THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1853.

The Iron Interest.

The annexed article from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* will show the immense demand which the prosperity of the country has created for domestic iron. It seems that the call for rail road iron alone will occupy the resources of the iron interest:

"THE IRON TRADE—THE RESOURCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—According to a calculation in the Pittsburgh *Post*, the iron manufacturers of this country have a sure demand before them of $300,000,000 of various fabrics to be turned out of their manufactories—a demand that will require all, and more than all, their capacity to supply it fast enough. This may be an extravagant or an exaggerated statement, but it is calculated, nevertheless, to show the increasing importance of the iron trade and manufacture, in which Pennsylvania is so deeply interested. California has her gold, and Pennsylvania has her iron and coal; and these latter will, in the end, prove as valuable, and probably more useful, than the former. Our flourishing Commonwealth not only teems with iron, but with all the necessary accompaniments for its manufacture, and to an extent calculated to baffle all ordinary estimates. Nor have we to make long and perilous journeys by land, or dangerous voyages by sea, to find the storehouses of this immense treasure. They are scattered throughout the State, and the very rails we make afford facilities for carrying our roads still further into the interior. The spirit of railroad improvement so enhances the demand for rails, that in some sense it makes a tariff itself. The iron works cannot be stopped under existing circumstances, so active is the demand. Another effect, too, is to invite companies from all quarters to locate their establishments in Pennsylvania. Valuable lands which contain iron ore, and which are in close proximity to railroads or canals, should be worked at once, and thus the mineral wealth which has been hidden for ages should be brought to light, and be made available for the useful purposes of civilization. The Montour Works are, we understand, overwhelmed with applications for rails. In the immediate vicinity are immense beds of iron, coal and lime, and these vast treasures should be permitted to repose there no longer undisturbed. The public at large may be said to have a deep interest in developing the iron wealth of our noble old Commonwealth. It is, moreover, passing strange that our neighbors of New York, with their activity and zeal, should pass far down into Maryland, and incur a vast expense in constructing a canal to carry their coal, when in Pennsylvania the best kind of mineral lands may be found everywhere skirting our great lines of improvement. The time for enterprise has arrived, and the iron ore of Pennsylvania must be dug up, and indirectly coined into gold. The necessities of the nation demand the movement, while the prospect of remuneration, if half be true that is stated by the Pittsburgh *Post*, is every way encouraging. England cannot supply us now in time and at fair rates, neither can our own mines. Long lines of railroad intercourse must necessarily be postponed, if our capitalists do not enter more extensively into this thriving trade. In this connexion we invite attention to the subjoined statement, which exhibits the production of iron in the United Kingdom of Great Britain during the year 1852:

Districts.	Furnaces. In blast.	Out.	Total.	Estimated. Tons.
Scotland.....	113	31	144	775,000
South Wales.....	136	27	162	635,000
South Wales, Anthracite.....	12	23	35	31,000
South Staffordshire.	127	32	159	725,000
North Staffordshire.	17	4	21	90,000
North Wales.....	6	7	13	30,000
Shropshire.....	27	13	40	120,000
Durham.....	18	8	26	110,000
Northumberland...	7	6	13	35,000
Yorkshire and Derbyshire.....	35	7	42	150,000
Total.....	498	158	655	2,701,000

We also add, from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the following statement of the quantity and value of railroad iron imported at New York since January, 1853, and the corresponding months of last year:

1852.	Bars.	Value.
January 1 to March 31...	126,792	$457,111
April 1 to June 30.....	76,569	311,146
July 1 to August 13.....	85,960	366,029
	289,321	$1,134,286

1853.	Bars.	Value.
January 1 to March 31...	124,682	$909,943
April 1 to June 30.....	234,288	1,780,575
July 1 to August 13.....	74,162	565,461
	433,132	$3,255,979
	289,321	1,134,286
	143,811	$2,121,693

Some idea of the relative prices this year and last may be gathered from the great disproportion between the increase in quantity and the additional value. During the first quarter of 1852 the average value of the bars received was $3 60; while during the same period of the current year the average was $7 29—an increase of over 100 per cent.!

So long as the demand shall exceed the capacity of our furnaces to supply it, the high price of foreign iron will operate as a bounty, and take the place *pro tanto* of a protective tariff. The iron interests may therefore take care of themselves very well for sometime to come. Indeed, railroad interests are perhaps more entitled to our sympathies, since the rate of freights and fares must depend to a great extent upon the cost of construction, of which the rail is a principal item. They now pay, as has been seen, an increased price of more than one hundred per cent.

With the immense resources which Pennsylvania alone presents, and the abundant deposits of ore and coal in Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, and Alabama—indeed of almost every State in the Union—and with the immigrant facilities which now exist, we expect that the iron interest in Europe will carefully calculate the cost of manufacturing and delivering iron in the United States; and if our cheap lands and food, with our facilities of interior transportation, shall surpass the advantages of low interest and wages, and the manual skill of European operatives, we may expect a transfer of the manufacture to the extent that it may be advantageous; for it is certainly much cheaper to bring capital and skill to America, where the material for its operations exist, than to carry to England provisions and import the manufactured article for consumption; all of which has been long since proven by theory and experience. The American system having firmly established the iron interest, and the demand being confidently stated at an amount which will employ our manufacturers, we shall look with much interest upon the effect produced by the competition of our interest with that of foreign countries. We have now the obvious benefit of a powerful interest which we should not have had but for the system to which we refer. But for that, we should now be solely dependent upon Europe; and, as the demand exceeds the capacity of the European manufacturer to supply, we should have to wait their convenience, and pay whatever they might choose to exact, in the mean time.

The American system has organized the powerful interest described above, and we expect it either to drive its competitors out of the American market, or compel them to transfer their capital and skill to the American side of the Atlantic. Hurrah for the iron interest!

"In the Midst of Life we are in Death."

Two terrible plagues are ravaging our country, and spreading death and terror. The yellow fever and the railroad cut off, unwarned, day after day, our helpless citizens. The heartrending details with which the press is daily charged fill the mind with consternation. Now we read every morning of one hundred, of two hundred, carried to the grave in New Orleans; and now the harrowing recital of railroad "catastrophes," where the terror-stricken husband sees the mangled corpse of his beautiful wife, and where the tender and distracted mother sees at her feet the mutilated body of her child. If the unhappy people would fly from the fever in the South to the North, will they not be killed by the railroad? Let us not be told of "accidents" always. We know that accidents will occur with the best management and with the greatest foresight, and we are aware they do occur under the most stringent laws and wisest regulations; but who will say that all these collisions are "accidents?" We hear but rarely of such things abroad, and yet with us the ink is hardly dry that records one terrible catastrophe before there is news of another. The telegraph announces another, and another, and another, till the public mind becomes familiar with such occurrences, and is apt to look upon them, after the momentary excitement is over, as "things of course." No, they are not all "accidents;" and, indeed, but few are. If they are not cases of murder they are of manslaughter under the most aggravating circumstances.

We have heard of people dying from the fear of death, and of others leaping or falling down an awful precipice when the brain reeled at the fearful chasm, and we have seen those who swooned at the thought of danger; but who can realize the feelings of passengers in the cars when that unusual whistle, giving warning, pierces the ears? It was but the other day that Mr. STETSON, in such a state of mind, caused by the panic now so natural to railroad travellers at every appearance of danger, when passing Hackensack bridge, threw himself from the window of the car and was instantly killed. Every one travels in apprehension, and the scream of the locomotive inspires more terror than the yells of the Indian or the roar of cannon. When the husband leaves his home on business, the wife looks intently at him with a tear in her eye, thinking of Norwalk, and of the many other tragedies too numerous to recount. A voyage at sea or in the air is safe compared to a journey on the cars.

On Tuesday, the 9th, an "accident" occurred on the New Haven railroad, when one man was killed and one fatally injured.

On Tuesday, the 9th—the same day—another "accident" occurred on the Amboy railroad, when some thirty persons were smashed, some killed, some fatally injured, and others wounded or had their limbs broken.

On the 11th another "accident" on the Baltimore and Cumberland railroad, when one man was killed and two badly hurt.

On the 12th, yet another terrible "accident" on the Boston and Worcester railroad, when, *"as is estimated,"* twenty were killed and forty or more wounded.

How many more "accidents" occurred in these three days we have not heard yet. We are aware that railway authorities, as far as they are able to suppress information and to influence the press, hide the knowledge or extent of these accidents from public sight. God knows we hear enough, if it were not necessary that the whole truth should come out, to stimulate the people and their legislators to some action to stop such wholesale destruction of human life.

There are grave faults somewhere. Let the investigations in every case be full and complete, and let the blame and punishment fall where it ought. Punish the inferiors when proved guilty, and make the companies responsible for their servants. The public must be protected—must be saved from this fearful scourge. We bow with resignation to the ravages of the yellow fever, for we cannot avert or comprehend the dispensation of Providence; but in the case of this other plague we have the remedy in our own hands. Will not the juries and courts of law, will not the Legislatures of the States, and will not Congress, as far as it is able, arrest this work of destruction? And, above all, will not the people remember, when even the excitement abates, to force this matter upon the attention of their law-makers?

MISSISSIPPI BONDS.—The Jackson *Mississippian* says the sum due on the Union Bank bonds on the 1st of June, 1854, including interest, will amount to $9,000,000; and on the Planters' Bank bonds, due in 1854, interest included, $1,606,000; which will leave still unpaid, of bonds not yet due, $1,912,000.

STRIKE AMONG THE PRINTERS.—The hands in the office of the Baltimore *American* struck on Monday morning in consequence of the non-compliance of the proprietors with their demands in relation to compensation while "waiting."

Telegraphic Clairvoyance.

The telegraph has not only realized the phenomenon of announcing a fact in advance of the apparent time when it occurred, but it has in some instances anticipated the occurrence itself. The Dubuque *Herald* informs us, upon the authority of the wires, that "Captain INGRAHAM and others have been dismissed by the President." "The Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON (*Whig*) is elected Governor of Tennessee."

The editor of the *Herald* informs his readers that "this was the commander who came so 'near getting the country into difficulty with 'Austria lately." Perhaps the editor has mistaken the *barbar*-ous order of Mr. DOBBIN to cut off the whiskers of the navy for an order of decapitation. The editor also informs us that the Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON is a "Whig," which is consolatory, as otherwise we have certainly lost Tennessee.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1853.

The rumored interference of the English ministry with the delicate subject of slavery in the Spanish Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, continues to be the leading topic of conversation in court and other political circles. The story that there is a *secret* treaty between Great Britain and Spain, in which there is an article or articles authorizing England to facilitate the emancipation of those who are held to involuntary servitude in those "gems of the gulf," requires confirmation. The Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, I feel no hesitation in saying, has no *knowledge* of the existence of any such treaty. Not considering as refined, not to say classic, the expression "all gammon," so often used by some contributors for the press, I will forbear employing it; but I do undertake to say that the archives of the State Department contain no such treaty as has been chronicled, though there may be documents in the care and keeping of William L. Marcy and A. Dudley Mann which have a bearing upon the institution of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, and the desire of the British ministry inexcusably to interfere with the legal rights of persons possessing slave property there. This, I repeat, is an important as well as an extremely delicate subject, and should be cautiously and judiciously considered by statesmen. Whenever a point of great interest was in conversation mentioned to the great American jurist—the lamented and beloved Chief Justice Marshall—he was in the habit of saying, "That's a high point, that's grave matter, and requires to be profoundly reflected upon." It would be immodest and presumptuous on my part to express an opinion as to the remedy to be resorted to on the part of the United States, in the event of the abolition of slavery in the Spanish islands through the influence of England.

Fortunately for the country, the subject will be committed to wise heads and patriotic hearts—men profoundly versed in international law and the comity which should be observed among nations. Should the alleged designs of England be consummated, there would undoubtedly be a burst of indignation in the Southern States; but the Administration would not act precipitately and violently, but wisely, cautiously, and patriotically. Our rulers would not *filibuster*, nor would they give instructions to Hon. Pierre Soulé, our Minister to Spain, as some suppose, to inform the Spanish government that, in carrying out the wishes of England in regard to the institution in question, the United States would consider that Spain had parted with her right and title to Cuba. This is indeed a "high point," "a grave matter," and the consequences growing out of such a course might prove truly disastrous, even to our national escutcheon being tarnished.

In case of a rupture between Spain and the United States, (which may Heaven in mercy avert,) Cuba and Porto Rico might, and probably would, be acquired by the valor of the American arms. They would be assailed and conquered as possessions of her Catholic Majesty, the Queen of Spain; but Mr. Soulé will never be instructed to communicate to the court of Madrid that the United States regards Spain as having abdicated her rights in and to those islands. Never, never.

The President, it is rumored, contemplates giving some of his Maryland friends shortly some *substantial* evidence of his grateful remembrance of their successful exertions to carry the Democratic ticket in the last Presidential election. No foreign appointments have been given to old Maryland, with the exception of two petty consulates—Turk's Island and Manheim.

Among the gentlemen spoken of for diplomatic positions are Levi K. Bowen, of Baltimore county, and Carroll Spence, of Baltimore city. Mr. Bowen established, and for some time edited with ability, the *Jacksonian*, now conducted by his brother. He is an industrious farmer, a man of strong intellect, an enthusiastic Democrat, extremely and deservedly popular with the masses. During the last campaign he did yeoman's service in the Democratic cause. His name is mentioned in connexion with the chargéship at Venezuela. Mr. Spence is an able, accomplished gentleman, and of bland and winning address. He was on the Pierce electoral ticket, and traversed the State and eloquently harangued the people in advocacy of Pierce and King. Mr. S. may be tendered an honorable position abroad.

William Flinn, esq., of this city, formerly of Pennsylvania, was an applicant for the office of Naval Storekeeper recently bestowed upon friend Frank McNerhany. Mr. Flinn was strongly urged by James Buchanan, John C. Rives, and other distinguished men of the party, and at one time he supposed his success certain. Buchanan supported him with warmth and earnestness, and as Secretary Dobbin was the enthusiastic friend of Mr. Buchanan in the Baltimore Convention, Flinn thought the Pennsylvania statesman's influence would be decisive. It will be recollected that Mr. Dobbin, in making the rallying speech to the convention to support Pierce, said in effect: "We have presented a son of the noble old Keystone State, around whom our affections had fondly clustered; but we yield him, even him, to the will of the convention." But McNerhany played a stronger card in the person of Hon. Pierre Soulé. The eloquence and entreaties of the Louisianian carried the day to the dismay of Flinn, and the joy of McNerhany.

Ex-Governor McDonald, of Georgia, and Hon. W. R. W. Cobb, of Alabama, are in the city.

D. D. Briggs has been appointed appraiser at New York, vice Cornelius Savage, removed.

ZEKE.

The New York *Courier and Enquirer* of Monday says that the court of impeachment which commenced its session at Albany yesterday, is ostensibly called to try Mather, but really for no other purpose than to allow the Barnburners full swing at an offending Hunker.

From the Philadelphia Observer.

Death of Mrs. Gideon.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8, 1853.

When I saw the announcement a few days since that our beloved brother Gilbert was no more, my heart was deeply stricken, and in spirit I cried out, "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men." Truly, a standard-bearer has fallen, and we, his brethren, are most solemnly admonished.

I then had no thought that I should be called so soon to mourn the loss of another even more tenderly beloved, though at that time Mrs. Mary Gideon, wife of our elder, Jacob Gideon, esq., was lying seriously, and, as many thought, dangerously ill. I could not think so; nor was my confidence shaken until last Thursday evening, when a change occurred that roused my most painful apprehensions. She died at noon on Friday.

She was identified with the Fourth Church, was one of the little band that organized it in 1828, and always had a large place in the confidence and affections of all up to the hour of her departure. We have sustained a loss indeed! The mourners go about the streets.

Our deceased sister was no common woman. She possessed those qualities of mind and heart that pre-eminently fitted her for the *first* place among "the women that labored with me in the Gospel." Her loss will be deeply felt in our church, *widely* in our city, and in the regions beyond. Those young men, candidates for the ministry, in Illinois and Iowa, will read this notice with tearful eye, and that *pastor* in Illinois, and that *pastor* in Wisconsin, and that *pastor* in Missouri, will be in sorrow that she who loved them and labored for them is no more. "Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight."

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. J. N. Danforth, Mason Noble, Byron Sunderland, and myself. Brothers Danforth and Noble were my predecessors in this pastorate. The cases are rare in which all the pastors of a church are together sympathizing in a common bereavement; as each in her lifetime enjoyed her respect, confidence, and affection. Her last words spoken to me were, "My precious pastor." Blessed, thrice blessed woman! thy name will be ever an ointment poured forth!

A large concourse of mourning friends gathered around her coffin. Of these, I must make particular mention of one—the President of the United States. His pew is immediately in front of Mr. Gideon's. When a Senator he always sat with Mr. and Mrs. Gideon. Thus he came to know, and to know was to love her.

The President was in the navy yard on Saturday, and when the booming of the cannon had ceased was about to embark on a short excursion in a United States steamer. At this moment he was incidentally informed of the death. He expressed regret that he had not heard of it before, and said he would have postponed the excursion, but now it was too late. He, however, communicated his wishes for an early return. He was gratified, and come at the appointed hour as *one of the congregation*, without invitation, other than that which all received. His heart, in common with us all, was penetrated by the afflictive dispensation. He wept with those who wept. Comment is out of place. "Brethren! pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified."

JOHN C. SMITH.

New Books.

We are indebted to the publishers for the American reprint of the Edinburgh *Review*, for July. To be had at TAYLOR & MAURY'S.

We are indebted to TAYLOR & MAURY for "The Liberties of America," a treatise on a Literature of Freedom; by H. W. WARNER, of New York. And to the same gentlemen for "The Pedestrian in France and Switzerland, by GEORGE BARRELL, jr." "The reader of this work," the author says, "will not find either accounts of distinguished persons or their entertainments, neither politics nor minutely-drawn pictures of European cities, but a plain account of what was seen during an extensive tour" while travelling almost entirely on foot.

Both of the last-mentioned books are from the press of G. P. PUTNAM & Co., New York.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from HILBUS & HITZ, musical dealers of this city, "Non Fu Sogno;" "Twas no Vision—a Cavatina, from Lombardi, by Verdi. A new Schottisch, introducing the popular melody "Lilly Dale."

Also, "My Dear New England Home," a ballad, words by C. L. BENNISON, music by ISAAC BONNEY.

LITERARY ADDRESS.—We have received from the committee of the society a copy of the address delivered by JOHN CARROLL BRENT, esq., before the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College, at the annual commencement, July 12, 1853. The address is upon "The fine arts, as agents of education and intellectual development," and is well worthy of Mr. Brent's high attainments.

We return our thanks to the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT for a pamphlet copy of his remarks made on the 4th of July, 1853, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on "Stability and Progress." We published the speech shortly after its delivery, and in common with our readers expressed the great gratification and pleasure which its perusal afforded. Though we have read it more than once, we shall preserve this copy for future reference.

PHILADELPHIA is taking means to place the city proper and various distinct governments under one head, and a consolidation ticket to that effect has been formed. We find several of the principal lawyers leading the movement. In the year 1844 a similar effort was made without success, the lawyers voting it down. They have learned better since. The public now appears ripe for placing the whole city, of some half million inhabitants, under one local government.

SINGULAR CASE OF DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.—The Newark *Advertiser* contains a very circumstantial account of the damage done to a house in that city by lightning during a recent thunderstorm. The house had attached to it a lightning rod, and the article in the *Advertiser* is written to show that the rod in this case was wholly useless, because the lightning came out of the earth and struck upwards through the house to the clouds; and the writer seriously asks what is to be done to protect our habitations from lightning coming up out of the earth? In this instance the under side of the joists in the cellar are damaged, and splinters &c., throughout the house up to the roof, are cast in such directions—sometimes thrown partly up the stairways—as clearly to indicate an upward course by the lightning, which finally escaped at the eaves. Here is a case for the scientific to settle. We suggest to our Newark friend that perhaps the cause of this damage was not lightning at all, but that it may have been the "spontaneous explosion of some "villainous saltpetre" not yet "dug from the bowels of the earth."

APALACHICOLA.—At the municipal election in Apalachicola, on the 4th instant, S. Benezet, esq., was elected Mayor by 86 votes, against 68 polled for his opponent, J. L. Wyman, esq.

AID TO NEW ORLEANS.—We take pleasure in announcing that over $10,000 have already been contributed to this fund in Philadelphia, and that considerable additional subscriptions are looked for.—*Philadelphia Gazette, 15th.*

THE ADMINISTRATION AND MEXICO.—In the correspondence of the New York *Freeman's Journal* appears the following:

"WASHINGTON, August 12, 1853.

"I am enabled to put you in possession of very important information, which I have just obtained and on which I need not say you may place the most implicit reliance. The greatest anxiety has been manifested to know what were the instructions taken out by General Gadsden as the rule of his conduct in settling the many questions that have occurred to complicate our relations with Mexico. The right of way across Tehuantepec, the Mexican boundary question, Indian depredations on the frontier, &c.

"Having obtained an authentic outline of the instructions given to General Gadsden, I find the method of solving all these questions, as well as of promoting the railroad to the Pacific, adopted by the Administration, to be as follows:

"General Gadsden is instructed to ask for and insist on the grant by Mexico to the United States of a free right of way for a railroad along the 32d parallel of latitude. The United States, in return, agree to relinquish all claim to Tehuantepec; to give Mexico a certain sum as indemnity for Indian depredations, and to share with Mexico the advantages and use of the road. This arrangement, it is hoped, will practically annul the 11th article of the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty, rendering the keeping up a line of military posts along the Mexican border no longer necessary.

"Thus our Cabinet hopes to settle the conflicting interests respecting a northern or a southern route for the Pacific railway. The South will not find here the northern terminus for the road that she dislikes; and, on the other hand, the anti-slavery men can find comfort in the fact that most part of this road will lay through free territory. Mexico, our Cabinet hopes, will find in the advantages her northern States will reap from this road, and in the prospect of a speedy grant of indemnity money for Indian depredations, motives powerful enough to induce her to accept the proposal held out to her."

THE HEAT IN NEW YORK.—We take the following from the *Tribune* of Monday:

"The above accounts, with those preceding for the week, number nearly *two hundred and twenty dead* and *fifty to sixty* prostrated, but not gone, at the hour at which our reports closed.

"The heat for the past six days has been most awful. In our publication office, a place with ten or twelve windows and doors, constantly open to the east, south and west, the mercury has ranged, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., from 90 to 102 degrees, and nearly averaging 90 for the remainder of the day and night; in our composing room, with fifteen open windows in the fifty story, and a free circulation of air (when there was any) from all points, the mark has been from about 90 to 98 day and night.

"From various accounts received, we should judge that at least a hundred horses have been killed in the meantime in this city alone. All sorts of business in the travelling line has been retarded; railroad trains relays, omnibuses reduced to half speed, and pedestrianism brought almost to a stand-still.

"Another such week would outrival in mortality the height of the cholera of 1849.

"The number of deaths last week is reported at 585; but the real number must have been at least 700—the heaviest mortality having occurred too late to be included in Saturday's report.

"Every city, town and hamlet in this neighborhood has suffered in like proportion, and even in the airiest regions of country (the eastern bank of the Hudson) the complaint of the heat has been equal in all but deaths."

From the numerous cases of death occurring in New York from the excessive heat the two following are the most sorrowful in their character:

"The police return from the sixteenth ward shows that on Sunday afternoon Catharine Heepfield, a German woman, twenty-six years of age, who resided at No. 201 West Twenty-fifth street, left home in company with D. Seelepegrell, to whom she was to be married on arriving in the lower part of the city. The marriage was duly consummated, and at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon the happy couple returned to their house, and, while partaking of some cake and wine, she was attacked with a sudden dizziness in her head. A physician was sent forthwith, but she continued to grow worse, and expired in less than half an hour.

"Edward Nolan, who resided at No. 129 West Seventeenth street, last evening at 6 o'clock went for a doctor to attend his wife, who is lying dangerously ill. He soon returned, and complained of being overcome by the extreme heat. He continued to grow worse and died in three hours afterward."

ROSE DUSTIN, the child who was killed by the late collision in New Jersey, was a grand-child of Nathan Sargent, late Register of the Treasury. Mr. Dustin was the son-in-law of Mr. Sargent, and was on his way to Washington, previous to going out to Minnesota. Mrs. Dustin and her other child are now in Philadelphia; and, though both are much bruised and injured, they are not considered dangerously ill.—*Exchange.*

The remains of the little victim were brought to this city on Friday last, and interred in the Congressional Cemetery. Mrs. D. is now sojourning in this city with her parents.

GERMAN POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati papers furnish us accounts of a mass meeting of the Germans of that city, called for the "promotion of general reforms." The following is one of the resolutions adopted, which our readers cannot fail to see is rather too progressive for the American people:

"*Resolved*, That in a free country, where no State religion legally exists, and where to all records free development is guaranteed by its fundamental laws, the making of the so-called Sunday laws is a violation of the Constitution, as it is in whole unjust and inhuman to impose on that majority of our people a law which, after having worked hard during the week, prevents them to enjoy the only day left for them, called the Sunday."

COLONEL JACK MILLS.—We published a few days ago the address of this thorough, go-a-head progressive to the voters of Galveston, Texas, announcing himself as a candidate for the Legislature. Texas, however, has lost the services of Colonel Mills, and another has been chosen for the place to which he aspired. The Colonel, however, is not dispirited by his defeat, but is out in the following characteristic card:

A Card.—Colonel Jack Mills returns his thanks to the respectable A No. 1 minority of his fellow-citizens of Galveston, who sustained him at the polls on Monday, in spite of the malicious and unauthorized report of one of his pretended supporters, that he had withdrawn from the canvass, which report everybody knows caused his defeat. He begs to announce himself now as a standing candidate for the same office hereafter until he is elected, or something better offers. Any one wishing to know his sentiments on any public measure, can find him at his stall in the market, when business is brisk or he is not otherwise engaged. In the interval his politics will be modified to suit the public demands and the progress of the age. JACK MILLS."

SINGULAR.—The Monmouth (N. J.) *Inquirer* mentions that one day last week several of the visitors at Long Branch noticed what had the appearance of a raft drifting towards the beach. After some hours it was discovered to be a mass of sea-weed floating on the water, which, when it entered the breakers, was broken up. The articles upon it were a straw bed, two or three bottles, one half full of wine, two tin canisters, with covers, a glove, a white neck-cloth, an old clothes basket painted green, and a trunk, fastened with a padlock. The trunk was forced open, and a handkerchief and a letter, very wet, found in it. There are many conjectures concerning the manner in which these articles came upon the sea-weed.

JEALOUSY.—A SERIOUS AFFAIR.—Coroner Hall yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of a negro child named Elizabeth Bond, aged fourteen months, whose parents reside in Dallas street, a few doors south of Baltimore street, and who was killed by a blow from a brick thrown by some person. The evidence in the case was to the effect that Mr. Michael H. Campbell was walking out East Baltimore street with the wife of Mr. John Duncan, about seven o'clock in the evening, she living in Bond street, near Lombard. Mr. Campbell testified that he saw Mr. Duncan at Dallas street in Baltimore street—at the time he heard a missile of some kind thrown against a trough, and heard an expression made by a woman, "My God, my child is killed." Looking around, he saw Mr. Duncan run down Dallas street. He had noticed Duncan following him and Mrs. D. all the way from Gay street. Mrs. Duncan testified that she did not see who threw the brick; saw her husband in the street previous to the child being struck, and had seen him following them from the corner of Gay street. Immediately after the brick was thrown saw him turn round the corner of Dallas street To a question by a juror, she said that Mr. Campbell requested her to speak to her husband, but she refused, saying, "If my husband refused to speak to me, I would not to him." Mr. Fountain Morgan was called, but he stated that he did not know any thing about the matter; did not hear Mr. Duncan say he was sorry he had thrown the brick. Dr. Chabot testified that he was called to see the child, and found it laboring under concussion of the brain; believed the blow to have been the cause of death.

Dr. Monmonier, at the request of the jury, made a post mortem examination—could find no external evidence of a blow; but upon removing the scalp upon the back part of the head, found a small quantity of blood collected under the scalp, and a severe contusion. Immediately beneath the skull was fractured about half an inch, the bone being slightly depressed, so that an instrument could be inserted between the edges of the bone—the vessels were unusually injected with blood—was satisfied the blow caused the death of the child.

The jury, after mature consideration, rendered a verdict that "Elizabeth Bond (a colored child) came to its death by a blow on the back of the head by a brick or missile of some kind, supposed to have been thrown by the hands of a person by the name of John Duncan."

Upon the rendition of the verdict Mr. Duncan, who was present, was taken before Justice Houlton, who held him to bail in $1,000 for his appearance at court. Mr. Campbell was required to give bail to appear as a witness.—*Baltimore Sun, 16th.*

GOVERNOR FOOTE'S PROGRESS.—The New Orleans papers of the 11th contain the following notice of the political canvass in Mississippi:

"GAINESVILLE, MISS., August 9.

"Governor Foote to-day addressed the citizens of this place in a speech of two hours' length. His principal theme was the Compromise, though he went into a general review of the politics of the State and nation, endorsed the doctrines of General Pierce's inaugural and Edward Everett's letter, highly eulogizing the patriotism displayed in the later performance. He felicitated the crowd and the nation on the triumph of the principles which he had advocated, and exulted in the eventual acquiescence of those who had opposed them. He expressed the greatest confidence in the election of a Foote Legislature and the utter defeat of Mr. Brown. At this point the speech was interrupted by the rain, and Governor Foote and the crowd dispersed."

AN ARITHMETICIAN.—At the United States Hotel recently, was stopping a colored boy named William Marcy, whose extraordinary mathematical powers have greatly astonished all who have witnessed his demonstrations. He will add up columns of figures any length, divide any given sum, multiply millions by thousands within *five minutes* from the time the figures are given him, and with such exactness as to render it truly wonderful. Yesterday noon, in presence of a party of gentlemen, he added a column of figures, *eight* in a line, and *one hundred and eighty* lines, making the sum total of several millions, in about *six minutes*. The feat was so astounding and apparently incredible that several of the party took off their coats, and dividing the sum went to work, and in two hours after they commenced produced identically the same answer. The boy is not quite seventeen years of age; he cannot read nor write, and in every other branch of an English education is entirely deficient. His parents reside in Kentucky, near Louisville. He will leave in company with his father for the World's Fair, New York, this morning.

[*Cincinnati Gazette.*

ARREST OF A POSTMASTER FOR ROBBING THE MAIL.—For some years past depredations have been committed upon the United States mail on the Wheeling mail route. B. B. Chapman, esq., the special mail agent of the Post Office Department, discovered that the robberies must be somewhere in the vicinity of Alliance. By enclosing a ten dollar bill (marked privately) in a letter, Mr. Chapman most effectually caught the bird. Mr. John Foults, postmaster at Moltre Station, on the C. and P. R. R., nine miles below Alliance, in a day or two passed that identical bill on a railroad conductor. Mr. Chapman, accompanied by United States Marshal Fitch, proceeded to Moltre Station, where they learned that Mr. Foults was serving at New Lisbon, Columbiana county, as a grand juror. They proceeded to that place, and made the arrest, and, placing the prisoner in a buggy, returned to Alliance. The prisoner is a man of property, and has served as postmaster a number of years. He was terribly affected when arrested—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

A YOUNG LADY DROWNED.—On Friday evening, about ten o'clock, a young lady, about seventeen years of age, named Hughes, who resided in Syracuse, New York, and was on a visit to some friends in this city, was drowned at the foot of 79th street, East river, while bathing in company with a number of ladies and gentlemen. It seems that she was wading out on the point of a rock in company with a young man, who had hold of her hand, when the current swept them off. The young man saved himself, but lost his pantaloons, containing a few dollars, for which he evinced much concern, and offered a reward for their recovery. The body of the young lady has not been recovered.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.—On Saturday last the Industrial Exhibition was not so well filled with visitors as usual. The hot weather has had its effect upon that, as well as upon all else. Among the new additions to the Palace is a valuable relic, presented by Dr. Boyle, of Washington city. This is a crystal flute, formerly presented to James Madison, President of the United States, and by him left to Colonel J. Paine Todd, of Washington; and Colonel Todd, in his will, bequeathed the same to Dr. Boyle, the present owner and exhibitor. It is made entirely of crystal, and is silver mounted.

An officer of the engineer corps is now surveying the Illinois river with reference to the expenditure of the $30,000 appropriated by the General Government. A dredging machine will be set in operation on that river in September.

The work of laying the track on the Illinois Central road to Cairo has commenced. The track is to come down to the intersection of the two rivers, and circle in each direction entirely around the town. The cost of the embankments will be not less than $2,000,000.

WASHINGTON FIREMEN.—The Columbia Engine Company, of Washington, D. C., arrived in the train from Baltimore between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. They were received by the Weccacoe Engine Company, and escorted to the New York boat. The stranger company will return to this city on Thursday afternoon.

[*Phila. Bulletin, Monday afternoon.*

A NEW INVENTION.—A Bostonian has invented a "chronometrical lock," which, fixed to a door, cannot be opened before the time determined on beforehand. It operates by clock-work, and the absence of a keyhole precludes all attempts to pick it.