Salem: Monday, April 23, 1865.

## SPEECH OF HON. J. H. D. HENDERSON, ON

Feb. 7th, the House resumed, as in Commit-tee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the Mr. Henderson said-Mr. Chairman :

no written speech prepared to read to you this evening, and the remarks that I shall make will be brief, and of an extemporaneous char acter.
I propose for a short time to investigate a

tize those that believe treason is a crime, and that it ought to be punished, as acting from mo-tives of malice or hatred toward the South. Now, sir, I do not feel any hatred to the South. or any disposition to take revenge upon any man. It was my fortune to be born in that

welfare of this great Republic demand that we shall have a Government, and that that Gov ernment shall be maintained inviolate.

The object of Government, Mr. Chairman.

I understind to be, not to confer rights and privileges upon men, but to secure to each and every inhabitant of the land the rights that God has bestowed upon him. Good government aims to secure, not the rights of a part of the citizen beauty. the citizens, but of each and every one; not a part of the rights of each and every one, but part of the rights of each and every one, but the full, free, and untrammeled exercise and enjoyment of all those rights that God has be-stowed upon human nature. This I under-stand to be the design of government. And just in proportion as this enjoyment of all these rights is secured to the inhabitants of a country, just in that proportion are those inhabit-ants happy and prosperous. And just in pro-portion as these natural rights are invaded and trampled upon, so do the people become wretched and miserable.

Then, sir, it is not only necessary that we should have laws defining the duties of citizens to each other, but that those laws should have

has been acknowledged by all the nations of the earth from the earliest period of its history. the earth from the earliest period of us instary. In the case of Daniel, the prophet, who violated the law of the King of the Medes and Persians, the King became convinced that he had been led into error in promulgating the law that he did, but the law having been probe fixed in the minds of the people, that all lated it, he labored until the going down of the sun is order to devise some plan by which he might release Daniel from the penalty that he come very scarce throughout this country.

But if all those who have been engaged in rebellion against the fime was drawing near when the penalty of the law must be inflicted, he reluctantly, but at the same time firmly, ordered that the penalty should be inflicted upon the transgressor, showing the deepest regret that he had been placed in circumstances where it was necessary to do such a thing. But the welfare of the en;

I remember also reading the history of Zelucos. King of the Locriaus, who issued a proclamation or enacted a law at a certain time, that any one of his subjects who should commit a certain crime should have both his eyes put out; and the story is that the son of that monarch was the first individual that was conveniently and the story is the monarch, as suppose. Mr. Chairman, that all the men should of violating the law. The monarch, as one, King of the Locrians, who issued a procwicted of violating the law. The monarch as a matter of course, felt great rejuctance to put out the two eyes of his son, and at the same concerned in the late rebellion should be the other time he felt that he could not extend the partial time h out the two eyes of his son, and at the same time he felt that he could not extend the par-doning power; and with a view of accomplish-ing the same end with at violating the spirit of the law, he ordered that one of his own eyes

Mr Chairman, the object of inflicting gence or gratify malice, or anything of that de-scription, but there is a great end to be accom-plished by doing it. Let us inquire for a mo ing the penalties of the law upon transgressors.
What goo, for instance, will it do to inflict the ting a similar crime, but I say that there is no more certainty that he would commit the crime again than that any other man would commit it. And men are not to be executed for fear they may commit crime. Under an administration of that kind none would be safe.

But, sir, let the penalty of the law be in flicted, and confidence in the administration of that kind none would be safe.

But, sir, let the penalty of the law be in flicted, and confidence in the administration of justice will be strengthened, subordination to are will be fastered, and prosperity will bless our untion from ocean to ocean.

It is sometimes said, Mr. Chairman, that the law. The first is to sostain the confidence of the law administration of Christianity requires that the guilty shall be nationed or form of the law of t

secured by inflicting penalties upon violaters of the law. The first is to sostain the confidence of the law abiding that their Government will be sustained. We have had an exhibition of the effects of the want of confidence during the late rebellion. It has often been proposed to engage in outerprises and improvements in different parts of the United States, but the objection was made, "Wait till the rebellion is put down; we do not know the states are supportant for the states are important to the states and important the states are important to the states and important the states are important to the states and important the states are important to the states and important the states are important to the states are in the states are interesting to the states are Who would engage in industrial pursuits, if he had no confidence in the stability of the Government? Strike down the confidence of the people in the stability of their Government, and progress and improvement will come to an end; in a word, the Government will come to

an end, and wreck and run would be the result.

Now, is there is no one thing that can be done for the welfare of the American people that will more thoroughly promote enterprise, improvements and industry, than to convince the great mass of the people that the Government will be maintained, and that every hand lifted against it shall be paissed or stricken down. Make this impression deep and lasting, and no one thing, in my judgment, will be better calculated to promote general prosperity as d general welfare of the nation.

This, I understand, then, to be the first grand abject of inflicting the penalties of the law upon transgressors; to sustain the confidence of the loyal and law abiding.

in the next place, the object is to give warning to the refractory. Wen the penalty of the
law is inflicted on a transgressor—when a mor
deter, for instance, is excepted—a voice goes | No. = -- do not hate the South
the is the institutions of the

## Statesman. Oregon The

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to them that, if they violate the law, they shall suffer in like manner. These I finderstand to be the great objects of inflicting penalties upon those who transgress the laws of our county.

I said, a few moments ago, that I did not nuclease to be inflicted in every instance. I hold punishment to be an evil, and whenever it can be dispensed with without jointy to the public. be dispensed with without injury to the public, it ought to be done. Whenever the Executive of the United States, or the Executive of any State in the Union, can extend the pardoning

meted.

Now, the impression upon my mind is that there should be a sufficient number of leading rebels from each of the States lately in rebelraigned for their treason, tried as the President suggests, and if found guilty they should suffer the penalty of the law. I would not say that all who have been in rebellion should thus suffer. No greater good could result from such portion of the country denominated the South. the penalty of the law. I would not say that I spent more than thirty years of my life in all who have been in rebellion should thus that part of the world. I was born among suffer. No greater good could result from such slaveholders and was surrounded to some extent by slaves; and if I have preju ices—and each State, suffering the penalty of the law. I suppose I have, for it would be a very singument of the law of the leaders in the penalty of the law. some extent under the influence of prejudice—
those prejudices are in favor of the South and
Southern people.

had been in rebellion would secure to them.
Suppose that every one of those who had been
engaged in this rebellion should be tried, and on them people.

But, sir, I believe that the happiness and but, sir, I believe that the happiness and collars of this great Republic demand that we what good-woold result from that? It would be mainsimply say that the Government will be main-tained, and the confidence of the law abiding people, as a matter of course, would be sus-tained by such a course; and it is true the refractory throughout the country would be warned—those who had a disposition to rebel against the Government would be warned of the fate that would await them should they demnation and execution of a few of the lead-ers in each of these States would secure the very same ends—would have the same tendency to strengthen the general confidence in the

there would be no rebellion—there can be no rebellion without leaders. It is true that the for instance, as Davis, Lee, &c., were only their servants, and that other individuals were simply earrying out their will, and that those men are no more responsible than they are. Now, I deny the truth of that assertion. I say to each other, but that those laws should have penalties annexed to them. Every man knows that laws without penalties amount to the same as no laws at all. It is admitted that laws must have just and adequate penalties to secure the rights and the welfare of the citizens. And not only must there be just and adequate penalties, but the penalties must be inflicted upon the transgresor. This fact is so clear that it admits of no controversy.

That the penalty of the law must be inflicted has been acknowledged by all the nations of the laws must, and the penalty of the law must be inflicted has been acknowledged by all the nations of the laws more, from the route of the truth of that these men who have been agitating for the that these men who have been agitating for the last ten, fifteen or twenty years. They have been threatening to dissolve the Union and rebell against the Government for the at least fiften in the penalty of the secure that it admits of no controversy.

That the penalties amount to the same that those men who have been agitating for the last ten, fifteen or twenty years. They have been threatening to dissolve the Union and rebell against the Government for the at least fiften the penalties must be inflicted upon the transgresor. This fact is so clear that it admits of no controversy.

That the penalties amount to the same that those men who have been agitating for the that those men who have been agitating for the last ten, fifteen or twenty years; and they are the guilty ones; they are the leaders; they are the prime movers. Had it not been for perhaps a dozen men, that might be selected from among those who were leading rebels, there would have been one the control of the citizens. It is a so clear that it is the penalties and the gainst the Government for the at least fifteen or twenty years; and they are the prime men threatening to dissolve the Union and rebel against the Government for the at least fifteen they are the prime movers. Had it not been for perhaps a dozen men that these men haps not so many, perhaps a few more, from the various States lately in rebellion, and there would have been no rebellion. And if it is un-derstood by the people of this Union that the leaders of the rebellion shall die, there never will be another rebellion. Just let that fact be fixed in the minds of the people, that all

pire demanded that it should be done; the who are to come after us! Would it not be laws of the Medes and Persians changed not. saying to them. "You may engage in a retel

on against the Government, with what face could the Government undertake to inflict the penalty of the law upon such conspirators or rehels? If the Government should, in this aggravated case, this monstrons instance, set an example that the leaders in rebellion and treason shall go unpunished, how could the Gov-ernment, with any degree of propriety, liffici punishment upon new transgressors of the same class? If the participants in the recent terri-ble war upon the Government be exempted penalty of the law upon a man convicted of the crime of murder? Will it bring back the dead to life? No, sir. Then, if it will not bring efforts, co. ld with great propriety say to the the dead back to life, what benefit will arise Government, "Former criminals, whose guilt from executing the murderer? It may be said by some that it will prevent him from committing a similar crime, but I say that there is no a matter of course, that the Government would

late rebellion. It has often been proposed to engage in enterprises and improvements in different parts of the United States, but the objection was made, "Wait till the rebellion is put down; we do not know what may be the universe would not, and I will say could not, pardon one sinner till a great sacrifice, a resolt of this great rebellion." I remember in my own immediate neighborhood there was a proposition to erect a woolen factory. It was believed that it would be an important enterprise and a profitable investment; but the uncertain condition of the country was such as forbid men investing capital, and they would not do it. Who would build a house or plant an orehard, or plow his fields and sow his grain. inflicted in accordance with the letter of the law; but the spirit of the law was fulfilled, sccoring the same ends that would have been at tained by inflicting literally the penalty of the

for the punishment of treason, by inflicting the penalty apon a sufficient number of the leading traitors—and I will not pretend to determine how many would constitute a sufficient number—then the Executive of the United States can consistently extend his pardo to the less conspicuous and active criminals. In this manner the confidence of the law-abiding will be sustained, while the refractory will be warned; and in this manner pardon may with-out injurious consequences, be extended to those offenders whose guilt is less aggravated.

those offenders whose guilt is less aggravated. In the commencement of my remarks I said that it was not on account of hatred to the South that I urged that the penalty of the law should be inflicted. I know that it is a very common thing to impute to us hotred of the South. Now, sir, where is the man in this assembly, or in this country, who hates the South? Why should we hate its pleasant climate its feetile valleys, and flower plains.

boylood hated one institution of the South, if it can be called an institution, and that is the institution of human slavery which pre-

vailed there.

I have no feeling of hatred to the southern of the United States, or the Executive of any acter.

I propose for a short time to investigate a subject brought to view in the message of the President, on the eleventh page, if I recollect aright, where he speaks of treason against the Government having been committed, and of the necessity of trying traitors, punishing them, and making the crime of treason infamous. I regard this as a very important question; and not individually in the Sonth. I have no feeling of hatred to the sonthern men. There are many good and loyal men men. There are many good and loyal men in the Sonth. I honor and respect them and loyal men in the Sonth. I have no feeling and the country, then the particual particually in the Sonth. I have no feeling of hatred to the sonthern men. There are many good and loyal men in the Sonth. I have no feeling in the country in the sonthern men. There are many goo the death of the transgressor, but from a con viction that the welfare of mankind demand it. On this ground we demand that this pen-alty shall be imposed upon these transgressors, not from hatred to them, but from a love to the nation; not that we love them less, but

our country more.

I acknowledge I have a feeling of hatred for an institution that authorizes one man to make a slave of another man; that which authorizes him to rob his fellow man of every-thing that makes life dear; of the right of hberty and the pursuit of happiness; of the right to wife and children. I hate that institu

tion be it founded where it may.

Mr. Speaker, I sympathize with a southern man who has been raised under the influence of that institution, but for a man raised in the northern States, the free States, who has been permitted to read and study and investigate, who endorses the institution of slavery. I have a feeling of hatred. I know it is said by some to be wrong to hate any man. I find in reading the Book of Books that God hated the Nicolaitans. I say in a certain sense I hate the man who has had an opportunity of having light in his pathway, and deliberately endorses the right of one man to enalove his fellow man. the right of one man to enslave his fellow man, If I hate any man, I hate such. Here I recall the remark of one of our

statesmen, made many years ago in this Capi-tol. When a northern man get up and apolo-gized for the inetitution of slavery. Mr. Ran-dolph, pointing his finger at him, said he en-vied beither his head nor his heart. I say the same thing, if a man from the North, who has had the advantage of freedom, rises and apologizes for slavery. I envy neither his head nor his heart.

There is another branch of the subject I will refer to before I close. It is said these men claus the right of revolution. An honorable gentleman some time back said upon this floor they were to some extent justified on the eternal principle of revolution. He did not say boldly they were just fied in rebellion, but he undertook to excuse rebellion upon the ground that men have the right to revolutionground that the right of revolution, under certain circumstances. There are circum-stances which will justify men in rising to re-bellion against the Government. The circum-stance which I suppose would justify men in engaging in revolution is this; when their natural rights are invaded, and when they cannot regain possession of them by civil

But, sir, did any of these circumstances ex-ist in the case of those States that engaged in rebelilion against the Government of the Uni-ted States? Wore their natural rights inva-ded? Had they no opportunity to recover their rights by civil means? I am not informed that any man has ever claimed that the United States had ever trampled upon one of their natural rights; not one, sir. I have not met the first man that claims that the rights

revolting or rebelling against the Government of the United States; but is there not similari-ty existing between the circumstances under which the States rebelled against this Govern-ment and those under which our fathers reelled against the Government of Grea in the government that was exercised over them. They had no voice in that Govern-ment. They had petitioned time and again, but in vain; it would procure no alleviation of their sofferings. So there was no alternative

Now, the southern States had representa-tion in this Government. They not only had a large representation, but a much larger representation than justice would have given them. Not only that, but the South had con-trol of at least two departments of the Federal Government at the time they rehelled. They had a majority of their friends in each House had a majority of their friends in each House of Congress; and not only that, but they had a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court on their side; so that they might have controlled this Government for an indefinite time, if they had not attempted to revolutionize.

The only real ground that has been assigned, as I understand it, upon which the rebellion was inaugurated, was the fact that an antisplayery man has been also add President of the

was mangarated, was the fact that an antislavery man haben elected President of the
United States. That was the true ground up
on which the rebellion was predicated and
justified. But that was not a sufficient justification. We could not for a moment yield to
the right of a minority to rehel because the
majority would not suffer them to role. Calling themselves Democrats, the great Democratic party of the United States, they rebell-

cratic party of the United States, they rebelled against the Government because the majority would not permit a minority to rule.

But it is said, as an apology for this act of rebellion, that they were sincere—they believed that they were doing right when they engaged in rebellion. Now, air, that the ignorant portion of the people in the States that engaged in rebellion may have thought that they were right I will not pretend to dispute. But for men that called themselves statesmen, that professed to understand the principles of Government—for such men to seriously main-Government—for such men to seriously main-tain that they had a constitutional right to se-cede from the General Government is just a little more than I can believe. The very idea of States having a right to secede is too absurd to be entertained by statesmen. If a man takes the ground that one State has a right to secode from the Federal Government, then it follows that another State may do the same, and a third and a fourth, and so on unsecede at pleasure, of course there is no Gov-ernment that is stable or permanent—none

apon which we may rely.

And if a State has a right to seconde, why And if a State has a right to secode, why not a county, and a town? And thus the principle might be carried out until you come down to an individual, who might claim that he had the right to withdray from the Government and stand independent and alone. And if I remember correctly, this was the ground taken by John A. Murrel, the great western land pirate, who some years ago, asked no favor of the Government, but demanded to be let alone, and to be allowed to take care of times! Calmings that the strong lead a right. himself, claiming that the strong had a right to triumph over the weak. Hence, if a man takes the ground that one State has the right to secede. I see no stopping place until every man has a right to do the same; and then all government is gone, society is destroyed, and anarchy rules.

Therefore, I repeat that I cannot believe

just what he did, that he had a right to kill, or to rob, or to commit whatever erime he consisted. If men are to be excused upon that ground, there will be no security. Old John Brown, I presume, was just as sincere in what he did as any man in the rebel States dare to be, and as honest, too, and yet I hold that he was executed righteously. I know this sentiment will come in conflict with the sentiments of many whom I love and respect but I cannot help it. John Brown struck a blow at the very foundations of civil society, and if he could be permitted to strike such w blow, every other man would be allowed to do the every other man would be allowed to do the same thing. But, sir, the blow that John same thing. But, sir, the blow that John Brown struck was aimed at savery, and therefore, in my opinion, his crime was comparatively light. The blow struck by those who rebelled against the Government was infinitely heavier than the blow struck by John Brown, and that blow was aimed, not at slavery, but aimed at freedom and in defense of slavery. It was, therefore, an infinitely greater orime than John Brown's was; and it John Brown died rightenusly, how can these men excap-

who have committed a much greater crime?
Again, let me inquire how many of John
Brown's associates were pardoned. I confess
that I am not certainly informed whether any

that I am not certainly informed whether any one of them was pardoned or not.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio. Not one.

Mr. Henderem. My friend says not one, and I presume it is the fact that not one of them was pardoned. Then, sir, how can these people in the rubel States expect that their traitors against the Government shall all he pardoned when they struck down poor old John Brown and all his followers! There is no consistency in it. They condemned John Brown and executed him and his associates in crime, and I hol that they did right. And at the same time. I claim that the leaders in this great rebellion are infinitely more guilty than he and that they ought to suffer the same measure which they meted out to him. Then, sir, when this is done, when a sufficient number from each of these States have been brought hefore the tribonals, tried, convicted, and executed, then our Government will be and executed, then our Government will be sustained, and the confidence of the loyal peoole will be re established, our country will go on progressing and floorishing, while Old John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the

And his soul goes murching on."
[Applause.]

## Terrible Explosion in San Fran-

San Francisco, April 16 .- At thirteen and a San Francisco, April 16.—At thirteen and a half minutes past one o'clock P. M. to day, our city was startled by a shook like the explosion of some cast mine during a siege, and for many blocks in every direction from the northwest corner of Cabifornia and Montgomery streets the air was filled with dost and flying ruthlish, and glass came rathing down from every window as if the explosion had occurred in each separate building. The consternation which seized on the passers by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s was terrible. Men, women, children horsemen, pedestrians, dray women, children horsemen, pedestriaus, diny and express teams, without drivers, came charging pell-meil down the street in inextrica-be confusion. As soon as the first panic be-gan to subside, there was an immense rush to ward Wells. and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s buildings, and the streets were for a few seconds so blocked up

gateway which leads into the rear of W., F. & Co. s office, from California street, was an entire wreck, the end being blown out, the floor turn into splinters, the iron roof rolled up ike a piece of wall paper, the rafters hangin loose in every direction, the furniture smashed and billiard tables crushed by the weight of debris. The brick kitchen of the Club which stood in the rear was gone entirely, only frag-ments of the imber lying here and there among the debris which filled the area. The as-ray office were falling in frogments every inte. The roof was hanging down onspi house of Wells, Fargo & Co, was lying a mere heap of brick, plaster and broken timbers. Blood was visible in many places, and men with heads and hands out by folling glass or timbers were running back and forth in frantic search for missing friends. The main and rear walls of W., F. & Co's building were terribly shattered while fragments of door ways and window sashes only remained in places throughout the entire building.

Two fine borses attached to the runss of. Wells, Fargo & Co's express warms lay in the

Two fine borses attached to the ruins of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express wagon lay in the agonies of death in the area. Everybody seemed stummed by the suddenness of the shock, and no one appeared to know which way to torn or where to begin. There was not a whole window for a long distance from the building in which the explosion took place, and in Brannan's blook, opposite to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s. on Montgomery street, the Stevenson House opposite, and many buildings between Culifornia and Sacramento Streets, window-frames and doors were generally shattered to fragments, while hoge splinters of cost by plate glass covered the streets. The woodwork of W., F. & Co.'s establishment was almost wholly blown to fragments. Even the most wholly blown to fragments. Even the the doors were thrown outward into the street. Fragments of human remains were found scattered in many places in the auction rooms of Cobb & Linton, on the east side of Montgomery street, and were picked up in front of Squarza's, on Leidersdorf street. A piece of skull was lying ou California street, east of Leidsdorf. Other portions of human remains and a human arm struck the second story window of the building across the street.

Onight of the building across the street. nost wholly blown to fragments. Even the

Onigin of the Disaster.—Wells, Pargo & Co., who are freight agents for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company received by the steamer Sacramento on her late trip up from Panama, a quantity of nitra-glycerine which had reached the Isthmus some time age, consigned to Bandmann, Nellson & Co. of this city; also, two cases of the same article, but in larger sized begas than Randman & Co. o consignment. These boxes were marked plainly ment. These boxes were marked plainly "Nitro-Glycerine," and the latter two one of which was addressed to Idaho and the other to

States had a right under the Constitution of the United States thus the second and disintegrate the Government of the nation.

But, Sir, suppose that these men were sincere, and I admit for the sake of arguments that they were, should they be screened from punishment on that account? If you take the ground that every man who believes he has a right to violate the faw of the land may do so, you will have every violater of law coming up to your courts of justice and holdly preclaiming that he believed he had a right to do just what he did, that he had a right to kill, or the right continued in the rear of the office, where the steam or freight unclaimed is usually kept. Webster, the freight clerk of Wells. Farge & Co., seen for Haven, the freight clerk of Wells. Farge & Co., seen for Haven, the freight clerk of Wells. Farge & Co., seen for Haven, the freight clerk of Wells. Farge & Co., seen for Haven, the freight clerk of Wells. Farge & Co., seen for Haven, the freight clerk of Wells. Farge & Co., seen for Haven, the freight clerk of Wells. Farge & Co., seen for Haven, the freight clerk of Wells. Farge & C showing that they must have been immediately over or near the explosive material. No other persons among the dead were so mutilated, some having their badies filled with splinters. some naving their bodies filled with splinters, their clothing burned or blown off, others receiving fractures, and Knight, from the appearance of his remains, was evidently killed by concussion. The boxes containing the nittu glycerine which exploded were each two and a half feet high and their superficial meaning that the state of the stat arement was foorteen feet eleven inches. Only one exploded, the other being found leaking but mexploded two hours after the catastro-

> not recognized, were lifeless; the third, which was underneath the others, proved to be that Garrett H. Bell, assayer and member of the Bell's features were found to be sadly mutila-ted and his clothing almost torn off, but he stil-breathed, although inscribble. He was rebreathed, although insensible. He was removed to Wells, Fargo & Ca's Expres Office, where he seen expired. Meantime the search went on, hundreds taking part from time to time in the mouraful work. Capt. Cox. of the Pacific Mail Co's line, who was in the building at the time of the explosion, sent at once for a gang of stevedors from the Mail Co's wharf, and the work of exhuming was thouse fordard carried on systematically. The mass of brick and rubbish where the Union House kitchen has stood and where it was believed the larger number of sufferers were buried, was removed, piece. As their mangled its was removed, piece. As their mangled re-mains were brought out one after another and conveyed away on stretchers or in carriages, the secure was indescribably mouratul and im-

> A large number of people were at lauch in the Union Club dining hall, the doors and windows of which were driven in and the farniture destroyed, but none were dangerously injured. The billiard room was a mass of rains, but no one was killed in it, and the escape of so many who were exposed to the force of air. The smell of gas was perceptible to the city front. The bodies were all torn and mucity Fight. The bodies were all form and mu-tilated by sphaters, hot mit burned, and but slightly blackened. The effect produced was entirely unlike that of an explosion of gun-powder or steam. It resembled more that of a stroke of lightning. The fing on City Hall is at half mast, and the whole community

> s at half mast, and the whole community seems in mourning.
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> San Francisco, April 17 —The great explosion that occurred in the heart of the city yesterday afternoon and resulted in such terrible destruction of life and property continues to he the topic of converation among our citizens, and has cost a gloom over the public mind such as has been produced by few events since the foundation of the city. Workmen have been employed in removing the rains in the vicinity of the explosion, and searching for the bodies of the missing. The work is now mearly completed and all but one or two of those supposed to have been the victims of the accident have been satisfactorily accounted for and their names will be found bolow. The great question as to what caused the explosion and what it was that exploded still remains without definite answer. Enough, however, has been ascertained to fix its connection beyond a doubt with one of the two lookes that were taken your leading a dispatches.

uing's disputches.
The facts relative to these boxes are as folstreets were for a few seconds so blocked up that it was almost impossible for fire engines to be brought into position to check the flames, which were thought about to break out in the scene of the explosion.

At first it was impossible to locate accurate by the scene of the explosion, so terrible was the devastation, and so general was the ruin in the vici-ity, but investigations unde without a lew minutes demonstrated the fact that it occurred somewhere in the rear of Wells, Fargo & Co. and one of them was addressed to J. M. Mills, Los Angeles. They were somewhere in the rear of Wells, Fargo & Co. and one of them was addressed to J. M. Mills, Los Angeles. They were simpled from New Yerk, under the general term "merchandise." Being damaged, Wells, Fargo & Co. son California streets, and Bells Assay Office in the rear of Wells, Fargo & Co. and Steamship Company until the extent of the damage was accretained, so that it might be known to whom the responsibility, it, any should attach. For this purpose the baxes were yesterday sent up to the oldings, a scene of roin which office and his liard toom of the Union Clab, over the arched gateway which leads into the rear of Wells, Fargo & Co. and one of the canadaire and his liard toom of the Union Clab, over the arched gateway which leads into the rear of Wells, Fargo & Co. and one or two other so that it might be known to whom the responsibility, it may should attach. For this
purpose the boxes were yesterday sent up to
the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. and were
placed in the back yard to be examined. Mr.
Havens, the freight agent of the steamship
company was sent for to hold a survey of the
damaged merehandise, and let, together with
Frank Webster, one of the employees of
Wells, Fargo & Co., and one or two other
persons, preceded to the back yard to make an
examination of the boxes. The last that was
reen of the party was by a man in the employ
of Mr. Bell, who says that there were three or of Mr. Beli, who says that there were those or four men standing around the bux having in their hands tools, such as hatchet, handmer their hands tools, such as hatchet. Insumer chiech, etc. The cover of one of the loxes he thinks had been forced off before he left the pard. Soon after leaving he heard the explosion, and the reasonable inference is that it came from the hox that was undergoing examination. This inference is strengthened by the fact that Mesers. We heter and I flavous were almost literally blown to atoms, and by the additional fact that all the appearances indicate, the explusion took place at the precise spot where the boxes were standing. The next question that arises what were the contents of the boxes? Until this morning it was supposed that the contents of both boxes were the same. It has now been definitely ascertained that they were entirely different, and the loxes probably had no connection with each other, farther than the fact that they both happened to be more or less damaged on the passage, to be more or less damaged on the passage, and were on that account made subject to a servey before being accepted by the con-

silver spoons, copper silver ware, which when found yesterday, were supposed to have come from the dining room of the Union Club. On examination to day they were found to be all marked with the initials J. M. M. and were marked with the initials J. M. M. and were doubtless a portion of the contents of the box addressed to J. M. Moore, Idaho. Mr. Moore is now in New York, and shipped the box himself. He is said to be a wealthy man residing in Idaho City. This disposes of the Moore box, and renders it alundst certain that it was not the tox that exploded. Now as to the box addressed to W. H. Mille, Los Angeles. This was undoubtedly the box that Webster and must have have This was undoubtedly the box that Webster and Havens were examining, and must have been the one that exploded. The following list of killed and wounded by the explosion is undoubtedly correct, or nearly so, as it was derived from the most authentic sources of in-

Fargo & Ca.; Felix Durailt, first cook Union Club; John Gallagher, hoatler with Wells, Fargo & Ca.; Dennis O'Connor, wanter at the Union Club; Yung, a Chinaman, forty-two years old, was taken from the ruins terribly mangled, and died at the See-Yup-Cu on Pine street. The wounded—Jos. Elliott, hoatler in Wells. Fargo & Co.'s stables, was removed from the ruins terrible mangled, but was carried to his residence this margined, but was carried to his residence this margined. which was addressed to Idaho and the other to low Angelon were refused by the party to whom they were consigned, as they arrived in administration. Capt Cox. Separated to his residence this morning. Strong deat of the P. M. S. Co.'s wharf, yesterday morning about 10 a'clock, finding they were feating, sent them down to Wells. Farge &

W. H. Cox. steward of Union Club, sustained a fracture of the skull and cannot live. He was struck on the forehead, between the eyes, apparently with a piece of flying timber, breaking the houes in a shocking manner. He is laying at the county hospital.

Frank Morris, second cook, is at the county hospital. His injuries are of a very severe if not of a fatal character. John Maguire, waiter at the Union Club, is also, at the county hospital, but his injuries are less serious than first reported, and are not of a fatal character. He sustained a severe contarion of the arm, and a slight out on his head.

D. B. Starr, clerk in the express affice, was seriously cut in the back of his head, but his wound is not cangerous.

A Frenchman named La Glaise, employed in the kitchen of the Union Club, was badly injured about the head and hody, but will possibly recover. He is at at Zaill's hospital on Pacific street.

Wm. Morau\_a waiter at the Union Club, is seriously wounded. Fred Reist, third cook, wounded not serious-

O. C. Crooks, storekeeper at the Union Club, received severe injuries, but not of a dangerous character. Wm. Smitheries, waiter at the Union Club

badly.
James Burke, a waiter, who was reported missing has turned up all right.

Edward Waltuff, assayer at G. W. Bell's office who was at first reported dond, was but slightly injured and is now attending to his

business. W. J. Taylor, clerk with Wells. Fargo, &

Co. was hadly out about the face.

A great many people were alightly injured from falling sunsees, and spinnters of wood, in the vicinity of the explosion, but the above were all that we heard of, whose injuries re-

BREEDING OF DAIRY COWS—In the last report of the New York State Agricultural Society, recently published, we find that Hon-Lewis F. Allem, who, by the way, is very high authority on those matters, having had a larger experience and a wide observation, concludes that dairymen should raise their own cows, as the most economical and sure way to obtain a prime herd. He believes, also, that if a heifer is well fed and well cared for, she will canke a better cow if she nonce in at two years old than at three.

Mr. Allen also favors in and in breeding and says, "the thing has been too long and too persistently tried by the best breeders the world over knew, in domestic animals of every knewn variety, to need farther argument or clucidation, and the best and most popular cattle now in England or America are the fraits of this practice." We have so great respect for Mr. Allen's judgment on this point that we will only say that it must be done with great caution, and only the skilfol breeder should undertake it.

If also sintes "that our dairy herds, instead of yielding 350 list or 400 list of cheese, or but 150 to 180 pounds of butter to the corr, on the average, as they new slee oan, by properly breeding and once of the corr, be increased twenty five to fifty per cent, beyond these figures. We agree faily in the main idea that it is better on the whole to breed one's own stock for the dairy. They may cost mure but they will be better and more serviceable than a herd picked up at random."—Rural New Yorker.

Dates to April 7th from Liverpoot, lave over received.

It is stated that the French troops will be with-drawn from Mexico in three detachments, the first in next November, the second in March, 1867, and the third in November, 1867.

The auticipation of a war between Amstria and Prussin had made a most unfavorable impression-on commercial affairs throughout France. There is an apprehension that if these Powerege to war, France cannot, even if she would, maintain a

France cannot, even if she would, maintain a neutrality.

The Prassian note to the minor states say Anatria, without any provocation on the part of Prassia, has ordered armaments of a threatening character, which compels Prassia to arm. Prassia now seeks guarantees for her security, having vaintly endeavored to obtain thorn in alliance with Austria. Prassia asks the support of the minor states of Germany in the event she in stacked by Austria, or compelled to make war.

Viona papers say war is inevitable, and that an attempt will be made to make over the minor states to Prassia.

Austria has called in soldiers on furlangit.

Several minor states have resolved on neutrality.

them.
The Italian officiel Gasette publishes a contract
Peaner, Branil, and The Italian official Gasette publishes a contract concluded between Portugal, France, Branil, and Italy, for a telegraph to America.

CHINA.—Advices from Shanghe to March Oth, say the Imperialists had gained a great victory over the rebels in the north. Over 5,000 of the latter are said to have been slaughtered or captured.

INTERESTING EPISODE—In the course of a debate on a resolution in relation to the Sieux City and Pacific railroad. McDougall, of California, charged Conness with having a personal interest in the matter, and with discussing it without regard to the common interest. Conness excitedly promounced what McDongail had said false. A long contest followed between Conness and McDongail, in which highly exciting words were used. McDongail was several times called to order. Conness said that Senator McDongail does not represent the people of California sither merally or socially. He was enfranchised (f) by the State five years age, since when he has not returned to see his constituents. I have sait in my place when the Senator, so far from representing that high toned constituency, was rather lying in his chair, the object of pity before the sudience from every State in the Union. I have covered my eyes more than once before this spectacle. I was bidling the time when McDongail, by the termination of his career, would cease to disgrace the Sanato. It was not enough that he should be excluded from the standing connetitiers, that sident but positive condemnation. Having no character to lose, and nothing to sacrifice by controversy, he rises and commits a last offanse. John son, of Maryland, suggested that it would be better to discontinue a discussion of this kind. Medongail said he would be more respectful in his language than his colleague, whom he would not speak of sober, but as a supine Conness. Medongail proceeded to illustrate by an anocdote, in which the words "God d—d son of a bitch" occurring. Vice Vresident Poster checked him and the colleague onded.

IDARO NEWS.—The Boise Statesman of the 7th instant contains the following: Capt, Collins and Dr. Cochrane arrived from Camp Lyou yesterday. They left Capt. Walker at that place. He will some be tick at Fort Buise. He will some be tick at Fort Buise. It did not this time meet with an good success as before in killing Indians. They appear to have left the range of thei

BOOK AND JOB PHINTING.

members.

Omaha, April 18 — The Government commissioners have exactived and section of fits Union Pacific Rathrand. The truck is used to ing land at the rate of a mile a day at a new Xew York, April 18. — Thirty supp left, Language of this country, during March, with 3. 648 cabin, and 5.048, steerage passengers. Whole number of passengers for the quarter 24.277.

one Butt the celebrated violated and the bea, April 10th.

The Times Washington special increase and once says: The Postunater General is satisfied of the feasibility and practicability, of the proposed National telegraph company, to on most lines over all post routes. If the less mater are correct all refinery managements transmitted at the rate of one cost for the world.