

The prevalence of peace and plenty throughout our land, the general prosperity which attends all the pursuits of civil life, and the amicable relations of our country with all the rest of the world, will perhaps sufficiently account for the variety of new and dangerous heresies which are daily exhibiting themselves in a certain class of journals in different parts of the country.

Among the journals which have taken advantage of this case to inculcate what we consider to be the most dangerous heresies, there are, it must be acknowledged, some, and not a few, of respectable standing, and conducted with distinguished ability. One of these is the "New York Daily Times," in which successive essays of this tendency have lately appeared; and we refer to this subject at this moment in order to place before our readers certain extracts from an article in that paper of the 25th inst., under the title of "Moral of the Koszta Case."

We do this, in the first place, to show that our readers may be made aware of the fallacies to which their assent is demanded by a class of politicians who seem to be disposed to erect a new school of politics, the sphere of which is to transcend the boundaries of this Union, and embrace the whole Earth within the scope of its legislation; and, in the next place, to invite their attention to a few observations which a perusal of that and similar articles, in other journals, have suggested to our minds.

The immense interest which the American people have shown in the gallant conduct of Capt. INGEBAHN and the general satisfaction with which the able State paper of Secretary MARCY has been received are quite sufficient to indicate that our national mind is advancing beyond the narrow limits of domestic politics, and concerning itself with the more reserved questions of statesmanship. Koszta himself was a mere accident in the matter. And yet a fortunate accident he was; for there was something agreeable to our countrymen in the fact that a poor Hungarian, who personified the fortunes of his prostrate land, should be the immediate issue in the Koszta controversy. But the principle was the true Koszta.

A direct point was at stake—the protection of initial American citizenship, and the sacredness of neutral territory; but beyond this the patriotic and philanthropic heart of this nation has meant to assert its orthodox humanity against the hot haste of despotism to lay its crimson clutches on any or all whom it may please to extemporize into the guilt of Aleria.

The popular mind of our country is now beginning to concentrate itself on the subject of a Foreign Policy. Every man must see this movement. It is deeply laid and broadly based. It is republican in seeking to carry its household lessons wherever its interests are in jeopardy, and declaring that the code at home shall be the code abroad, if accredited and salutary authority interposes no barrier. It is not 1776 or 1812 reproduced, so much as the legitimate corollary that follows the working out of their vast problems.

Had not the strife of domestic parties blinded our eyes and engrossed our zeal, the pressing demands of foreign relations would have, ere this period, settled all such considerations.

To talk of a Government like ours, with its spreading commerce and universal activity; with its life diffusing itself every where, and its interests multiplying in every quarter of the globe; to talk of such a Government remaining an idle spectator in the oncoming strife of Europe is the language for cloistered monks or imprisoned devotees. We are a necessity to the world, and the world is a necessity to us. If we belong to a new continent, we are part and parcel of the old earth; and we must lose both Americanism and manhood ere we can consent to hold our peace or fetter our arm in that warfare which awaits the cause of human advancement.

If the doctrines held forth in this outburst of propagandism be indeed the moral intended to be taught by the actors in the affair, we shall have more cause to grieve than to be proud that we were able to offer an asylum to any "poor Hungarian" of them all. If we are indeed bound by "the gallant conduct of Capt. INGEBAHN, and the general satisfaction with which the able State paper of Secretary MARCY has been received," to advance beyond "the narrow limits of domestic politics," in order to concern ourselves in what the writer is pleased to term "the more reserved questions of statesmanship," then we must have learned our ethics as well as our politics in a false school. And yet we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that WASHINGTON, whom we acknowledge to have been our teacher, was either a false moralist or an unpatriotic statesman. The moral of his life and actions taught us a lesson somewhat different from that now sought to be enforced upon us. If what might then have been truly called "the narrow limits of domestic politics" gave ample scope to him and the wise statesmen of his day, surely, now that those limits are almost without limit, our statesmen might find "ample room and verge enough," to exercise their "statesmanship," without dragging us with them into "the more reserved questions." If "the patriotic and philanthropic heart of this nation" has no other means of showing that its "humanity" is "orthodox" than by drawing its sword "against the hot haste of despotism" wherever, whenever, and upon whomsoever it may "lay its crimson clutches," it would be far better to bear the stigma of inhumanity than to waste itself in a life-long struggle against the windmills of "reserved questions." We have no objection whatever, so long as we have so many millions of unoccupied land, to receive all the oppressed of the world, and, provided they comply with our laws and become in truth and reality good citizens, to protect and defend them, as we would protect and defend our native-born citizens, against

all infringement of their legitimate rights, as citizens, by "the hot haste of despotism," or by any other wrongful exercise of power to injure them. But we protest against the doctrine that would make us protectors or guardians of "the sacredness of neutral territory" any where beyond our own borders; and more especially do we protest against the delegation of the prerogatives of our Government to subordinate military or naval officers who may, in the exuberance of a chivalrous spirit, fancy that the honor of the country demands of them the redress of imaginary wrong.

We have been for half a century fond of thinking ourselves Republicans, in the true sense of the word, or in what we thought its true sense. But if it be a duty imposed by republicanism "to carry its household lessons wherever its interests" are thought by the progressive "philanthropy" of the age to be "in jeopardy," and to declare "that the code at home shall be the code abroad, if accredited and salutary authority interposes no barrier," we must confess that we have hitherto misunderstood the meaning of the word. We had supposed that the war of "1776 or 1812" had worked out no "vast problems," except that a people may be free and independent whenever they may choose so to declare themselves; and that it is the duty of a free and independent Government to defend the rights of its citizens against all wrong, at home or abroad. But that any such "corollary" as that, because we became free and independent, we were therefore bound in honor, or justice, or policy to insist that all other peoples in the world should also become free and independent, and to spend our time, our energies, "our lives and fortunes" in making them so, whether they desire it or not, whether they are fit for it or not, or whether our own property and happiness were to be the sacrifice or not—such a corollary as this we certainly did not dream of, or we could never have rejoiced in the name of Republicanism. We believe that a higher, holier duty forbids us to draw so broad an inference from anything our fathers have done or left to be done. That duty not only authorizes but requires us to do whatever may be necessary to secure the continuance of these blessings to ourselves and our children; and therefore, being an independent nation, we have a right, and it is our duty, to participate in any convocation of nations that may be called for the purpose of forming a code of national law. It would be our bounden duty in such convocation to protest against the enactment of any law in such code which might in the slightest degree affect our rights as an independent nation, or put "in jeopardy" any of the blessings which it is still more our duty to protect. Further than this, religion and morality both forbid us to go. We are neither authorized nor required, by any duty we owe to Heaven, to ourselves, or to others, to make any attempt to enforce or to recommend "that the code at home shall be the code abroad." If any other of the family of nations were to propose that we should abandon that form of Government under which we have enjoyed so much prosperity and adopt another more resembling the almost universal forms of European Government, our blood would rise to fever heat in a moment. And yet, if anger would permit us to reflect calmly, and pride would yield its place for a moment to the nobler emotion of fellow-feeling, we could not help admitting that we, as a nation, have no more right to carry our home code abroad than the nations abroad have to impose their home codes upon us. If we really and truly desire to see the superiority of our institutions, as the phrase is, acknowledged abroad, let us do more at home to show what advantages must follow the faithful administration of them. Let us show, by exclusive attention to our internal concerns, that there is enough in them to keep us happily employed, and that we feel a brotherly interest in every one of our fellow-citizens sufficient to make us anxious that even the meanest of them should share with us in the enjoyment of the blessings inseparable from the honest use of the freedom which our Government was formed to bestow. If such an example to the world abroad be not sufficient to bring about the change we profess to be so ardently desirous to see, we may rest assured it will only be retarded, and not promoted, by propagandism or filibustering.

We are not certain that we rightly understand what the Editor means by the close check to our forcing our domestic policy upon other nations, which he seems to acknowledge in the phrase "if accredited and salutary authority interposes no barrier." If he admit that the laws of God are accredited and salutary authority, he must be blind indeed to their visible operation throughout all nature if he cannot see that they interpose a barrier against all interference of one nation in concerns that belong exclusively to another. He admits that "where other nations will adopt our form of Government, and practise our hereditary faith, is nothing more to us than whether they will wear our serious looks and patronise a Broadway gate in walking 'their streets.'" If this be true, and we think nobody will deny it, we cannot imagine by what ingenuity he makes it to correspond in his own mind with what immediately follows it—"but the peculiar relations in which we stand, the elevation of the individual man to the high position of individual sovereignty, the existence of our institutions for the benefit of their subjects, and the influences that inevitably flow from our acknowledgment of human rights, are clearly within a category that this continent is too small to bound. Such things know neither mountains nor oceans. They are our creed, 'our oath to the world, our sacrament to Heaven.'" Can it be possible that this continent is too small for the secure defence of all our rights, national or international? Can it be necessary for us to jump over all barriers, not only "mountains and oceans," but the "accredited and salutary" laws of Nature, to protect what lies entirely within ourselves? For, we take it, our rights are bounded, though our desires may not be, to the free enjoyment of the blessings which Providence has provided for us here on this Continent. The ocean, by common consent, is a common highway, and as such we have an equal right with all other nations to sail at our pleasure upon it; but beyond this what other right have we as a free nation? Where do we get a right to force other nations to trade with us, to hold intercourse with us? Surely it will not be contended that this is one of the rights inherent in "our institutions." We hold it at the will of those nations, by treaty or otherwise, and have no more right to fight for them than we have to insist on their abolishing their forms of government and adopting ours, or fight them if they decline it.

For what, then, are our Continent too small a bound? and for what are we to leap all barriers

and spread ourselves beyond it? We can see no better purpose in such a determination than fighting for the "poor Hungarian," and sword in hand ramming our "home code" down the throats of the people of Europe. We have seen it stated that, with our half-condemned steamers and ships of war, we are able to contend against all the navies of Europe, those of England and France excluded. But we had no idea that any man in his senses believed it; we thought it one of the many thousand idle and silly embellishments of a bloated vanity, that more than any thing else prevents the respect that would be otherwise felt for our real power, the real strength of our Government and institutions. We have twenty-five millions of inhabitants in the States and Territories, it is true. But does our strength lie in them? We have gallant officers in our army and navy—men who would fight to the last gasp in defence of their country; but are we, therein, strong enough to challenge the world to combat abroad? There is nothing in any of these to enforce the respect of nations that have hundreds of thousands of soldiers in their armies, and ships enough in their fleets to block up every large commercial city we possess. Those elements of our power, which European nations cannot contemplate without paying it the due homage, are the natural tendency in our constitution and form of government to make its subjects respect themselves, to give them ideas of magnanimity, a love for every thing noble and high-minded inherent in the reflection that each individual constitutes a part of the independent sovereignty of the whole; the boundless extent of our fertile lands, sufficient to give support to millions of their own less fortunate subjects, whenever want, oppression, or inclination may lead them to ask an asylum from us; the knowledge that it is in the nature of such elements to increase more and more in power by right use; it is all these that constitute the foundations of happiness at home and of national respect abroad. It is only so long as we are content with these blessings, and the means of extending them which Providence has placed within our reach, that we can be strong and powerful, or that our counsels in the great family of nations will be heard. If there be other nations that desire to see our downfall, they cannot but be gratified when they hear of our threats of interference in the moral and political codes of nations as independent as ourselves; for they know that the moment we begin to think our own continent too narrow a field for our aspirations, and extend ourselves beyond it, we shall be, like Samson with his hair shorn, utterly powerless.

Amongst the passengers in the steamer Arctic, which arrived at New York on Sunday from Liverpool, we notice the names of Signor MANTASCULLI, Neapolitan Minister to the United States, Hon. D. D. BARNARD, late Minister to Prussia, and Senator DOUGLASS, of Illinois.

The dark shadow cast on Free-soilism by Democracy has caused an occupation, temporary we trust, of the "star that never sets." JOHN S. ROBINSON, Democrat, was on Thursday chosen Governor of Vermont, receiving exactly the number of votes necessary for a choice. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, the present Governor and the Whig candidate, received many more votes among the people than any of his competitors, and the Whigs outnumbered the other parties separately in the Legislature; but the Democrats having voted for the Free-soil candidate for Speaker, and thus secured his election, the Free-soilers—two-thirds of them—felt bound in gratitude to vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor, and thus Robinson was elected.

We give below the final vote, compared with the first vote on the 19th, and some of the intermediate ones. There have been numerous balloting:

Table with 4 columns: Name, 19th, 20th, 21st. Rows include Whole number, Necessary for a choice, Fairbanks, Whig, Robinson, Democrat, and Brainard, Free-soil.

NOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN OHIO. The Statesman has collected the vote for Governor from all the counties except Auglaize, Seoto, and Henry, and its footing is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Rows include Medill, Barrere, Lewis, and Medill's majority over Barrere.

To show what an awful falling off there has been, we append the vote given in this State last fall for President:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Rows include Pierce, Scott, and Hale.

It will thus be seen that MEDILL'S vote falls short of that for PIERCE by 24,295, and that the united votes of BARRERE and LEWIS fall short of SCOTT'S vote by 21,997. The total vote last year was 353,428. This year it is only 279,454, being a falling off of 73,974. It is well understood that twenty or thirty thousand Whigs voted for LEWIS on the temperance question. This fully explains the increase in his vote.—Ohio State Journal.

ADVISES RECEIVED FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. The last steamer mention that General CARRERA, the Guatemalan chief, embarked on the 19th August at the port of Izabel, for Omoa, to wage war against the Republic of Honduras, with a force of two national vessels and three hundred men. The latter republic had sent troops to fortify the garrison of Omoa, and a party of Hondurians had invaded the territory of Guatemala and plundered several villages. The Republic of San Salvador has appointed SENOR DON FELIPE MOLINA as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Mr. BORNLAND, United States Minister to Central America, has arrived at Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, and been officially received by the Supreme Director, to whom he made a very long speech. The old volcano of Masaya, from which there has been no eruption since the year 1780, has begun to emit flames and give signs of an outbreak. General PINEDA, late Supreme Director of Nicaragua, died lately at Rivas.

COLORED CHURCH MEMBERS AT THE SOUTH.—REV. R. GURLEY, who, as agent of the American Colonization Society, lately made a tour through the State of Georgia, has recently addressed a long and interesting letter to Rev. W. McLANE, secretary of said society, which is published in the African Repository. It is beautifully written, and presents many encouraging facts bearing upon the objects of his mission. We make the following extract, and regret that we are unable to publish the letter entire: "It has been shown from authentic documents that in the Southern States, in 1847, there were 139,378 colored members of the Baptist Church; that 109,000 were members of the Methodist Church in 1847; of the Presbyterian Church, 7,000; of other denominations, 16,000; and at this hour it is probable that the number of colored members of Christian churches in the Southern States is not less than three hundred thousand. The great fund of humanity treasured up for the benefit of our colored population is in the hearts of the South. That divine law of love, which worketh ill to its neighbor, pervading the hearts of Christian masters and Christian slaves, will dispose both to seek each other's highest good, and to impart to his man a knowledge of its Author and the happiness of His kingdom."

THE COALITION IN VERMONT. The dark shadow cast on Free-soilism by Democracy has caused an occupation, temporary we trust, of the "star that never sets." JOHN S. ROBINSON, Democrat, was on Thursday chosen Governor of Vermont, receiving exactly the number of votes necessary for a choice. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, the present Governor and the Whig candidate, received many more votes among the people than any of his competitors, and the Whigs outnumbered the other parties separately in the Legislature; but the Democrats having voted for the Free-soil candidate for Speaker, and thus secured his election, the Free-soilers—two-thirds of them—felt bound in gratitude to vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor, and thus Robinson was elected.

As belonging to the political history of the time, we place the subjoined letter in our columns. Those of our readers who remember the reserve which characterized the high functionaries of former days, may feel some surprise at this frequent appearance of our Cabinet Ministers in the party arena; but they must recollect that this is the age of progress, and that is the answer and justification for every thing strange. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, however, is not without apology. He has just found out that his Democratic brethren of Massachusetts are in imminent danger of uniting with the Free-soilers in the approaching State election, and, naturally shocked at so gross a disregard of principle, is irresistibly impelled to protest against the unholy alliance, being entirely unconscious that the self-same union has been heretofore formed and consummated on divers occasions! What effect the forbidding of the bans now will have in preventing the meditated union time will show. But one consequence, possibly not thought of by the Attorney General, may result from his letter; and that is, the restoration of the Administration, as a unit, to an equilibrium between the Compromise and Anti-Slavery parties; for, while the Secretary of the Treasury is punning the Hards of New York, the Attorney General is performing the same office for the Softs of Massachusetts! This is what, in nautical phrase, is called keeping an even keel, and must go far to restore to its wonted harmony the great Democratic family. Our only regret in the matter is that the Attorney General did not discover, in time to have frustrated it, the recent coalition of his party in Vermont with these same pestilential Free-soilers. The Union should keep him better posted up.

THE TREATY. The President of the United States and his Excellency the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, being desirous of strengthening the bonds of friendship which so happily subsist between their respective States and countries, and convinced that the surest means of arriving at this result is to take in the first instance the steps requisite for facilitating and developing commercial relations, have agreed to terminate by treaty the conditions of the free navigation of the rivers Parana and Uruguay, and thus to remove the obstacles which have hitherto impeded their navigation.

With this object they have named as plenipotentiaries, viz. the President of the United States, Robert C. Schenck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Brazil, and John S. Pendleton, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Argentine Confederation; and his Excellency the Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, Doctor Don Salvador Maria del Carril, and Doctor Don Jose Benjamin Gorostegui, who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in so good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. 1. The Argentine Confederation, in the exercise of her sovereign rights, consents to the free navigation of the rivers Parana and Uruguay, wherever they may belong to the merchant vessels of all nations, subject only to the conditions expressed in this treaty, and to such regulations as may hereafter be established by the national authority of the Confederation.

ART. 2. Consequently, the said vessels shall be admitted to remain, load, and unload in the places and ports of the Argentine Confederation which are open for that purpose.

ART. 3. The Government of the Argentine Confederation, being desirous to provide every facility for interior navigation, agrees to maintain beacons and marks pointing out the channels.

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ART. 3. The Government of the Argentine Confederation, being desirous to provide every facility for interior navigation, agrees to maintain beacons and marks pointing out the channels.

ART. 4. A uniform system shall be established by the competent national authorities of the Confederation for the collection of the custom-house duties, harbor, lights, police, and pilotage dues along the course of the waters which belong to the Confederation.

ART. 5. The high contracting parties, considering that the Island of Martin Garcia may, from its position, embarrass and impede the free navigation of the course of the river Plate, agree to use their influence to prevent the possession of the said island from being retained or held by any State of the river Plate or its confederates which may have given its assent to the present treaty, and to the exclusion of the Argentine Confederation, and to the exclusion of the Argentine Confederation, and to the exclusion of the Argentine Confederation.

ART. 6. If it should happen (which God forbid) that war should break out between any of the States, Republics, or Provinces of the river Plate or its confederates, the navigation of the river Parana and Uruguay shall be suspended, and the merchant flag of all nations, excepting in what may relate to munitions of war, such as arms of all kinds, gunpowder, lead, and cannon balls.

A Rio Janeiro correspondent of the Journal of Commerce communicates to that paper the subjoined copy of the Treaty recently concluded with the Argentine Confederation, by Mr. SCHENCK and Mr. PENDLETON, acting on behalf of the United States, for the free navigation of the Rivers Uruguay and Parana. Similar treaties have been concluded with England and France, but they all remain to be ratified by the respective Governments of the Ministers who negotiated them. The Province of Buenos Ayres, acting in opposition to the other thirteen Provinces of the Argentine Confederation, has published a protest against these treaties, but it is not supposed that this protest will be of much account. The correspondent of the Journal says: "The free navigation of the rivers is secured by this successful negotiation. Buenos Ayres can neither bully her sister Provinces nor the Governments whose representatives have brought the business to this happy issue out of the advantage that has been gained. The whole commercial world will rejoice at the enlightened and liberal course of General Urquiza and the Congress which sustains him. Whatever may have been his history under the regime of Rosas, he has certainly, during the past year, shown himself to be a man far in advance of his times in this part of the world. His late letter to the Constituent Congress, expressing his readiness to resign his 'Directorship' if his course has not met with approbation, is distinguished by its tone of modesty, its unadvised language, and its true breathings of patriotism. Buenos Ayres stands out against thirteen quiet Provinces, which have adopted a Constitution like that of the United States. She wishes to be the controller and the dictator of the other thirteen sister States. And such is her importance that it is as if New York should nullify. The Argentine Confederation will go on without Buenos Ayres. The general treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation made with the Provisional Director of the Government by our Minister, Mr. SCHENCK, and Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. PENDLETON, has been published in the 'National,' but, as its articles are nearly the same as those of the treaty formed with Uruguay last year, it is useless to translate it. All my conjectures expressed in a former letter, in regard to an article guaranteeing religious privileges to our citizens, are fully confirmed.

These various treaties, those obtained from Paraguay by our representatives and by the Ministers of England, France, and Sardinia, and the treaty made with Uruguay by Mr. SCHENCK, (for England and France did not succeed in treating with her,) will doubtless form a new era in the existence of these Republics; and, being thus advanced, we may reasonably expect the most happy results. The special Ministers from England and France, Sir CHARLES HOUGHAM and M. C. CHEVALER DE ST. GEORGES, with their Secretaries, return to Europe by the steamer which leaves in the morning, to present to their respective Governments the issue of their labors.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—About 6 o'clock Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the upper part of one of the buildings in the block between the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York, known as Fowler's Buildings. It is probable that the flames had been smoldering for some time in the interior of the building, as the fire had attained great strength when it was discovered. While the main body of the fire department exerted themselves with the water and chains, the firemen quenched the flames, some of the members joining the police and the insurance watch in saving the goods. The men engaged in this duty were subject to the greatest peril. The beams of the third floor having been burnt through, the masonry from the floor fell with a tremendous crash on the floor below, and the whole mass sank into the street, bearing with it several of the brave men who were inside laboring to secure the goods. John Carman, of engine company No. 5, and Michael O'Brien, of hook and ladder company No. 11, were descending the stairs, when they were caught by the falling mass, and buried beneath its ruins. It is also thought that a young man named John Van Allen shared the same fate.

On Monday morning the body of John Carman was recovered, so badly crushed and burnt that it could only be identified by his watch and chain. The deceased was twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and child. Michael O'Brien was unharmed. Among the injured were Messrs. Burke and Chas. Kent of hose company No. 6, John Woolsey of the insurance watch, and policemen Sanderson, Rice, and Gorman. Meanwhile the conflagration continued, and the buildings mentioned were entirely consumed. The total loss is probably not less than \$350,000, about one-third of which is covered by insurance.

A serious railroad accident occurred on Saturday evening, on the Hudson River Railroad, at Yonkers. The express train for Albany ran into two freight cars, on a crossing, in consequence of which the engine, and in the collision the forward engine was broken up, and the second partially so, the two freight cars demolished, and a horse standing near killed on the spot; besides, the baggage cars being almost entirely destroyed, the track torn up and rendered impassable, the first passenger car was derailed at right angles to the track, with its roof shattered and partially carried away, its seats all torn from their places, and the second passenger car thrown off the track, with a wheel broken off. Strange to say, in the midst of all this wreck no one was killed, and only five or eight horses sustained, though the cars were filled with passengers.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—At New York on Saturday afternoon Patrick Oudmore, while backing his horse on a cart up a pile of bricks on the wharf, called on by the water, and both Mr. Oudmore and his horse were drowned. John Dooley was almost instantly killed at New York on Saturday, in consequence of falling from a swinging crane at right angles to the street, near the corner of Broadway and Tenth streets, one of the ropes securing the scaffold having given way. He struck upon his head.

FIRE IN MILLERSVILLE, (MO.)—A destructive fire broke out in this city this morning, consuming the entire range of stores and shops on the east side of Wayne street, and including all the buildings extending back to the alley leading from the corner of the street to the corner of Clay Church, through the shops of Messrs. Chesley, Clark and Johnson, including the dwelling-house occupied by Col. N. C. Barnett, making some twenty-five in all. The principal sufferers are Messrs. A. Lord, D. G. Edwards, A. Culloway, Gams, Singleton, Stetson, Haygood, C. Has, Newell, Bell, D. M. Edgerton, Case & Fort, W. Barnett, Robinson, Childs & Chamberlain, Vail, Choce & Megrath, Randolph N. C. Barnett, with Robert Mercer's barber shop.

Many valuable goods and groceries were consumed and our country greatly injured in removing. Many of the buildings were reduced to ruins, and the property of Mr. S. and Mr. were insured.—Recorder, Extra, 25th.

MR. GEORGE DAVIS, of Carroll county, Maryland, with his wife and child, whilst riding in a carriage, were precipitated on Tuesday last down a precipice at Elliott's Mills, turning a complete somersault into the rocky branch or gulf below, under the bridge, and, strange to say, none of the persons were fatally injured, though the carriage was smashed to pieces and the horse was slightly lamed.

SINGULAR DEATH.—The death of Thomas Jones was the owner of a mill at North Amherst, near Tenney's Knitting Factory, which was burnt recently. The light of that conflagration induced him to suppose that his own mill was burning, and the excitement consequent upon that belief produced death in a few moments.

Mrs. LAURA STARKWEATHER, of Alabama, (N. Y.) died on the 24th instant from taking a dose of oxalic acid, supposing it to be sugar. She had used the acid in bleaching straw bonnets at the house of Mr. S., and, having a little left, had thrown it upon a shelf. Mrs. S. saw it there not long since, and, having forgotten the circumstance, supposed it to be epson salts, which it was not, and she had taken it. She died on Sabbath evening, and was buried at the place of interment on Monday. The horrible result adds another victim to the incautious use of poisonous drugs. She is said to have been a most estimable woman, and had been married only about one year.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—We were shown yesterday a counterfeit note of a character very well calculated to deceive even good judges. It purported to be a note for five dollars of the Citizens Bank of Ogdensburg, in the State of New York, and is signed S. N. Knapp, president, and Geo. Grosvenor, cashier. The plate is that of the late Citizens' Bank of Washington, one of the mushroom concerns with which a year ago our District teemed, the words "Washington city," in the centre of the seal being taken out, and "Ogdensburg" inserted. The words "State of New York" are substituted at the head of the note. We learn that there are a good many of these counterfeiters in circulation. It was detected at the Bank of Commerce, in this town.—Georgetown Independent.

A RING OF FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—OFFICERS OF THE POLICE, OFFICERS MCCREARY and McGRATH, of the New York police, a few days ago arrested a woman charged with having stolen a child, the child of eleven years, with a little girl named Mary Hampton, to steal. The girl was charged with picking the pocket of a Mrs. Ann Prater of \$1.70 while in one of the Third Avenue cars. The girl Mary Hampton was arrested for picking pockets at the American Museum. When taken before his honor the Mayor she stated that she had been induced by Mrs. Butler to commit the act, and further that for more than a year past she had, in company with the daughter of Mrs. Butler, been in the habit of picking pockets of persons riding in the stages and cars, which vehicles they frequently rode in for that purpose, and also that they had attended many places of amusement solely for that purpose. She also stated that Mrs. Butler had induced them to pursue this course by giving them money to ride with, and by rewarding them with presents on some of the time they were successful in stealing. Mr. Christopher Hampton, father of the child Mary, called to the Chief of Police, and stated that upwards of a year since Mrs. Butler had accepted his daughter from the school of the Rev. Mr. Clapp, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, and that the woman was lost to him and was under the control of the child Butler, who taught her the art of picking pockets by requiring her to pick her own (Mrs. B.'s) pocket, and when she succeeded in doing so without detection she would reward her by a small present. Mr. H. also stated that as soon as she discovered the whereabouts of the child he took her home, but since that time she has been repeatedly decoyed away by Mrs. B., and kept from him for several days, and even weeks, before he could ascertain where she was. On some occasions, when he suspected her of the habit of picking pockets, he has been stowed between beds, hid in closets, or in the yard. B. denying all the time the house was being searched that the child was in it. On the arrest of herself and daughter the latter corroborated the statement of the Chief of Police. On searching the house the officers found in a trunk a purse of Mrs. Prater's, containing \$1.70, which the daughter stated were the proceeds of their pilfering operations. She also stated where each had been obtained. The depredations of these children in front of the American Museum have been so great that Mr. Osgood, the treasurer of the Museum, has been obliged to receive several complaints from the patrons of the loss of their money, and lately he has noticed that when the girls were absent scarcely any money was made to him. The child Mary was tried in the Special Sessions for the crime for which she was arrested, but she was acquitted, failed to appear against her, and she was acquitted, but before being discharged promised the Recorder to leave off her pilfering habit. Her father is a highly respectable man and an old citizen, and feels deeply the course pursued toward his daughter. The woman Mrs. Butler, on being taken before the Chief of Police, used very abusive language. She and her daughter were locked up.

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Memphis Whig of the 11th inst. says: "We last evening heard of the death of Dr. Ross, of Tatesville, Mississippi, who was waylaid by a man of the name of Hudson on Friday night last. The Cavalier Dr. Ross was accompanied by two men, were these: A difficulty originated between Dr. Ross and Hudson growing out of a note written by the former to Hudson's sister relative to the gentleman he was about to marry; in fact, all the wedding arrangements were made, and the bride was being got up in company with a lady and two gentlemen, when a gun was heard, and the Doctor fell dead. Upon proceeding to the spot whence the report was heard they found young Hudson's hat, but he had fled, and had not been heard from at the latest accounts we have."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—About 6 o'clock Sunday morning a fire was discovered in the upper part of one of the buildings in the block between the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York, known as Fowler's Buildings. It is probable that the flames had been smoldering for some time in the interior of the building, as the fire had attained great strength when it was discovered. While the main body of the fire department exerted themselves with the water and chains, the firemen quenched the flames, some of the members joining the police and the insurance watch in saving the goods. The men engaged in this duty were subject to the greatest peril. The beams of the third floor having been burnt through, the masonry from the floor fell with a tremendous crash on the floor below, and the whole mass sank into the street, bearing with it several of the brave men who were inside laboring to secure the goods. John Carman, of engine company No. 5, and Michael O'Brien, of hook and ladder company No. 11, were descending the stairs, when they were caught by the falling mass, and buried beneath its ruins. It is also thought that a young man named John Van Allen shared the same fate.

On Monday morning the body of John Carman was recovered, so badly crushed and burnt that it could only be identified by his watch and chain. The deceased was twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and child. Michael O'Brien was unharmed. Among the injured were Messrs. Burke and Chas. Kent of hose company No. 6, John Woolsey of the insurance watch, and policemen Sanderson, Rice, and Gorman. Meanwhile the conflagration continued, and the buildings mentioned were entirely consumed. The total loss is probably not less than \$350,000, about one-third of which is covered by insurance.

A serious railroad accident occurred on Saturday evening, on the Hudson River Railroad, at Yonkers. The express train for Albany ran into two freight cars, on a crossing, in consequence of which the engine, and in the collision the forward engine was broken up, and the second partially so, the two freight cars demolished, and a horse standing near killed on the spot; besides, the baggage cars being almost entirely destroyed, the track torn up and rendered impassable, the first passenger car was derailed at right angles to the track, with its roof shattered and partially carried away, its seats all torn from their places, and the second passenger car thrown off the track, with a wheel broken off. Strange to say, in the midst of all this wreck no one was killed, and only five or eight horses sustained, though the cars were filled with passengers.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—At New York on Saturday afternoon Patrick Oudmore, while backing his horse on a cart up a pile of bricks on the wharf, called on by the water, and both Mr. Oudmore and his horse were drowned. John Dooley was almost instantly killed at New York on Saturday, in consequence of falling from a swinging crane at right angles to the street, near the corner of Broadway and Tenth streets, one of the ropes securing the scaffold having given way. He struck upon his head.

FIRE IN MILLERSVILLE, (MO.)—A destructive fire broke out in this city this morning, consuming the entire range of stores and shops on the east side of Wayne street, and including all the buildings extending back to the alley leading from the corner of the street to the corner of Clay Church, through the shops of Messrs. Chesley, Clark and Johnson, including the dwelling-house occupied by Col. N. C. Barnett, making some twenty-five in all. The principal sufferers are Messrs. A. Lord, D. G. Edwards, A. Culloway, Gams, Singleton, Stetson, Haygood, C. Has, Newell, Bell, D. M. Edgerton, Case & Fort, W. Barnett, Robinson, Childs & Chamberlain, Vail, Choce & Megrath, Randolph N. C. Barnett, with Robert Mercer's barber shop.

Many valuable goods and groceries were consumed and our country greatly injured in removing. Many of the buildings were reduced to ruins, and the property of Mr. S. and Mr. were insured.—Recorder, Extra, 25th.

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