

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

No change in the Eastern Question. Embarkation of English Troops. The Markets. A slight decline in Cotton. Breadstuffs Advancing, &c.

New York, March 7, 12 o'clock, P. M.—Steamer Atlantic has arrived off Sandy Hook where she is ashore but will probably get off at high tide. She brings Liverpool dates of the 22d. The Asia and City of Glasgow arrived out on the 20th.

The gate at Liverpool on the night of the 17th was very severe, but the accidents to American shipping was but slight.

The Czar's letter from St. Petersburg, in reply to Napoleon's epistle, reached Paris on the 18th. Nicholas declines to accept the proposed arrangement submitted to him. The Paris Monitor, the official organ, says this puts an end to all hopes of peace.

Troops were embarking on the 22d from Liverpool, Dublin and Southampton for the seat of war.

Ships were fitting out rapidly at all the ports for the Baltic fleet.

French troops are embarking from Africa for Turkey.

Nothing new had transpired on the Danube. Omer Pasha was strengthening Kalafat. His reserves were advancing to Widin and Aliviz. The camp at Shumla was broken up.

Fortifications were going on at Constantinople. The health of the Turkish army and of the allied fleets was excellent.

Six thousand men and twenty-four ships left on the 7th under the escort of 11 English steamers.

It was reported that when the French and English troops arrive a measure will be proposed by the Sultan to the Divan, to give Christians and Moslems equal civil rights.

An important debate had taken place in the English Parliament on the Turkish question, and the army and navy supplies had been voted. The Queen had issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of arms and ammunition and marine engines.

A dreadful colliery explosion had occurred at Ince Hall, Wigan. One hundred men were killed.

The Queen and Lord Chamberlain have notified Mr. Buchanan that he may appear at Court in any costume he chooses to wear.

The King of Naples was attempting to form a general Italian league.

The war is very popular in Russia. Joseph Sturge and a deputation were still at St. Petersburg, but had not seen the Czar.

LATEST. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Three thousand troops embarked here to-day.

The Greek Insurrection again had assumed a formidable aspect. Six thousand were in arms in Macedonia and Thessaly.

Telegraphic reports state that the Russians were bombarding Rutschuk.

An improbable rumor was current that the Russians had taken 7 Turkish ships of war. This finds no believers.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in England in favor of war.

The English funds were languid and had declined. Consols closed at 90 3/4 for account and 90 1/2 for money.

It is reported that if Austria does not immediately declare herself unequivocally, France will send an army of 100,000 men to the Italian frontier, and the same force upon the Rhinish frontier.

MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Cotton was flat at 1-16d. decline. Sales of the three days 19,000 bales, of which 1000 were to exporters, and 2000 to speculators.

Brown & Shipley quote fair New Orleans 6 1/2. Middling 6 1/4. Fair Upland 6 1/4. Middling 5 1/2. These are extreme rates.

Breadstuffs continued to rise. Wheat had advanced 2d. and Flour 6d. Corn was more active at former rates. Canal Flour 41s 1/4. 6d. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 41s. 6d. 42s. White Wheat 12s. 8d. Red 11s 1/2. 2d. White Corn 48s. Yellow 47s 1/2. 6d. McHenry quotes Bacon about equal in demand and supply. Beef and Pork in moderate demand. Tallow dull. Lard less active. Rosin in good demand. Turpentine dull.

At Manchester trade was quiet and business restricted.

LONDON MARKETS.—West India Sugar active at 6d. advance. Coffee quiet. Rice active at full rates. Tallow firm.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC Napoleon's Letter to the Czar.—Military Preparations in Russia.—Debate in the House.—The Latest News, &c.

New York, March 8.—The mails by the Atlantic did not reach the city in time this morning to be sent South.

The letter of Napoleon to the Czar has been printed in the form of a placard, read publicly in all the barracks of France and profusely distributed throughout all the communes in the departments. It is also posted in large characters at the corners of every street in Paris.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that military preparations are going on in Russia on an immense scale, and with the greatest activity.

A despatch received in Paris from Berlin states that great exasperation was produced at the Palace of St. Petersburg on the receipt of Napoleon's letter.

It is stated authoritatively that no more Cunard steamers will be taken by the English government to transport troops.

Besides the steamers before reported as having been chartered by the government to transport troops, forty or fifty merchant ships, it is reported, have also been taken up, and it is said that the government have in contemplation to charter the steamship Great Britain also.

Every effort is being made to recruit the navy, and all naval pensioners have been re-enrolled, and enlistments are going on with spirit at all the ports. It has been suggested that all private yachts, from the Queen's downward, should be laid up this year, and their crews sent into the navy.

The first instalment of the fleet designed for the Baltic, is already at Spithead.

No political importance is attached to the recent slight change in the Turkish cabinet.

The Wallachian embassy had become

so hostile that the Russian soldiers are forbidden to go more than a mile from the camp.

Mr. Beaufort in the House of Commons called the attention of the Government to a paragraph which had appeared in a morning paper, (the Times,) upon which he wished to ask a question. The paragraph ran thus: "The circular forwarded to the diplomatic agents of Austria is in the following sense: 'Austria considers the armed intervention of the Western Powers in Turkey extremely dangerous. Austria has full confidence in the loyalty and rectitude of the Emperor Nicholas, and will take the necessary measures for securing her own frontier.'" In reference to this he wished to know whether the Government had received, or were in a position to give, any information upon the subject.

Lord J. Russell. In answering the question—I can only say, that this is one of those reports conveyed by electric telegraph, which are often seen in the daily papers, and to which no credit whatever is due. The Hon. gentleman cannot suppose that I can answer for all the reports that may come by telegraph. [Laughter.] Sometimes they have a portion of truth, at others they are wholly false.

LATEST BY THE ATLANTIC. LONDON, Feb. 22.—Authentic advices from St. Petersburg state that another warlike manifesto had been issued, levying nine men per thousand till April 15th.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 19.—The last accounts from Constantinople state that the Russian fleet had bombarded Baitour, but withdrew without effecting much.

The Russians bombarded Raschtschuk (a fortified town on the Danube, opposite Giurgevo), on the 10th. The Turks were taken by surprise, and had one of their steamers much damaged, and six small vessels rendered unserviceable.

This affair gave rise to the report of the destruction of six Turkish ships of war. The Bourse to day was immense, and the funds of all kinds gave way. The Three's declined 2 1/2 c. centimes, and the Four's and Halves 2 1/2 c. centimes.

Carroll Spence, U. S. Minister, arrived at Constantinople on the 2d., in the Saranac. On the same evening the Hungarian and Italian emigrants gave him a serenade. The Saranac and Levant were shortly to go on a cruise in the Black Sea, for which the Sultan had already granted a firman.

Intelligence was received in London that two Russian frigates were cruising off Madeira.

All the Turkish Consuls in Russia have been obliged to give up the exequatur granted to them. Turkish subjects had been placed under the protection of Austrian agents.

A letter from Paris states that the reply of the Czar to Napoleon's letter, was long and argumentative, but at the same time couched in such personally offensive terms to Napoleon, that it has been decided not to publish it.

Letters from Constantinople state that a legion of Jews had been formed and placed at the disposal of the Czar.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The English Funds were languid, but without any actual depression. Consols closed on the 21st for account at 90 3/4, and for money 90 1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS.—21st Feb. (By Telegraph).—At the Wool sales which were principally of low descriptions, the biddings were not so good for this quality as for the better grades, prices were somewhat irregular, but not lower. Sugar—West India active at 6d. advance, but little doing in foreign. Coffee quiet, unchanged in price. Tea in less demand and common Congou lower, sales at 1s. 1d. Rice—Large sales at full prices. Tallow firm, with a good demand. Iron—Scotch pig quoted at 77s. 6d. Spelter dull at 45 1/2.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—Breadstuffs were rising. Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. quote wheat advanced 2d. Flour 6d; Corn, rather more doing, but quotations unchanged. Western canal flour 41s 1/4 6d; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 41s 6d; Canadian 41s 4d; Sour 36s 3/4. White wheat 12s 1/2 8d; red, extreme price, 12s 2d. White Indian corn 48s, yellow 47s 3/4 6d; mixed 46s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—James McHenry quotes:—Bacon, about equal in demand and supply, both being moderate. Beef and pork, very moderate transactions. Cheese scarce. Lard less active. Tallow dull. Cloverseed unchanged. Linseed cake on the rise.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Nothing doing in Bark. American Rosin in regular demand at 6s 6d 1/2. Turpentine inactive.

Speaking of Alfred Dockery, the worthy citizen whom the North Carolina whigs have nominated for governor, the Wilmington Journal says the name "rhymes to no known substance, save and except crockery, as thus:— They went to Raleigh and they smashed the crockery; They throw'd themselves away on General Dockery."

There is certainly one other rhyme for the general, for after the election the whigs will find that Going to Raleigh to put up General Dockery Was nothing but a nominating mockery. [Boston Post.]

A learned contemporary gives in his adhesion to Woman's Rights. He says hereafter men and women must travel alone—the men on one side, the women on the other, of the great rail-way track of life; that they will not go together, as formerly, like cups and saucers or like knives and forks in one box.

No woman ought to be permitted to enter upon the duties of cohabitation without being able to make a shirt, mend a coat, a pair of unwhisperables, beat a loaf of bread, roast a surlion, broil a steak, make a pudding, and manufacture frocks for little responsibilities.

How can I come to know myself? Not by contemplation, by action only. Do your duty, and you will know your value.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.



TUESDAY MORNING, March 14 1854.

We are indebted to the Hon. G. A. Grow, of Penn., for a copy of his speech on the Homestead Bill.

The Hon. H. M. Shaw will accept our thanks for a neatly bound copy of the Statistics of the United States.

We have received the March No. of the People's Journal. It is illustrated with sixty-one engravings; subscription \$1.00 per annum.

The vote on the Nebraska Bill in the U. S. Senate evidences very clearly the position which the two parties of the North occupy upon the question of slavery.

We know that it will be contended that the vote was not a test upon this point, but of that there cannot be any doubt, when we recollect the terrible onslaught made upon it by the abolition fanatics, the denunciations lavished upon the bill and its author by these professed negro-loving white skins, and the admissions and assertions of the free soil leaders in the S-nate. The question was one of vital interest to the South, for upon its passage depended the final stoppage of the slavery agitation, and the recognition of an important principle in territorial organization. The point to be settled was whether the South and the North should have equal and unrestricted privileges in territory belonging to the General Government, or whether one portion should be permitted to enjoy rights from which the other must be debarred. Party lines at the South were immediately obliterated when the issue was fairly made up, and the whigs, with one exception, were found standing shoulder to shoulder with their democratic brethren, and fighting manfully for the bill. Only two southern men—one democrat and one whig were found voting in the negative of the question, and for those two we hope there is in reserve a lash made from the honest execrations of a betrayed people, with which the rascals may be scourged from one portion of their respective States to the other.

How many whigs from the north voted for this Bill, think you kind reader? Would you believe it, that among the whole number in the Senate not one could be found assisting their southern political allies—not one to recognize the rights of the south as set forth in the Nebraska bill. Such is the fact. Every whig from the north without one redeeming exception went against the bill. How was it on the other side? Four democrats only from the non-slaveholding States opposed the bill upon its passage, whilst fourteen came to the aid of the south in the face of anti-slavery meetings and abolition anathemas, and by their assistance the measure was carried triumphantly through. Does not this fact speak volumes? does it not tell who at the north are reliable? which of the two parties on the other side of Mason Dixon's line are to be counted upon in the hour of need? We imagine an affirmative answer from the lips of every unprejudiced man who may read the following result of the vote upon the passage of the Bill in the Senate which we take from the Union:

FOR THE BILL. Southern Democrats. Southern Whigs. Adams, of Miss. Badger, of N. C. Aitchison, of Mo. Benjamin, of La. Bayard, of Del. Dawson, of Ga. Brown, of Miss. Dixon, of Ky. Butler, of S. C. Geyer, of Mo. Clay, of Ala. Jones, of Tenn. Evans, of S. C. Morton, of Fla. Fitzpatrick, of Ala. Pratt, of Md. Hunter, of Va. Thompson, of Ky.—9

FOR THE BILL. Northern Whigs. \$3,000!

FOR THE BILL. Northern Democrats. Northern Whigs. \$3,000!

AGAINST THE BILL. AGAINST THE BILL. Southern Democrats. Southern Whigs. Sam Houston of Tex. John Bell, of Penn.

AGAINST THE BILL. AGAINST THE BILL. Northern Democrats. Northern Whigs. Dodge, of Wis. Fessenden, of Me. Hamlin, of Me. Fish, of N. Y. James, of R. I. Foot, of Vt. Walker, of Wis. Seward, of N. Y. Smith, of Conn. Wade, of Ohio.

AGAINST THE BILL. Abolitionists. Chase, of Ohio. Sumner, of Massachusetts.

The Editor is oph on a—won't say—the we keep a mighty thinking

MR. KERR'S SPEECH.

We have read the speech of this gentleman, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 16th February on the Nebraska question, and though we were not impressed with any unusual political acumen and ability which it displayed, yet on account of its true Southern sentiments, we arose from its perusal with a feeling almost amounting to a conviction, (as Gen. Scott was wont to say,) that it was good enough to have emanated from a real Simon pure Democrat. Mr. Kerr takes the very ground all along occupied by the Democracy of this State—the ground so bitterly opposed by the Whigs. He uses language now, which was denounced as treason in Democrats. He absolutely avows himself a disunionist if he cannot get justice and equality from the North. The Democrats have all along said this—but the Whigs denounced them as hot-headed disunionists. Did not Col. Outlaw do it? Did not they all do it?—What, then, shall be done with the late Whig candidate for the office of Governor, who dares to come forth and stand upon Democratic ground?

To show that Mr. Kerr has, with patriotic ardor, given in his adhesion to the much-denounced position of the Democracy on the slavery question, we make a few extracts from his speech:

We want to have equal rights with our northern brethren, under the Constitution of the Government which our father established. As a southern man, I insist on this equality of rights. As a southern man, I never will submit to less than equality.

I am, as my colleagues well know, at home considered one of the most ardent of Union men. I have always been devoted to this Union. I regard it as the greatest blessing Heaven ever vouchsafed to a sinning nation. I regard it as the greatest security of human liberty that has ever existed on earth. I regard it as the best means of diffusing the blessings of republicanism throughout the world; as the best and surest means of elevating our species at home and abroad. But thus reverencing it, as I do, loving it with fervent and enthusiastic affection, the moment I discover that it is to be made use of by a dominant majority to oppress that section of the country in which my destiny, in God's providence, has been cast, I trample it in the dust—I join any man, or any force, to pull it down, asserting and proclaiming to the last, "liberty and equality, or death."

First rate Democratic doctrine, every word of it. Again:

"Now sir, I beg to state that while I have the utmost respect even for a fanatic when he is sincere, yet I wish to be understood as a southern man; I care not where the majority are, we must plant ourselves upon the Constitution, upon our legal rights, or we never shall be able to make a successful resistance to men under the influence of fanaticism while they have a diabolical end to attain, and who, so far from regarding plighted faith, so far from adhering to contracts or compacts, openly proclaim the principle of a higher law—and defy all government and all authority when the come in conflict with the attainment of their unhallowed purposes."

Good enough to have been borrowed from a Democratic newspaper!

But, after all, what our northern friends tell us, that our only security is in their grace and favor. Will they insist upon telling southern men that their rights exist only by the grace and favor of Northern Gentlemen? If that be so, the sooner we part company the better. Grace, sir, is of the utmost importance to mankind—the basis of his highest hope, his eternal happiness.—But if I and the people who sent me here, are to retain our liberty, it must be by the grace of God, and not by the grace of man. I will not for one second have it said that our rights are secured, not by the strong power of the Constitution, not by the force of reason, not by the impregnable fortress of truth, but by the grace and favor of the northern people.

No, sir, whether Softs or Hards, Whigs or Democrats, or by whatever term you designate parties, when you stand up to the principles upon which our Government is based, for one, will recognize you as brothers of the same national family. But whenever you establish that, under the Constitution, the South is not to enjoy an equality of privilege with the North, and while you exercise in your own section of country the attributes of sovereignty, and deny the same to the South, it is time to part company. If we continue in such a state of contest, it is time that we dissolve, and that we should establish a Government for ourselves."

Once more:

"In conclusion, sir, I am glad, on one account, that these measures have originated at the time they have. We have always heretofore been divided into two great political parties at the South. We have been contending about men, and contending about measures, until we have become about as much divided upon this question of slavery as upon any other question. I thank God that, in his providence, a state of things exists which has brought all southern men together—a state of things in which we know neither slavery men, nor anti-slavery men, but in which every man is judged simply by his fidelity to the land of his birth. If he is ready to bear arms for the interests of his country—if he is ready to perish in the defence of his family and his family altars, then he is a true southerner; but if he is ready to yield one inch upon this great question, then we can no longer acknowledge him as one of us. However sincere he may be, however honest, his opinions are such as will justify and demand of him that he shall affiliate with another class of men. If he would live in our country, and under the bright sun under which we exist, if he would enjoy the peace, the quiet, the comfort which arise from that institution which is so much denounced by northern men and foreigners

who know nothing of it—if he would enjoy the blessings and advantages which it dispenses, both to the white man and to the slave, he must identify himself in feelings and in action with us, and he must come up and present with us an undivided front to the North and to the whole world when they endeavor to assail this, our cherished institution."

Mr. DAVIS, it will be seen, acted a conspicuous part in the Brunswick meeting, and paid a deserved tribute to the worth and character of our candidate for Governor, the Hon. Alfred Dockery.—This is as it should be! If every Republican throughout the State will emulate the spirit which will actuate our talented townsman throughout the coming canvass, we shall have no fears for the result.—Wilmington Herald.

No doubt of it, but unfortunately for Gen. Dockery the "Republicans" throughout the State prefer doing something else—viz: to vote for the Democratic Free Suffrage non-shifting candidate, which fact Mr. Herald we opine will have a tendency to arouse your "fears for the result."

The Whig press are protesting against Gen. Dockery's waiting for the nomination of his opponent before he undertakes to canvass the State. This disposition to take every unfair advantage is not to be wondered at, when we consider the cause that the Whig nominee has to defend. These gentlemen know too well the untenable ground which they stand upon, to wish to see their candidate in the hands of any who will not hesitate to unmask him. The same thing was attempted by Mr. Kerr, who without waiting for the convention of Democrats to assemble, posted off to the Eastern portion of the State to avoid no doubt the exposure which he would have been obliged to undergo upon the Free Suffrage and Convention question. Gen. Dockery, we suppose will do the same thing. He is not to be caught with a Democratic nominee at his heels down here. Such a being would prove rather a troublesome customer, and he would much rather perambulate the State by himself, but we think he will perhaps have the pleasure of meeting some good fellow on the stump before he gets through, as we in this region are particularly fond of adding as much to the enjoyment of strangers as possible, and we think it would be unkind to allow him to pass without giving him a friendly greeting.

Wm. E. Mann, Esq. (whig) has announced himself as an independent candidate for the House of Commons, and J. Pool, Esq. (whig) has done the same thing. What this family quarrel is, we know not, but we suppose both of the gentlemen have good grounds for their course. From what we can learn we think the former is pitted for the campaign as we know him too well to believe there is any back out in him.—Mr. Pool is very emphatic in his declarations to run, and as he cannot yield now with credit to himself we think we can safely say it is Mann vs Pool for the next Legislature.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PASQUOTANK COUNTY. Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of a portion of the Democracy of Pasquotank county was held at the Court House in Elizabeth City, on Tuesday, 7th inst. It was organized by calling M. S. Dance, Esq., to the chair, and the appointment of W. George Granbery as Secretary.

L. J. Johnson, Esq., explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to represent the county in the Democratic State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 19th of April, and moved the appointment of a committee of five to prepare and report business for the action of the meeting. The motion prevailed, and L. D. Starke, L. J. Johnson, Mark S. Sawyer, E. M. Stanton and W. George Granbery were named as the committee.

During the retirement of the Committee, the meeting was entertained by J. P. Jordan, Esq., in an eloquent and enthusiastic speech. At the conclusion of which, the committee having returned, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has been recommended that a Democratic State Convention be held at Raleigh on the 19th of April ensuing, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina; and whereas we approve said recommendation and desire to be represented in the Convention; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent the county of Pasquotank in said State Convention.

Resolved, That we reiterate our firm adherence and undying attachment to those great cardinal principles which have ever constituted the political landmarks of the Democratic party; that we recognize, with unaffected pleasure, the beautiful workings of those principles as exemplified in the present admirable Sub Treasury and Revenue System; that we avow our unalterable opposition to all those Federal heresies which have been again and again submitted to the test of experience, and again and again proved deleterious to the public, and repudiated by the people; and we do most emphatically put the seal of our condemnation upon that only surviving principle of Federalism—Distribution; being utterly opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, or of the lands themselves, among the several States, as well upon the score of its impolicy as its unconstitutionality.

Resolved, That we renew the expres-

sion of our devotion to the great Democratic measure of Free Suffrage, and though thwarted for a time, we are prepared to battle for it with renewed energy and untiring zeal—having an abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of right and justice over error and wrong.

Resolved, That the administration of the affairs of the State of North Carolina by his Excellency DAVID S. REID, has shed new lustre upon the escutcheon of the State, and challenged the benediction from his party of "Well done, good and faithful Servant." In his retirement, he will carry with him from the cares of office the ardent sympathies of his party for the peace, happiness, and prosperity of his after life.

Under the first resolution the delegates gentlemen were named as follows: to the State Convention: W. J. B. Etheridge, J. D. Stokely, Ivey Richardson, William Williams, Jr., Elisha Gray, Baily Jackson, Griffin S. Jennings, Davy Whitehurst, Grandy Harris, L. D. Starke, R. G. Holmes, Henry Culpepper, Wm. F. Martin, W. A. Harney, L. J. Johnson, Dr. J. B. Godwin, Robert Simpson, Jas. Scott, E. M. Stanton, John James, Dr. A. Williams, William Halsey, G. A. Williams, Jesse Simpson, Duren B. Owens, John Tatum, Joseph Jennings, Thos. J. Grandy, James Rogers, Benjamin Miller, A. T. Woodley, A. H. Burcher, J. B. Dyer, Benj. Tatum, Jasper McHargney, Dr. R. H. McIntosh, A. L. Pendleton, S. D. Cartwright, Samuel Cartwright, John Small, Ro. P. Small, W. Herrington, Ephraim Overman, Ro. Morgan, John Kenyon, Elisha Harris, C. L. Stokely, David Spence, Jonathan Bright, Major Bell, George Jackson, Jas. Cartwright, James Newby, James Morgan, A. McPherson and B. F. Whitehurst; and, on motion, the chairman and secretary were added to the delegation.

L. D. Starke, Esq., submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That their meeting express its undiminished confidence in the administration of Franklin Pierce, whose antecedents and whose present course challenge our warmest admiration—illustrate the wisdom of the people in selecting their Chief Magistrate, and afford a sure guaranty that in him we have a safe depository of the public weal.

Eloquent and thrilling speeches were then delivered by W. F. Martin and L. J. Johnson, Esqrs., in response to calls made upon them respectively. The finest feeling prevailed throughout, and these speeches were received with enthusiasm by the meeting.

Ordered, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the "Democratic Pioneer" and Raleigh "Standard."

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

M. S. DANCE, CHM'N. W. GEO. GRANBERY, Sec'y.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Frightful Descent Down an Embankment. Large Number of Passengers Injured, &c.

We published yesterday a brief dispatch announcing that a serious accident had occurred on the previous evening, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, resulting in the serious injury of a number of passengers. Having despatched a special reporter to the scene of the accident, we are enabled this morning to lay before our readers full and reliable details.

The train, consisting of a baggage car and three passenger cars with about eighty passengers, left York at half past three o'clock on Monday afternoon, in charge of Captain Ratcliffe, one of the most careful officers on the road, and all anticipated a pleasant and agreeable journey.—They had scarcely got out of sight of York, however, (the scene of the accident being but two miles from the limits of the borough,) when in turning a curve the whole train, with the exception of the locomotive and tender, flew the track, and was precipitated down an embankment about 25 feet high. The baggage car retained its position on the side of the embankment, just clear of the track, on its side, but almost on end, lying lengthways down the embankment. The first passenger car now lies in the meadow, about fifty feet from the track, on its side. The second car came to a stand about sixty feet from the track, on its side also, and the third remained on the side of the embankment, almost on end, the rear just clearing the track.

The first car was almost exclusively occupied by men, and although in the course of its descent it rolled over three times, we believe that they all escaped with nothing more than bruises and cuts, except those who were injured by the stoves, and burnt by the hot coals that escaped from them.

The second passenger car also made three rapid revolutions in its descent down the embankment, which gave it an impetus that threw it out in the meadow, coming to a stand full sixty feet from the track, on its side, the trunks of all three cars remaining in their places.

The scene in the interior of these cars is described as having been of the most awful and appalling character, so much so that each passenger expected to find his neighbor seriously if not mortally wounded. Men, women and children, were thrown together, alternately from floor to ceiling as the cars turned over. The stoves of course broke over their places, and were dashed about the cars, whilst the hot coals were scattered among the passengers, inflicting bad burns on some, and burning the clothing of others. Several ladies had their dresses on fire, and would doubtless have been seriously burnt but for the prompt assistance rendered them by the gentlemen. The large stone spittoons were also a formidable weapon which were brought to bear on the persons of the passengers, whilst a number of the seats broke from their places, and added still greater terrors to the catastrophe. The hot coals set fire to the cushions of the cars, filling them with smoke, and the windows being closed with iron railings, whilst the doors were so jammed that they could not be opened—this also, after the cars ceased to move, for a few moments, added to the fears of the passengers.

In both these cars there was scarcely a passenger who escaped without injury, and when the revolutions ceased, the blood was flowing freely from cut heads and bruised noses. The interior of the cars

to-day are well marked with blood, and afford some idea of the fearful character of the accident. A passenger fortunately escaped with but a few burns, but was thrown about among the bleeding fellow passengers, and coat to-day clothed with blood, and drop which was his own.

Among the passengers in the second car was a little blind boy, who, with a few cuts and bruises, but without being seriously injured, was standing the nature of the accident.

Jacob Wirt, Esq., President Hanover (Pa.) Savings' Bank, of the passengers in the second car, suffered pretty extensively. His right blade is dislocated, and one bone of the shoulder broken, and is also considerably bruised.

Dr. William J. Maderia is also burnt, the stove having fallen back of his head, whilst he is severely bruised. His shoulder and arms are paralysed, leading to a fear the spinal vertebrae is injured.

Jacob Toler, of Glenrock, is from York, with severe internal injury to his shoulder dislocated.

Alpheus Michael and lady, of Dover, were both severely bruised. Mrs. Michael has her shoulder dislocated.

Jacob Nonemacher, of Shrewsbury, Pa., had his shoulder and collar badly bruised and sprained.

Mrs. Bartholow, of Baltimore, badly bruised, but was enabled to go to Baltimore yesterday morning.

Hiram Walters, of Adams Express, was quite seriously injured, having exposed himself in rescuing a little girl, whose clothes caught fire immediately on the upsetting of the car. He has three teeth knocked out, and his face is badly cut.

Samuel Sules, of Shrewsbury, had his thigh badly injured, and Shaub, of Hopewell, has his wrist arm badly sprained; Jacob Hanover, Pa., is also seriously injured. John Bargelt, of Hanover has his cut. Mr. Raynold, from Seven Valleys, has his head cut.

Capt. Ratcliffe was in the first examining the tickets of the passengers, and went down the embankment, escaped with some bruises on his hand and shoulder.

The cause of the accident is a matter of uncertainty. It having rained on a short curve, the supposition was that the rail had torn from pressure of the train, but the shattering of the staunchest character of the rails in good order, it is now to have been caused by the falling of one of the breakblocks on to the track, thus throwing the wheel off and causing the accident.

A man was walking on the side track at the time of the accident, and hearing the crash of the turning rail, he flew down the embankment, followed by the cars, narrowly escaping with his life.

The passengers were brought to York about 6 o'clock in the evening, some of them proceeded to the residences of friends, whilst others remained at different hotels, most of the Welsh. The physicians of the city were promptly on the spot, and the citizens vie with each other in tending every hospitality to the most of whom were able to leave their homes yesterday.

Robert S. Hollins, Esq., Secretary of the Company, yesterday visited wounded at York, and gave directions that every comfort should be extended to them at the expense of the company, and that if they desired any thing could