

THE LOCOMOTIVE.



SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858.

It is Saturday the day of publication of the Locomotive when it will always be ready for subscribers. In case of a delay the paper will go from the office before publication.

LOCOMOTIVE STEAM PRESS BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

We would call the attention of Railroad Men, Presidents of Colleges and Academies, the Medical Profession, and all others, to our assortment of

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ELDER & HARKNESS.

For the information of distant readers, and in reply to repeated inquiries, we state that THE LOCOMOTIVE is sent by mail to any part of the United States, to subscribers. Subscribers are received for three months, six months, or a year, at the following terms.

One copy, three months..... 25 cts.
One copy, six months..... 50 "
One copy, one year..... 1.00 "
Six copies, one year..... 5.00 "
Thirteen copies, one year..... 10.00 "
Twenty copies, one year..... 15.00 "

To be pre-paid, in all instances.

The LOCOMOTIVE is entirely independent of all political factions and cliques—our great desire being to make it a reliable Family Newspaper. All that want such a paper, from this city, are referred to the terms above.

Read all the advertisements in this paper. They are the true index to the business of the city, and will enable you to tell just where to get any article you want.

The work has again commenced on Blackford's corner, and nothing but bad weather will now interfere with it until it is finished. The Carpenter work is all ready to put in, even the windows glazed, and it is expected that the rooms will be occupied by August.

CAUTION.—The Police of New York lately made a descent on Lottery dealers, by which they obtained a large lot of their correspondence. This correspondence is published, and commented on, by the New York papers, with the full names, and residence, of the writers. Among them we notice letters from nearly all the Western States but Indiana. Those whose letters are published must feel cheap, in being thus exposed to the world, and this should serve as an additional caution to all not to write letters that they would fear to see in print.

A fire occurred in the Kitchen of the Bates House, on Monday, at noon, that did very little damage before it was extinguished.

Nine boys have been arrested and fined for doing damages to the school houses. This should be a warning to others.

Pigeons are daily dying over the city in large flocks. Sportsmen are daily engaged in destroying as many as they can. It is fine sport.

The Horse bill business has fully commenced. We are better prepared now than ever before to print these bills on short notice. If persons at a distance want bills printed, by sending their copy they can receive their bills the next day by Express. Price as low as at any other office.

The Democratic Township Convention meets this afternoon, to nominate candidates for Township officers.

The following candidates for Township officers were nominated last Saturday, by the Republican Convention:

For Trustee—Jacob Nieman.
For Treasurer—A. J. Hinesley.
For Clerk—John Dennis.
For Constables—David Loucks, James Stapp, John K. Lang, Robert Barbee.

It is reported in the papers that the salary of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has been raised to \$7,000 a year.

The Johnson Farm, on Fall Creek, four miles North of the City, was sold at executor's sale on the 23d of last month, for \$52,300 per acre, there being 214 acres in the tract.

The debt of the city on Feb. 28, as will be seen by the report of the City Clerk, is \$24,806 12.

Mr. John Allen, of this city, was crushed to death between two freight cars, on Monday, at New Point, on the Cincinnati railroad. He was engaged coupling the cars, when his head was caught between them, and crushed instantly. Mr. Allen was 22 years of age, and leaves a wife and child.

Jacob Lacy, the negro shot in attempting to steal Pork at Mansur's Pork House, died on Sunday morning.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.—One of our prominent bankers interested in knowing the standing of the Etna Insurance Company at home, made the inquiry of Lucius Barbour, Esq., known to most of our citizens as one of the most prominent, wealthiest and most reliable citizens of Hartford, as to its condition, management and responsibility, and obtained the following reply:

HARTFORD, March 5, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 27th of February is received, and in reply will say that I regard the Etna Insurance Company of this city one of the strongest and best managed institutions that can be found in this or any other country. I should be willing to take a risk in this office for \$20,000 as readily as any Insurance office in the whole world.

Very truly yours,

LUCIUS BARBOUR.

PEOPLES DAILY PRAYER MEETING.—These are being held in the different cities. One has just been organized here. A meeting was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday morning, at which was represented eight different Churches. They appointed a Committee of arrangements and resolved to hold such a meeting daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock, beginning on Monday next at Wesley Chapel, (this being more central than any other church.)

Persons who can spend but five, ten or fifteen minutes are requested to do so, as it is expected persons will go and come as suits their convenience.

Our friend Bailey, the eminent Photographer at Ohl's Metropolitan Gallery, is indefatigable in his efforts to bring the beautiful art of Photography into the notice which it deserves from an art loving community. Happening in at the "Metropolitan" a day or two since, we noticed some very beautiful miniature Photographs on visiting cards, which style Mr. B. has originated for the purpose of supplying the demand for some style of Portraiture to be transmitted through the mails with safety and without extra expense. These card pictures are just the thing for that purpose, as they can be enclosed in a letter and sent any distance for single postage.

Our citizens are indebted to Mr. B. for inaugurating this new, and higher branch of the art of Sun Painting in our City. He was the first artist to introduce Photography successfully here, and we are pleased to learn that he is meeting with a liberal patronage, as a remuneration for the necessarily heavy expense attending the introduction of this new and elegant style of Portraiture. Mr. B. informs us that he is getting up some cabinet, and life size Photographs colored in oil, which he will be prepared to exhibit to the public in a few days. If they are superior to his "Haltotypes" they will be fine indeed.

We also noticed at the "Metropolitan" some of the finest plain Photographs we have ever seen. They surpass the finest steel plate engraving. Indianapolis can't be beat for fine pictures, and in his branch of the art Bailey takes the lead. If you doubt this—go to the "Metropolitan" and see for yourselves.

To-day we introduce our readers to the Grocery House of Mills, Alford & Co., whose advertisement will be found in another column. This house keeps the largest and best selected stock of Groceries in the city, at both wholesale and retail, and is a pleasant place to do business.

NEW STORE.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Myer & Brother, in another column. They have just opened a fresh stock of clothing, in the room recently occupied by the Bank of the Capitol.

The following appointments of Cadets has been made in Indiana:

3d, J. W. Shrewsbury; 5th, Isaac Helm; 6th, James P. Drake; 7th, W. F. Spurgeon; 9th, John A. Keeds; 10th, Arthur F. Reed.

An old building is slowly traveling through the removed streets, to make room for the new brick block of John F. Ransey.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Recent information from Kansas removes all doubt as to the election of the Free State ticket, and Gen. Calhoun has declared his intention to give certificates accordingly.

The arrival of the Star of the West, from California, on Monday last, brought \$1,279,134 in gold.

We are under obligations to JOHN S. REYNOLDS, Esq., for late southern papers. Mr. R. has just returned from spending the winter in the South, much recruited in health, and proceeds at once to prepare the Knightstown Springs for the coming season.

Two or three interesting communications intended for this paper are unavoidably omitted.

Cannot the Secretary of the Board of Trade, of this city, send Gov. Wright one or two hundred copies of the pamphlet issued by the Board?

For a copy of Graham's Magazine, for April, go to Stewart & Bowen's.

Pratt & Sinkler are receiving a supply of the excelsior refined rosin and sylvic oils. See advertisement.

Farmers in want of seed corn will find an advertisement on that subject in another column.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for April, has been received by Messrs. Stewart & Bowen, Booksellers. The April Number has a beautiful engraving of "The Fishing party," that Godey's brings on, besides the usual number of Fashion plates, patterns, &c. The April Number is fully equal to any of its predecessors.

We are in receipt of the April Number of GRAM'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, from the publishers. A beautiful number, well filled with choice literature.

THE MOTHER'S HOME MAGAZINE, for April, has already been received.

Messrs. Wenden & Chamberlain have just received the largest lot of Wall Paper, Window Blinds, and Shades, ever brought to this city. The patterns are new, and rich, and of every variety. Wall paper is now so cheap that every person can use it, even in these hard times, and it is the most beautiful decoration that can be put in a dwelling. See their advertisement.

KANSAS IN CONGRESS.—Our reports of the proceedings of Congress are both interesting and exciting. At noon on Monday the Senate resumed the consideration of the Kansas bill. As it had been determined by the democratic senators in caucus to bring the question on the bill to a final issue during the present week, and as the opposition were equally determined to delay the question till the latest moment possible, a prolonged trial of parliamentary strategy and physical endurance ensued, which was protracted until half past six o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the senate adjourned, with the understanding that the republicans should be prepared, on the opening of Tuesday's session, to present terms on which the debate should be continued and terminated. Accordingly, yesterday the republicans presented an agreement that the discussion should close and the question be taken on Monday next, and this arrangement was acquiesced in by the democrats—Messrs. King, Mallory and Pugh, then delivered speeches on the Kansas question, and the Senate adjourned. During the excitement on Monday night Messrs. Green, of Missouri, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, had a personal difficulty, and the epithet of liar was freely passed from one to the other. Both senators yesterday, however, apologized, and withdrew the offensive expressions, and there the matter dropped.

In the House yesterday a number of new propositions were introduced, among them a bill by Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, for the admission of Kansas, providing for a new convention to which the Lecompton constitution shall be referred. The memorial of the Mormons was presented. The document excited considerable interest. A resolution fixing on the first Monday in June for the final adjournment of Congress was also presented.—N. Y. Herald, of March 17.

Thirty-eight carriages and buggies were in the funeral procession of John Allen, on Tuesday, besides a long string of persons on foot.

LETTER FROM GOV. WRIGHT.

BERLIN, Feb. 6th, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I have often made the remark to you, and to our people, that there is less known both at home and abroad, of Indiana, her capabilities and resources, than of any State in the Union. Of the truth of this fact I am more and more convinced. I am daily brought in contact with men of intelligence who feel a great interest in obtaining information about our country, especially how money may be invested there so as to bring the largest return. They wish to learn what are the most desirable portions for manufacturers and trade. Questions are often put to me about the minerals resources of Indiana, and the surprise expressed that a State so rich in that respect has not taken pains to let its wealth be known to the world. A few have heard of the partial survey, and the report thereon made by Mr. Owen years ago, but have not seen it, and I doubt whether you can find half a dozen copies in the State, or even one in the State Library. I could distribute hundreds of those Reports, imperfect as they are, with great advantage to our State. I know the great interest you take, living as you do, in the midst of the coal, and iron region of the Western World, in the development of the mineral resources of Indiana, and I cannot forbear urging upon you renewed exertions in this matter. Our Statesmen, our literary men, our men of wealth may come to Europe and talk of the resources of the country, her mineral wealth, her capacities for improvement; but when the capitalist and intelligent mechanic desire to know where they shall establish their manufactures or locate their mining operations they wish to see the survey and report of the man of science, who can tell them where they may certainly find remuneration for their labor, and what it shall be.

To develop the resources of a country the combined action of capital and labor is required. Capital and labor are annually coming to our country from Europe; but much too large a proportion passes directly through our State and finds its home and employment in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. If our State was better known, if its capacities were published abroad in a manner which could command the confidence of the capitalist and the emigrant, this would not be so.

That we have mineral wealth we know. Coal, iron, lead, zinc, building stone and slate are found in abundance, and clays useful in the arts are extensively distributed. But in how great abundance these may be found, and how profitably the capitalist may invest his means for their development, can only be determined by a made known in a manner to command the confidence of the public at home and abroad by a careful survey under the direction of the State.

The importance of these surveys is more highly appreciated on this Continent than with us. Here the necessity of developing all the resources of the country is felt, and attention is given to the subject. It is this development and the wealth which necessarily comes from it, which enables many of these countries to maintain their position and influence in the world. Money judiciously expended in these investigations yields a sure return.

In Bavaria, with less territory than the State of Indiana, millions have been expended in complete geological and topographical surveys of that country, and for a few pennies every farmer or land owner can obtain a copy of the survey of his land, a chemical analysis of its soil, and a knowledge of the minerals which enrich it.

In Belgium they are excavating coal at a depth of 1,500 to 1,800 feet below the surface, working veins only 15 inches thick, at an angle of 45 degrees, and this coal, too, of an inferior quality, such as we would not use, and in that country, notwithstanding the amount already expended, preparations are being made for a still more thorough survey. Might not much capital thus laboriously expended be attracted towards our rich coal mines were their existence and extent known and believed?

But it is not only in the discovery and location of the mineral resources of the State that such a survey would be advantageous. It would call attention to the fact that all these minerals can be worked and made into manufactured articles at home instead of being sent abroad and returned to us at an advanced price, as we know it is now done, not only with our pig iron, zinc and other metals, but even with our walnut and cherry. Copper is shipped from Tennessee to England and returned to us in the manufactured state at an advance of more than 200 per cent. I believe that zinc is not manufactured in any considerable quantities in the Mississippi Valley, and yet it is well known among us that it is found in great abundance in the North-west; and might the money be expended in manufacturing at home the zinc used among us for painting, for roofing, telegraphing, and in the daily employments of our mechanics. But this will not be until the attention of capital is drawn to our resources.

It may be mentioned as a striking fact, showing the extent to which we look across the water for supplies, that in South Wales and Staffordshire, England, alone, tin plates are manufactured to the amount of 900,000 boxes annually, to the value of over five millions of money, and that more than two thirds of these are exported to the United States.

Such a survey as ought to be made, would exhibit another thing which may soon be of vital importance to the State, a thing which comes home—especially to the farmers. It is well known that the supply of water is yearly becoming less abundant. Such a survey would show where artesian wells could be sunk, from which a never failing supply of water could be obtained. This may be determined by the scientific man with as much certainty as the character of the underlying soil. A few years ago in Paris, when water was very much needed, an artesian well was sunk under the direction of scientific men, and water was found—an everlasting fountain—there it was after eight years of labor, and at a depth of 1,900 feet.

It is said that the French in conquering Algiers took with them men of science and as they progressed, they established villages and sunk artesian wells, finding water even in the desert. The wandering Arab exclaimed, "What can we do with a people who make water rise out of the ground wherever they please?" And they conquered perhaps as much by the impressions made by their scientific knowledge, as by the force of their arms.

While there are many things to condemn in this country, there are also many things to admire. One thing in the management of the State Prison in this place has struck men with much force as worthy of imitation. While the happiness of society is sought in the punishment of crime, the reformation of the criminal as a member of society should also be sought. This can only be accomplished by uniting efforts for his reformation with his punishment in such way as not to destroy the effect of his sentence. The punishment awarded to crime should be certain. The sentence of the law should be faithfully carried out. Indeed I have many doubts whether the pardoning power, however wisely exercised, is not productive of more injury than benefit. It is said that many years ago in South Carolina, the Executive when entering upon the duties of his office, put up in a conspicuous place "no pardon granted except on evidence discovered after sentence," as the rule of conduct which he rigidly observed; and it is added that there was less crime than usual, during his term of office. Pardons are seldom granted here. Every convict is kept at hard labor. A strict account is kept of the cost and profit of his work. At the expiration of his sentence a balance is struck. If he has been diligent in his work it is almost always in his favor. He is then required to return to the place of his conviction and endeavor to regain his character in the place where it was lost. The balance due him on account of his labor is accounted for, and paid over to him upon his producing a certificate from the tribunal by which he was convicted, that he is conducting himself as a good citizen and is attentive to the wants and necessities of his family. Thus during his term of imprisonment and after his discharge an incentive is given him to be "diligent in business"—one of the greatest safeguards against crime.

The Government here does everything, is everywhere. What would our people say if government monopolized all the carrying trade of all packages under a certain weight. I have seen passing my window post office wagons loaded with game, fish, and other articles of food. One of the things which most astonishes an American is the number of soldiers he meets, and especially the number of officers.—A story is told of one of the smaller countries which is amusing. Every kingdom, however small, has its standing army. It is said that in that little kingdom the number of the effective was fifty men. After the general with his staff, the

colonels, the captains, and other officers had received their commissions, one solitary soldier was left—forming the grand army of the kingdom.

My letter has become too long. But when I am writing or speaking upon a subject so vital to the growth, the prosperity and the influence of Indiana, I do not know when to stop. As our Republic grows in influence and interest as a nation, stretching from ocean to ocean, individual States must be thrown more and more upon their own resources. The geographical position of Indiana is commanding. We cannot change our commercial and social position in the Republic, as a central State.—Commerce between the East and West must in all future time pass through our borders. The wish of my heart is that Indiana may attain that commanding influence for which nature has so richly endowed her, and which her position points to; that she may set an example to her sister States in removing whatever hides her Commercial, Agricultural and mineral resources from the eager eye of enterprise.

I promised to write to you and my promise is kept. I said to our mutual friend, Powell Howland, the model farmer of Indiana, that I would write to him upon the agriculture of this country. I hope to be able to fulfil this promise before many days.

Accept for yourself the assurance of my high regard.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Hon. JOHN LAW.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Council met on Saturday evening, March 13. Present all the members except Mr. Harvey.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, &c.

By Mr. Locke: a petition from D. L. Merryman, asking for an appropriation of \$200 in part for services as City Assessor, to enable him to finish the assessment. Granted.

By Mr. North: a petition from M. L. Coyner, asking that no more payments be made to A. B. Condit on the contract for grading Illinois street. Referred.

By Mr. English: a memorial from Jeremiah Shea, calling the attention of Council to his contract on Pennsylvania street—stating that he had lost \$— in consequence of something that had been done to him there. Referred.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Porter, from the Judiciary Committee: an ordinance, in compliance with the prayer of a petition, for the improvement of the sidewalk on the east side of Ellsworth street. Passed.

Mr. Cottrell, by unanimous consent, introduced an ordinance for the grading and graveling of Delaware street between South and McCarty streets, and repaving a former ordinance for the improvement of the same street. Passed.

Mr. Locke, by unanimous consent, introduced an ordinance for the grading and graveling of Vermont street between Mississippi and California streets.—Passed.

Mr. Porter, from the Judiciary Committee, asked for further time to report concerning the taxation of estates where the administrators reside outside the corporate limits. Granted.

By Mr. Fletcher, from the Committee on School Houses: in compliance with a resolution of instruction, reported the amount of claims outstanding against the school trustees on account of school-houses, repairs, rents, fuel, stoves, &c., to be \$1,807.93. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Cottrell, from the Committee on Streets and Alleys: in favor of granting the contract for bouldering the gutter on the west side of Illinois street, at the crossing of Market, to R. L. Looker. Concurred in.

By Mr. Durham, from the Committee on Markets: in favor of selling the South market house to the highest bidder at public auction.

The report was discussed at considerable length—involving the question of the expense of the market house system, and the destruction of all the market houses in the city. Report not concurred in.

By Mr. Vandegrift, from the Committee on the Fire Department: that he had settled with the treasurer of the old Hook and Ladder Company—giving a receipt to him for a city order of \$100 and \$17 13 in money.

Report concurred in, and the money ordered to be paid over to the treasurer of the new Eagle Hook and Ladder Company.

By unanimous consent Mr. English introduced a petition from property holders on Chatham street, between Hanna street and Massachusetts Avenue, for the improvement of that street. Referred.

REPORTS FROM OFFICERS.

The Treasurer made his annual report of the condition of the General and School Funds for the year ending February 28th, showing the receipts and disbursements for the time named, which was referred, and will be published in full by authority of Council in "due time."

THE CLERK'S REPORT.

For February shows the following figures:

Amount of orders outstanding January 31, 1858.....\$2,495 51

Amount of orders issued in February.....2,060 63

\$34,556 14

Amount of orders redeemed in February.....\$ 7,750 02

Total outstanding debt, Feb. 28, 1858.....\$24,806 12

Laid on the table.

THE CHIEF FIRE ENGINEER.

Reported two fires since the last meeting of Council—damages \$2,300. The firemen are highly complimented for their efficient services at these and other fires. Eight hundred feet of hose are asked of the Council for Engine Company No. 5, so that the Company can throw two streams effectively from their engine. A new engine is asked for the Marion Company. A new engine for the Relief Company is also asked for, to take the place of the heavy engine now used by that Company. All the Companies are represented as being in good working order. The cost of the engine for the Marion Company is estimated at \$2,000, and \$1,600 as the amount of difference between the cost of a new engine for the Relief and the probable amount of what their old engine would bring on sale. Several bills accompanying the report were read and allowed.

The question of the purchase of new engines was discussed at some length. Various views were expressed by different members on a motion to refer so much of the report as related to the purchase of new engines. The report was referred.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Reported thirty-seven arrests for the month ending the 13th of March—18 for intoxication; assault and battery; 8 disturbing the peace; 3 stoning horse; 3 larceny; 2 murder; 1 adultery; 1 keeping disorderly house; 1. The per diem of the Night Police was reported, and ordered to be drawn from the Treasury and paid to them.

The Street Commissioner presented several accounts for street repairs, which were allowed.

The City Sexton reported the number of interments for February to be 28—four from the country and twenty-four from the city.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Fletcher: that the Committee on Streets and Alleys examine the work on East street and report whether it has been done in compliance with the grade of the street between Washington street and Pogue's Run.

Mr. Cottrell said the matter should be attended to, as there was considerable dissatisfaction on the subject. As it was the City Engineer's work, he was in favor of another engineer taking the grade of the street and making an exhibit of it for the benefit of those interested. He insisted upon the passage of the resolution.

Messrs. North and Dunlap thought it folly to employ another engineer.

Messrs. Fletcher and Cottrell said the railroad tracks were not on the grade of the street, and they must be raised or lowered to suit.

The resolution passed.

By Mr. Dunlap: that the street Commissioner place a sufficient number of posts around the South Market House to protect it from carriages.

By Mr. Geisenhoff: that John Carlisle be permitted to grade and gravel in front of his property on Washington street, under direction of the City Engineer.

By Mr. Porter: that the Street Commissioner be instructed to fill the hole at the corner of St. Joseph and Alabama streets.

By Mr. Locke: that the Street Commissioner be instructed to let down the west end of the bridge over the Canal on Vermont street, so as to correspond with the east end.

By Mr. Porter: that a skillful accountant be appointed to examine the books of the Treasurer, and report their condition, the manner in which they are kept, &c., to Council.

By Mr. Geisenhoff: that the City Engineer issue an estimate to Hugh Slovin, for certain street work performed.

By Mr. Porter: that the City Engineer be authorized to advertise for sealed proposals for building a cistern at the corner of St. Joseph and Alabama streets, Adopted.

By Mr. English: that proposals be received for the construction of two cisterns—one at the crossing of Alabama and Ohio streets, and one at the crossing of Michigan and Noble streets. Adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A communication from the Mayor, in reference to the amount due from property holders for cleaning the alley between Pennsylvania and Meridian streets, north of Washington, asking how the money should be raised for paying the men who did the work.

On motion the Council allowed the bill of expense yet due for cleaning the alley.

Mr. Cottrell presented an ordinance for the grading and graveling of the sidewalk on the west side of Delaware street, between South street and Pogue's Run. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Durham the contract for improving New York street, let last summer, was given to another contractor in consequence of the failure of the first contractor to comply with his agreement.

W. S. Hubbard was granted permission to deposit building material on the corner of Pearl and Meridian streets.

The Committee on the Fire Department was instructed to examine the No. 5 engine house, to ascertain what repairs were needed, &c.

On motion of Mr. Porter, precepts were ordered to be issued on a number of affidavits presented.

A select committee, appointed some time since, reported names for a number of new streets, which were ordered to be placed on the new map of the city.

The Council transacted some business of minor importance, and adjourned at 10 minutes before 11 o'clock. —Journal.

The New York Store is filling up with new and elegant Spring goods. This store has the reputation of keeping the largest stock, selling the most goods, at the lowest prices, of any store in the State, and the proprietors contend that this reputation is fairly attained, and will be honestly kept up. Of this we do not profess to know, but we can assert