

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXXI. No. 178. AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOODS'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth Avenue.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth Avenue. TONY PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Broadway.

MONTECASSINO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 41 Broadway. MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

TERLACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

SOMERSET ART GALLERY, 86 Broadway. New York, Wednesday, June 27, 1866.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the House bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Idaho Territory, and also a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations for the relief of the owner of the British ship Magicienne were passed.

The bill to amend and continue in force the bill establishing the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up, and after a little discussion was passed. The bill now goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

In the House the bill to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine, with amendments, extending its provisions to nitro-cotton, or blasting oil, and requiring the substance to be surrounded by plaster of Paris or other material that will be non-explosive when saturated with such oil or substance. The Senate amendments to the Internal Revenue bill, six hundred and thirty-five in number, were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

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The Canadian House of Assembly Mr. Dunkin expressed a hope that Mr. Chambers would retract the statements he made lately regarding the demand for indemnification. Mr. Chambers has not retracted, however. Sixteen Fenian prisoners are at Montreal. The charge against them is that of levying war against Her Majesty. A terrific tornado visited the village of Oil Springs, Canada, on Monday night.

An injunction was granted yesterday in Jersey City, by the Chancellor of the State, restraining the City Treasurer from paying on account of Jersey City any moneys to the police force for services since the 1st of May last.

Mr. Seward's Mexican Diplomacy—Strange Reports from Washington. Mr. Seward, with all his professions of fidelity to the Monroe doctrine and of adhesion to the Mexican republic, has still been looked upon by the American people, in reference to this business, with misgivings, suspicions and distrust. Having achieved the reputation of the unscrupulous politician, who is all things to all men, here to-day and gone to-morrow, he has ceased to win the public confidence in anything that he may do, or promise, or advocate, or oppose. Indeed, when his declarations of patriotism are most enthusiastic he is most apt to be suspected of some sinister and treacherous design. But there is nothing surprising in all this when it is remembered that Mr. Seward commenced his political career over the dead body of a bogus Morgan, upon that instructive key-note from Thurlow Weed, that "he is good enough Morgan till after the election."

With these antecedents and this reputation Mr. Seward's diplomatic intrigues on the Mexican question, as given in our columns yesterday from a Washington correspondent, will be readily believed by a very large portion of the reading community. Our correspondent says, upon the authority of prominent members of the United States Senate, that "Mr. Seward has concluded a secret treaty or compact with Napoleon, by the terms of which the United States are debared from interfering in the movements of foreign troops now supporting Maximilian in his temporary throne." That "Napoleon's plans for the withdrawal of the French troops are not to be questioned;" but that, meantime, Maximilian, abandoning his imperial gewgaws and pretensions, is to get himself elected President of the Mexican Republic, and that having done this, he will have removed every ground of complaint on our part in reference to European monarchies and the Monroe doctrine; and thus securing our recognition, he may re-establish his empire at his own convenience. This, says our correspondent in the premises, is the plot; and that it is possible that the Senate may, before long, call upon the Secretary of State for information regarding it.

The question recurs, can there be any truth in these reports? We are inclined to discredit them; not of account of the avowed principles of Mr. Seward, for he has avowed all sorts of principles; but because the day has manifestly gone by for any further juggling on any terms with Maximilian or Napoleon. We cannot imagine that even Mr. Seward, with his astounding credulity, can believe that by any tricks of diplomacy Maximilian can be secured in his position as the head of the Mexican government. It may be that the sympathies of the Secretary of State have leaned in this direction; it may be that he has some secret con-

nally lower. Corn was in better demand at lower prices. Oats were lower. Pork closed easier. Beef steady. Lard quiet. Whiskey dull. Petroleum lower and dull. The market for beef cattle remains substantially the same as last week, with perhaps a slight decline on the lower grades, which were rather in excess of the demand. Prime cattle brought full as much, or a little more, so that the average was much the same. Prices varied from 12c to 18c, a 18 1/2c, with the bulk of the business at 15c to 17c. Much cows were nominally unchanged. Veals were steady at from 9c to 12c. A 14c. Sheep and Lambs were in fair demand at from \$4 to \$8 a 10c. Hogs were in moderate demand at from 10c to 10 1/2c. The total receipts were 6,044 hogs, 70 cows, 1,943 veals, 15,000 sheep and lambs, and 14,410 hogs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The commencement exercises of Princeton College, New Jersey, were continued yesterday, when orations were delivered by the Revs. Noah Schenck and Joseph T. Duryea. This college is one hundred and nineteen years old, and Aaron Burr was its first President. The battle of Princeton, during the Revolution, was fought principally through the college grounds. Two pieces of cannon used in the action are to be seen in the campus, and a portrait of Washington, presented by the patriot himself, still hangs in the library.

A portion of the locomotive works was destroyed by fire at Schenectady yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at \$300,000, and five hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

The Connecticut State Senate ratified the constitutional amendment on Monday night. It is supposed that the House will concur.

A correspondent from Washington, in a letter regarding the new tariff bill, exposes completely the lobbying by which it has been reported to the House, and expresses some valuable opinions as to how it will work. He mentions a circumstance in the past history of one of the ablest supporters of the bill, which will illustrate the disinterested patriotism of most of those prospective tariff advocates.

The General Term of the Circuit Court in St. Louis yesterday decided that a judge of elections had a right to refuse General Blair's vote until he had taken the test oath.

Throckmorton, the conservative candidate for Governor of Texas, received a large majority in Galveston on Monday at the election, and will most probably be elected.

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uous opinion of the Mexican people that General Scott had in his day of power over the question of their destiny; but still we cannot suppose that Mr. Seward has failed to be convinced by facts which have convinced everybody else that the time is at hand for Napoleon and Maximilian to pack up their traps and leave Mexico to the Mexicans.

Mr. Seward, in his correspondence of the last twelve months or so with the French government touching the withdrawal of Napoleon and Maximilian, has given us much less of his diplomatic milk and water than usual, and by his consistent course would have satisfied the American people but for their lack of faith in his sincerity. What with their want of faith and what with those various rumors of his intrigues with Maximilian and Napoleon, of his confidential conferences with Romero in behalf of Juarez, and of his alleged secret arrangements with General Santa Anna at St. Thomas and over in Jersey, the American people are completely befogged as to Mr. Seward's real position as to what he has done and what he expects to do on this Mexican question in its relations to the Monroe doctrine.

At this juncture the House of Representatives, not indifferent on this question, at least, to the prevailing public sentiment of the country, has taken up this Mexican problem and turned it over to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with the understanding from General Banks, chairman of said committee, that he will at an early day make a report in favor of some definite and decisive line of action. We therefore await the report of the committee in the hope that it will have the effect of expediting the departure of the French and Austrians from Mexico; the effect of relieving Mr. Seward of a heavy job of correspondence with M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and the effect of re-establishing the Mexican republic, and all the other republics of the American continent, on a good foundation. Then, at least, let us hope Mr. Seward will find time to commence a peremptory knocking at the door which was closed in his face by Lord Clarendon some time ago, touching those Anglo-rebel spoiliations on American commerce.

The Failure of (Sir Morton) Peto & Betts—Railroad Projects in This Country. The developments made at the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Peto & Betts, held in London on the 8th inst., furnish some very interesting facts in regard to that firm. The recent visit of Sir Morton Peto to this country, the interest which he appeared to take in the construction of railroads, and especially his efforts to extend the Atlantic and Great Western to the Atlantic seaboard, created no little curiosity and sympathy for him among our people. Many wondered at the time why he became so active just then and manifested such willingness to engage in further railroad enterprises in the United States. Sir Morton Peto's agents here were given the credit of securing the visit of their capitalist, which was to bring about great results. But from the facts brought to light at the meeting of the creditors, and the debates in Parliament upon the liabilities of companies, it would appear that both Sir Morton Peto and his agents had a far different object in their visit to this country than was generally supposed at the time.

It will be remembered that the effort of Peto's party to make an arrangement with the Erie Railway Company that would secure the operation of that road for the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western failed. Thereupon they turned their attention to a route between the Erie and that of the Pennsylvania Central. Negotiations were made and a contract entered into for the purchase of what is known as the Catawissa road, in Pennsylvania, which, with the construction of intersecting links, could, with an arrangement with one of the New Jersey railroads—the Morris and Essex—secure a complete line under one management from New York to St. Louis. Not only would the route be under one management, but it would be considerably shorter than any other line from the Atlantic to St. Louis. The preliminary arrangements were all made and the contracts entered into. This accomplished, Sir Morton Peto returned to Europe, confident that he had performed a great feat, and as the developments now seem to indicate, removed all danger of a financial disaster to his firm, which seems to have been in a precarious condition even at that date. This new and shorter line to the seaboard was, as it now appears, to furnish the basis for another issue of bonds through which the firm of Peto & Betts would be able to remove all their other projects without being obliged to succumb to the first stringency in monetary affairs. This seems to have been the great object of this movement.

The final success of the middle route, as contemplated by Sir Morton Peto and those connected with the Atlantic and Great Western road, would prove a serious blow to all the other trunk lines from this city to the West, including both the New York Central and Erie, also the Pennsylvania Central, which has become about as great a monopoly in Pennsylvania as the Camden and Amboy has in New Jersey. No sooner was the fact known to the managers of these lines that the negotiations had been completed than legal proceedings were instituted to prevent the final consummation of the sale of the roads in Pennsylvania. By the time that Sir Morton reached London the whole thing was brought into the courts, and the influence of the Pennsylvania Central Company in the courts of that State secured an injunction which effectually put an end to the new middle route. Following this a bill was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, giving to the Central Company a perpetual right to lay tracks and construct roads in any portion of that State which they might deem expedient, and prohibiting any other company from constructing a road over or across the route which the Central Company might survey and file maps of. It was not necessary for that company to construct the roads to secure this exclusive right, but merely to survey and locate. This measure was pushed through the Legislature, and thus Sir Morton Peto and his party found themselves checkmated, both in the courts and Legislature. All his efforts to secure a new basis for capital in this country failed, and the result at last has been the collapse of the firm of Peto & Betts—the very thing that the visit to this country was made to prevent. Such are some of the curious developments in London finances, as well as the influence which railroad corporations are exercising upon the judicial decisions and legislative enactments in this country.

Latest Phase of the European War Question.

The question of war in Europe presents every day or two some new phase, always, however, a more or less threatening one. The greatest difficulty in the way of peace remained still with Italy, though apparently Prussia and Austria were nearer an immediate conflict of arms. It appears that nothing can ally the war fever of the Italians but the shedding of blood or the cession of Venetia. Austria will not cede Venetia, and accepts the alternative of war. The difficulty between Prussia and Austria with regard to Schleswig-Holstein is Italy's opportunity, and the Italians will precipitate a conflict if possible. In the meantime Prussia has by the concentration of superior forces in Holstein compelled the Austrians to leave that territory. So far war seems imminent.

On the other hand the German Diet assumes an important attitude that may materially change or modify the current of events. This great body, which represents all the States of Germany, has taken action against Prussia and in favor of Austria. The Diet, by a vote of nine to six, resolved to mobilize the federal army. Prussia protested against this decision, because the object was to keep the German States united. It amounted to a declaration to Prussia that if she persisted in her course she would isolate herself from the other States of the Fatherland. The Austrian representative insisted on the indissolubility of the federal compact, and the Diet sustained Austria in this. The question is, then: Is Prussia prepared and resolved to act in opposition to the will of united Germany? Will she be so obstinate on the Holstein question that no compromise can be possible? Will she, for the sake of obtaining some temporary advantage over Austria, ally herself to another race and a non-German Power and make war on Germany itself? This new phase of the question, perhaps, may make her hesitate. If she goes to war under such circumstances she assumes a grave responsibility. Up to this Austria undoubtedly has the advantage of moderation, and the other German States appear to give her credit for it and to sustain her in it. It is barely possible peace may result from the attitude of the Diet. The danger is, however, that the Italians will bring on a war. Where there is so much combustible matter all around, an accidental spark may set the continent in a blaze. But however the war may begin, whatever Powers may be arrayed against each other at the commencement of hostilities, the war must drift into one of great principles. Before the end we shall see the old conservative dynasties allied to defend each other and themselves against the revolutionary elements of Europe, whether these be arrayed under a republican, imperial, or kingly banner. Every instalment of news we may receive from Europe, therefore, for some time to come will be full of interest. The present aspect of affairs is as we have stated. The next arrival may give a different one.

CHICKEN TO DOGS.—In yesterday's issue a correspondent called attention to the shameful waste of valuable material in the disposition made of the carcasses of the fifteen or twenty thousand dogs destroyed annually in this city during the summer. This gentleman desires to make glue and leather of the dogs' hides, oil of their fat, and boneblack of their bones, and guarantees a profit of ten thousand dollars from the operation. This is a much more practical idea than that of Mr. Bergh, who confines at the wholesale slaughter of the dogs, on the ground that it is perhaps better for them to die than to remain in this "hot and disagreeable world." Mr. Bergh cannot escape his responsibility as President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in this way. He may consent to have the dogs killed, in order to guard us against the danger of hydrophobia; but at the same time he ought to be on hand every afternoon, no matter how warm the weather, to see that they are killed in a humane manner, and not cruelly choked to death by incompetent and inexperienced executioners like those who are permitted to judicially murder our criminals. After their death some enterprising person, such as our correspondent, should take charge of the bodies and transform them into cheap glue, oil and leather.

GOOD HEALTH OF THE CITY.—The last report of the Board of Health presents a very gratifying view of the health of the city. Not a single new case of cholera is reported, and the whole number of deaths is stated to be but four hundred and thirty-four, a remarkably small number, considering the peculiarities of this season of the year in northern cities. We question whether there is a more healthy city in the country at this time than the city of New York, and strangers can visit it either for business or pleasure with perfect impunity, so far as danger from extraordinary diseases is concerned. The Board of Health has done good work in keeping the city clean and abolishing certain nuisances prejudicial to the health of our population. The reports from quarantine are also favorable. In short, we believe we can safely say that the apprehensions of an epidemic raging here this year have passed for the season.

THE MAYOR'S VETOES.—Mayor Hoffman has vetoed the bill authorizing new contracts for lighting the city with gas, and the 125th street railroad project. These vetoes in manner and matter are equal to any ever issued by President Johnson, and what is better they will be sustained by the Common Council and approved by the people.

TEXAS ELECTION. UNEXPECTED ELECTION OF BROCKENBROUGH AS GOVERNOR. GALVESTON, June 26, 1866. The election in this State passed off quietly. Throckmorton, the conservative candidate for Governor, has a large majority in this city, and will probably get nine tenths of the vote of the State.

THE ELECTION TEST OATH IN MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, June 26, 1866. The case of General Blair vs. the Judge of Election, for refusing to receive his vote without first taking the oath prescribed, was decided against Blair in the General Term of the Circuit Court yesterday. This is the first decision touching the validity of a voter's oath in this State.

THE VALIDITY OF CONFEDERATE OBLIGATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED. NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1866. The validity of the Confederate obligations is acknowledged by the Union Bank of Tennessee and accepted by its entire mercantile community. Confederate debts are paid in currency.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR LANE OF KANSAS. ST. LOUIS, June 26, 1866. Senator Lane, of Kansas, is quite ill at the Grand Hotel, in this city. He is threatened with paralysis. His physician does not think it will be possible for him to take his seat in the Senate again this session, and advises him to go to Bedford Springs as soon as he can view him.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

A Train Thrown from the Track on the Hudson River Railroad—Four Killed and Two Badly Injured—Floodish Work. OUR FORTRESS CORRESPONDENCE. POCONGUESS, June 26, 1866. A serious railroad accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, near Peekskill, this afternoon, resulting in the death of four persons and injuring two others. A gravel train was being hauled as far as it can learn—about a mile and a half below Peekskill, when the front car and four or five others were suddenly thrown from the track, a general smash ensuing. On the train at the time were a number of laborers, the fireman and conductor.

The following are the casualties:—C. B. Wheeler, conductor, killed; Wm. Adams, laborer, killed; John McLoughlin, laborer, killed; Charles Cassels, laborer, killed; Martin Lee, fireman, badly injured; and John Dunlavin, badly injured. No others were hurt. It has been ascertained that the accident was caused by some fence obstructing the track with a telegraph pole.

The gravel train had been distributing telegraph poles on the line of the road between Peekskill and Croger's, and it was with one of these that the train was thrown from the track. C. B. Wheeler, the conductor, has been in the employ of the company nearly ten years. He was a resident of Peekskill, and leaves a family with a small loss. His injuries were confined to the head and body.

It is thought that Martin Lee, the fireman, will not recover. Probably the fence meant to throw the up passenger train off the track. The accident occurred in a level grade on the Hudson River.

Both tracks were obstructed, detaining the four o'clock Albany train from New York about one hour and a half. The Albany train leaving here at one o'clock passed the spot before the accident occurred. The debris was cleared from the track as soon as possible, and all trains are running again as usual.

Smash Up on the Harlem Road—Nearly Another Railroad Murder. About eight o'clock last night, and shortly after a numerous company of women and children, who had been on a picnic to Morrisania Park, had embarked on the special train at the Harlem Railroad depot there, the train, while being backed down to considerable speed, was thrown off the track at Melrose station through the misplacement of a switch, the switch tender having turned the track for an expected freight train from Westchester. The train which ran off was in charge of Conductor McElven, and apparently the slightest care was taken to guard against the accident. The cars ran off the switch into the wooden platform, tearing it for about fifty feet, breaking two cars to pieces and tumbling men, women and children into a confused and panic-stricken mass of humanity. Before the engineer could stop the train it had run off. One young man called "Commodore," of the picnic party had his leg broken, another was severely injured in the head, and a number of children were badly hurt. One child, who had attended the ball match, got jammed up by the door and narrowly escaped a broken head. A more culpable piece of carelessness has not been seen on the road for a long time, and it was a miracle that we have not to record the loss of twenty or thirty lives.

Disaster on the Mississippi Central Railroad—One Person Killed and Several Injured. MEMPHIS, June 26, 1866. A freight train on the Mississippi Central Road ran through a trestle, three miles north of Grenada, yesterday evening. A negro brakeman was killed, and William Sutton and son, of Grenada, and two others, were severely injured. The tender and two cars were demolished.

The Hot Weather—Cases of Sunstroke. We are evidently undergoing what the late Mr. Merriam, the Brooklyn Heights weather philosopher, was wont to call the "heat term." The "term" was inaugurated on Sunday, when the mercury went up to the nineties, and has continued up to the present time. The duration of the heated term is very irregular, and not very reliable, and we therefore will not attempt to assert how long we shall have the present hot weather. On Monday the mercury showed ninety-eight degrees at noon, and at three o'clock P. M. had risen to ninety-two degrees. The evening was very sultry, and the heat was not so prevalent of a light southerly wind. It seemed as if old "Bo" had come with the soda water dealers and concrete of mixed drinks to enhance the heat of their beverages. Several cases of sunstroke have been reported in this city and Brooklyn; but we are happy to say they were not numerous. One of the most interesting statements of the state of the thermometer yesterday and the corresponding date of last year:—

Table with 3 columns: Date, 7 A.M., 12 M., 3 P.M. Rows for June 26, 1865 and June 26, 1866.

CASES OF SUNSTROKE. On Monday afternoon the four o'clock train, headed by the Great Neck, Long Island, while passing through South Street was prostrated by the extreme heat of the weather. Mr. Stephens was conveyed to the New Street Hospital, and after a few days' illness was restored to consciousness, and soon left for home.

Robert Mallard, of No. 144 West Twelfth street, was struck in Nassau street, and fell from a horse, and was conveyed to the New York Hospital. About four o'clock on Monday afternoon Dennis Shanahan, a laborer, was struck by a horse on the river, and prostrated by the heat. Officer Murphy, of the First precinct, conveyed the sufferer to the station house and was subsequently removed to his residence, No. 45 West street, by his friends.

Officer Terhune, of the Ninth precinct, found a man named Frederick Hest in the street and insensible from the effects of the heat. Mr. Hest was conveyed to the residence of Margaret E. Wilson, a young woman nineteen years of age, living in Brooklyn, who had been called out by the fire department from the heat of the weather. Officer Westfield, of the Ninth precinct, conveyed her to Bellevue Hospital.

Frederick Sherman, employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and residing in Hamilton street, New York, was prostrated by the effects of the excessive heat of the atmosphere, and died at the New York Hospital. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he received prompt attention.

Colombia College—Alumni Celebration. The Alumni of Columbia College celebrated their annual festival last evening in the halls of their alma mater. In the pieces of the distinguished members whose age and occupations prevented them from being present, General Wm. B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, General Woodford, United States Army, and Judges Davas and Mitchell, together with numbers of the clergy, were present. The first part of the proceedings consisted of the reading of a memorial to the following are the officers elected for the term of 1866-7:—Henry James Anderson, M. D., L. D., of 1818, President; Frederick A. D. D., of 1820, Vice President; Archibald A. Van Duzer, class of 1816, Vice President; Archibald A. Van Duzer, class of 1832, Secretary; John H. Van Amringe, class of 1860, Treasurer; and a standing committee consisting of twelve members. The memorial list for the past year contained the names of:—H. H. Schellier, class of 1861; Augustus Fleming, class of 1860; P. V. Vroom, class of 1860; E. H. Benson, class of 1857; S. L. Conover, class of 1857; G. W. Catlin, class of 1858; G. W. Morris, class of 1858; H. H. Thurston, M. D., class of 1857; J. A. Vanderpool, class of 1862.

A resolution was proposed by a member of the standing committee of 1865-6, recommending the creation of a valuable memorial to the graduates of the college, and the names of those who had sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country. After considerable discussion as to the form which the memorial should assume, a committee of five was appointed to report on the matter at a special meeting called for the last Monday of October next. The committee reported that they had received Professor W. H. Crosby, Dr. C. R. Agnew, Arch. S. Van Duzer and J. M. Knox. The meeting was held in the library, which was well attended, and the memorial was adopted by a large vote. At about half-past ten o'clock the singing commenced to the hymn, which was well rendered by the choir. The singing was made by President Howard, General Woodford and others. A very pleasant feature of the entertainment was the music. Messrs. W. S. Leggett, of Fifty-fifth street, and Charles Harrison, of the Episcopal street, performed Dutch church songs, together with Messrs. Frank Roberts, of St. Ann's (Greenwich street), and A. W. Miller, of Grand Central, Brooklyn, as solo singing voice choruses, some of which were most enthusiastically approved. Professor Van Amringe extended his cordiality and attention to the guests of the evening.

Political News. MASSACHUSETTS.—The First District Union Convention has nominated Hon. John Lynch, an representative to Congress. The resolutions were the same as at the State Convention.

KEYSTONE POLICE.—The Union candidates for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Messrs. Billing and Seaton, have withdrawn. General Morgan, formerly of the Union army, the captain of Morgan, and president of the soldiers' late convention, has been nominated.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.—General John A. Logan, of Illinois, will stamp the State of Pennsylvania in behalf of General Taylor, the radical candidate for Governor.

WYOMING.—It is said that Benjamin C. Harris will decline to be a candidate for reelection to Congress from the Fifth Maryland district.

TEXAS MARRIAGE DISTRICT.—E. C. Bailey, editor of the Boston Herald, will, it is said, be a candidate for Congress of the republicans of this district, now represented by A. H. Rice.

INTERVIEW OF A JUDGE.—It is said that Judge C. J. Stuart, of the Fourth Virginia Circuit, will be impeached for allowing retail attorneys to practise in the courts without taking the test oath, in defiance of the decision of the Supreme Court.

THE SHIPWRECK BOSS' AND CAPTAIN' INTERVIEW.—A meeting was held by the Journeymen caulkers at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Lythgoes Hall, to consider a plan for the differences between them and the bosses, submitted by the latter. At four o'clock P. M. the bosses convened at Thayer Hall, on Grand street, to receive and act upon the conclusion of the other party. At the latter meeting the ultimatum was presented from the caulkers, differing in some material points from the plan submitted by the bosses. The main feature of the ultimatum was the refusal of the caulkers to recognize or work alongside of any interloper at their trade—any who had not the approval of the caulkers. The result of the meeting of the bosses has not yet transpired.

ROVING REVENUE.—The Mutual Boat Club of Albany will have a friendly contest with the Atlantic Boat Club of this city on Wednesday next, at Grand street, in the presence of the regatta committee of the city. The members of the Mutual Club have been Albany on Thursday.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG MAN.—Herman Otto Hill, aged fifteen years, who has been employed at No. 512 Madison street, Albany, was missing since last Saturday, under the following circumstances:—About two o'clock on that day, Hill, who has always possessed the confidence of his employers, was sent to collect and deposit a sum of money amounting to two hundred and thirty dollars, one hundred and eighty dollars of which sum was in gold and the balance in bank notes. He was accompanied by a young man, who had been entrusted with the money, and who had been entrusted with \$10,000 for a further deposit upon his return from the bank that afternoon. He resided at his mother in Bergen street, Brooklyn. It is not thought probable that he has been foully dealt with, yet the circumstances attending the case are very strange. The police are making inquiries in endeavoring to discover the whereabouts of the young man, and a reward of fifty dollars is offered for any information that may lead to his recovery. He is five feet four inches in height, brown curly hair, blue eyes, and is dressed in a mixed and had on when last seen a black and white mixed suit and brown felt hat.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN FLOWERS.—The following order has been issued by the Board of Fire Commissioners, Department, relative to the sale of fireworks on the Fourth of July. It appears that, under an act passed by the Legislature at its last session, every person exposing for sale any fireworks is compelled to obtain a permit from the Board of Fire Commissioners before the 1st of July, and to deposit the same with the Board on the 10th of June and the 10th of July.

Fireworks of all kinds may be sold on sale within the city of New York, provided they are manufactured on or before the 1st of July, 1866, by dealers strictly observing and complying with the following rules and regulations:—Dealers in fireworks shall be required to deposit with the Board of Fire Commissioners, on or before the 1st of July, 1866, a list of the names of the dealers, the names of the fireworks, the quantity of each, and the price thereof, and to deposit with the Board of Fire Commissioners, on or before the 1st of July, 1866, a list of the names of the dealers, the names of the fireworks, the quantity of each, and the price thereof, and to deposit with the Board of Fire Commissioners, on or before the 1st of July, 1866, a list of the names of the dealers, the names of the fireworks, the quantity of each, and the price thereof.

General Steedman's and Fuller's Investigations in Mississippi disclose abundant evidence of dishonesty in the management on the part of bureau agents most of whom, however, have been recently removed. Under Colonel Thomas' administration great irregularities prevailed at Columbus. According to the statements of citizens fees were taken for the approval