under forty-sixty, about twenty of whom sustained injuries of a serious nature. A gentleman

played Fairbanks, who brings to Furlong, his friends at Worcester, such a strong impression of the brain and a severe blow on the forehead. He was accompanied by his wife, to whom he has been married only about a week, and who also was out in the face and bruised. A lady from Malvern, above referred to, sustained a serious injury to the spine, the lower part of her body being apparently paralyzed. A Miss Nield, the wife of the Independent church keeper, has a severe cut leg. Miss Gae also suffers from injury to the spine, and it is feared

therapist hurt seriously. Miss Emma Roberts, who was one of the choir party, is seriously wounded in the leg. Mr Jones, of the Carriers Arms, has his knee dislocated. The driver has his shoulder dislocated and heels cut. Mr Merreman, of Castle-street, sustained a severe blow on the back and it is feared contusion of the spine, and Mr. Chubb, of Buttniss-square, is seriously hurt, and had to be removed from the train at Hereford; Mr. Wood of stationer, is slightly cut on the head; Mr. Shaw, of the M. G. Gibb's, of

THE NIAGARA DIPLOMATISTS.

Niagara Falls.—"They come and go no-
Confederate persons, and forgo in corners, where
they hold secretly counsel, and they have generally
newspapers in their hands. Those they do not read in
the extensively losing manner common to the Yankees,
who are accustomed to spend their time in venting their
like machine, or hold them out at arm's length, going
right through them, from Mr. Fie's den's appeal for his
two hundred millions to the citizens. They fold their

papers small, if they wished to bring only one particular portion of a column under view. They took particular portion over and over again, and passed it from one to another, holding and winking in an occult manner. If hands they adjourn to drink, they liquor up stealthily, and do not clink their glasses and say in gold. Then they glide away on their own occult business, and are seen no more until dinner-time. That is the way to become a drink champagne at six dollars fifty at buffet, to nature, mottored dresses and stonable down

Biddle's staircase to the Cave of the Winds under the American Falls, to make pleasure parties to the Whirlpool, or sport capricious beauty amidst the whirls of the Grand Rapids, or ramble about the Falls, is indeed to the husband and wife where the Hermit was drowned, or buy pebbles and wampum muscels, and bird and feather fans, at the Old Curiosity Shop. These *myriades* are to be found on the American side. It is as much as their lives are worth to cross the ferry or the suspension bridge. They are marked and

proceeded from the 18th-century
the New York to publicize racers, chasing in their daily
columns of ragsdale that rebels should be allowed to
fight with impunity on British soil. Spies are here in
plenty. Judas is biting his nails with rage to think that
he cannot earn thirty dollars in greenbacks by betraying
these proscribed men, who stand very gainfully in the
pieces of the Clifton House, or saunter to the very limit
of the activities of the Niagara river, looking over at
what was once their own country—gazing at the trail

white tenements and darkling forests of pine and larch; there is America. There is the State of New York! How the Yankees would rejoice to be in the hold of a ship (How the telegraph would flash the news of their arrest from one end of the North to the other. How swiftly would quarters be found for them in Lafayette, or Warren, or the Old Capitol. But the Confederates are prudent men, and give the territory of the Union a wide berth. We are a peace-loving people; hence we have no quarrel with the Yankees. We are a peace-loving people; hence we have no quarrel with the Yankees.

As a contract the same correspondent depicts the scene on the American side of the river: — "There has been dancing to-night at the Cataract, and dancing at the International. The American side of the river is crowded, so full, so brilliant, so gay. The walk and drives are crowded. The sound of music and revelry is incessant — the consumption of champagne and ice-creams tremendous. The market for flirtation is thronged.

Only-se need to dare a ruin about the war, the 'brave' men who had the most heroic deaths, the 'brave' the response and the assault. The young and the headless don't care ten cents about Petersburg; while the older and more earnest shrug their shoulders and say—Well; it's only a check. The North has been fooled, but not beaten. We can afford a dozen such disasters, while the South can't. At Petersburg, would utterly overwhelm the South. We are thirty millions to their seven. We don't mean to

What a republic of thirty million rich, intelligent, energetic, and untutored, to be transformed into a few hundred slaves! Shirts; drest thousand slaveholders; and this in the middle of the nineteenth century! As well might a pop-gun dismount and silence an eleven-hundred Dahlgren or Parrot. No, the contest can have but one result. No terms, no truce, no parley; but down with the accursed rebellion!

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The strike of colliers in the Dudley district, which a fort-

FOLLOWER'S PILLS—General debility, low spirits, and nervous irritation, are the consequences of dyspepsia, or indigestion. The pills soon give tone to the stomach, invigorate the digestive power, purify the blood, and give strength to the whole system. Stagnation of the body, and depression of the mind are succeeded by a cheerful and active state.

My son-in-law writes me that
 is the parent of so many evils, and is so common, so
 universal a complaint, that it is a great blessing that such
 a remedy as this invaluable medicine should have been
 discovered. No one need long suffer from indigestion
 with these pills at hand.

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ING CASE. By the Coroner.—The hat had no mourning hat-band

legality was held upon it. I saw him on the Wednesday trying to put a hat-band on it. He did

Rebach, wife of the last witness. She said: I knew Miller. I saw Saturday, 9th of July. He came in and sat himself down to work. I did not see him until about 11 o'clock and eight o'clock, when he was in conversation about the chain. On the same day, he wore dark trousers, and the name. I noticed that he was Monday morning. I observed him, how extravagant you are to have

replied, "I launched the other day, and I have had this to tell me he paid 141 £1 for it. I asked more like a guinea but then because on the Tuesday, Wednesday, he came to work, but he did very little to make it worthwhile."

He then went on to give a list of expensive watches such as a watch and I am sure that the watch that in this respect the country, his watch-ship would be prolonged clearing.

A CURIOUS DRACH

At the Leeds assize, on Blackburn, the case of *Lid* was an action for breach of

On the 13th of July. We left quarter before eight in the morning, and 30 passengers on board. I went up to Bognor with her. I left her dock on the Saturday afternoon. I had a passenger came to me on the way between three and four o'clock, and gave a letter on shore. I refused to take it, saying that it was not my duty, and that next day would be in time for all. He was a foreigner. I thought by the way that he was a German. I received a letter on Saturday to take on shore for the

to be certain that the foreigner
 received twenty-six letters altogether,
 all came to me together as I was
 observed that the only other wit-
 ness it was thought necessary to
 get from England, and it would be
 my could be back; it would be better
 weeks.

Mr Briggs's chain had been taken
 as a necessary link in the evidence
 to be given there.

visited Tiverton on Tuesday after an enthusiastically received. He alighted from his hotel window, in a few feet, amidst great applause. In the meantime, at a banquet, presided over by 150 sat down to dinner. After constitutional toasts had been given

PRENSHAM, in responding to the toast of the clergy of the diocese, and the clergy of the diocese, and the clergy of the diocese, thanked Lord Palmerston for the exhortation he had filled up an unparliamentary offices that had recently terminated. Against these appointments, a view had only ventured to feebly propose the toast of the evening, Palmerston, who was received with several

...and I was cheering, said—Mr Mayor
to return to you my most respectful
manner in which this toast has been
delivered, and I can assure you that a testi-
mony from the people of Tiverton has been
most useful to me. (Cheers.) I feel under
obligations to the people of this town. I
stranger, an entire stranger, to you;
you accepted me as your *member*, I
thinking that my conduct in public
as to deserve your approbation.
In time to time it has been a source of

likely place for people to find the lifeline of Mr Wray, and a renewed and continuing ally in a friendly acquaintance. (Loud laughter.)

1984, matters approached perfect consummation. I had great expectations. Her ample provision, and her something like 2000 or so other things equally eligible, it was arranged.

ential approval. I hold the task of bias to be one of the most important to involve on the person who holds the honor to fill, because there are dependent on a good choice. There are, in moral and religious writings, those who are members of the Church of God are chosen to be high dignitaries. But in treating on a good selection in those a free country like this, where every hold his own opinion—where men are to assist the growth of the opinion.

ness, or which they may impute to necessity for great differences in regard to such feelings ought not to be em-
bodied between different sects. We daily meet, very recently, proofs that
such differences of religion have led
to outbreaks; but let us not ascribe
directly to differences of religious
rather than to differences of political
views. We should be looked on rather as poli-
ticians than as uncharitable feelings in re-
gard to the two parties who come into con-

"Notice was also taken of the fact that had fallen to the lot of the Government to preserve to this country a member to preserve to this country. Now, gentlemen, the preservation of this country, with its integrity, with its consistency, with the interests of the country, with its interest at home and abroad, the preservation of its reputation abroad, the preservation of its conditions is the primary duty of any man who may be charged with the conduct of this country. I do not think it desirable that of that section which I believe does not it is a byword sometimes used—I

probable that we should be of the party. I do not believe that those designated by that name are at heart honour and interest of the country, and of opinion as to the invalidity of the reasons which may be drawn to draw the sword; but I am prepared to Englishman who would not, if he were to lose honour and dignity of the name, join in its defence by whatever means, or otherwise, he might be able to do so. There have been, indeed, of late

After some little bickering to ascertain amount of damage he did not recollect at the time of costs was decided the jury had to consider plaintiff (daughter's) damages it would be reasonable for the son be liable.

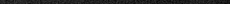
My Deity Suzanne, hunter, my lord—this man of fifty five months with a beard. At least

opinion that we thought right—we did not have an occasion on which it would be possible for the people of England to make those exertions which such a war would have called for as the American civil war. There is opinion as to the merits of the cause on the one side for the North, on the ground of slavery; none are for the South, on the love of freedom and independence. None involved one way or the other if we say that those who urged different courses might have been involved in the quarrel.

country is glad we have abstained from (Ciebers). We could have had nothing, could only have added thousands of our thousands of victims which that calamitous slaughtering war has sacrificed. (Ciebers.) That time and reflection - and recent Africa show some favorable symptoms that time and reflection, and the fact of the which have been sustained, and the success which appear on the part of the people that many in - and will not elapse will be made towards healing that

which now exists. (Cheers.) But I need, that if we had yielded to those evil motives and from a sincere conviction, to offer our mediation, to settle the quarrel between the parties who were ripe for our adjustment, we have failed in accomplishing that object, we have embittered the feelings between this, and have rendered the future good relations between us and them difficult. Therefore, I think that our aim is sure that it is accomplished by the

(Cleeves.) Then came the arrestation, and I am sure every Englishman and a feeling of justice in his mind, those unfortunate Danes—(bleat)—this country could have been able to successfully in their defence—(bleat) satisfied that those who reflect on year when that war broke out, on the country could have applied for deciding issue, I am satisfied that those who lions will think that we acted wisely in



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