

THE LOCOMOTIVE.



SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1858.

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

LOCOMOTIVE STEAM PRESS BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

WE would call the attention of Railroad Men, President of Colleges and Academies, the Medical Profession, and all others, to our assortment of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TYPE! Set received from the best Foundries in the United States, embracing all the Modern Styles, French, English, and all the modern facilities for doing work in the best style. All our Type and Machinery is new, and in good order, including two of Adams' Improved.

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All kinds of Job Work: on the shortest notice, and at the lowest living rates; and BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION: on Cap, Letter, Folio, Post, Flat Cap, French, or Colored Paper, and Cards or Card Boards. For the character of our work we confidently refer to any Book or Job bearing our imprint. Our prices are regulated at the lowest cash standard, so as to be regular and uniform, and equal to all and contracts for work will be adhered to, without resort to extra charges. Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and accuracy guaranteed. Offices on Meridian street, immediately opposite the Post Office.

ELDER & HARKNESS.

ELECTION DAY.—Next Monday is the day for the election of Township officers. It is important that good men should be elected for these offices, and every voter should not fail to do his part in making that selection. Remember, next Monday, the 5th of April.

JAIL DELIVERY.—On Sunday morning there was a great excitement in the city, caused by the fact that nine of the prisoners in the Jail had made their escape. Those escaping were J. B. Shears, Michael Gilligan, Brooklocker, Lee Overman (colored), J. Wool, Jas. Vanness, J. McRoy, and Geo. Wagner. Two of the above, Gilligan and Brooklocker, were charged with murder, some with counterfeiting, and one or two with stealing. The negro was put in jail about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and was in but two or three hours. Shears, the counterfeiter, was the man that planned and executed the escape. The keys used in opening the locks of the cells are now in the possession of Sheriff Foudray—they are made of lead, with a barrel of tin, and are complete. The stone work in the cells are fastened with iron, soldered in. This solder was picked off the crevices with a knife, until sufficient was obtained for the purpose. A stick was cut to enter the padlock, and greased with fat of meat, retained from their meals—this was inserted in the lock, and the size and number of wards obtained. A pattern was then cut in wood, and the lead melted in one of the tin plates with which they are fed, and run into the pattern. The barrel of the key was made out of a tin cup, that they had for use. After the key was cast, it was cut to the right size and thickness. This key was then fastened about the middle of a poplar stick. The doors of the cells are made of iron bars, and are locked on the outside. By putting the arm through the bar, and using the stick with the key in, Shears was able to unlock his own cell, and after being out that of others. For days before their escape, Shears had at work loosening the cement around the stone slab over his cell, with the wire ball of a bucket, fastened to a chair leg. A coal chisel was found in the jail, doubtless left by the workmen, that assisted them very much. After the prisoners were all out of their cells, they succeeded in prying the slab over the cells loose, and getting into the garret, on top of the cells. From this they broke away part of the brick flue, and made an opening that let them out to the roof. Their bed clothes were now used for ropes to let them into the yard, and the outer wall was then scaled with the assistance of a bear. Altogether this was as ingeniously contrived, and skillfully executed an escape from prison as we ever heard of, and Shears deserves credit of being an ingenious scoundrel. This jail is of solid masonry, tied together with iron, thoroughly soldered and cemented, and it was considered perfectly secure. Some of the prisoners in at the time refused to go out, and Shears refused to unlock the cells of one or two of his counterfeiting confederates, because of a grudge, but all charged with offenses that would send them to the penitentiary escaped.

Up to Wednesday but one of the prisoners had been arrested—J. Woods, arrested with counterfeit money in his possession. He was taken near Greensburg, by some countrymen, and Brooklocker and another was with him, but succeeded in making their escape. Officers Robinson and Hays were on the track of these three, and were in ambush where they must pass, but before the convicts came upon countrymen attempted to arrest them, but only caught Woods. He was given in charge of Sheriff Foudray, who was on the train returning from Cincinnati, and brought to this city, arriving about 4 o'clock on Thursday morning. When opposite the jail the prisoner made a desperate effort to escape, but after a sharp race for a couple of squares, through alleys and lots, during which Foudray shot at him twice, hitting the rim of his hat with one shot, he was found on the roof of the porch of T. Smith's residence, and taken to jail.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Already the building season has fully commenced. In all parts of the city preparations are making—cellars digging, fences being put up, and materials collecting for houses of all kinds. This can only be seen, and fully appreciated by traveling round the city, in all parts. We never go out of our beaten path, but we see new improvements in every stage of progress. If the council would only require every man building, to record the same, in a book kept for that purpose—not for taxation, but for general information—it would be of great interest in noticing the growth and prosperity of the city. If the government building should go on this year, there will be as much, if not more money spent in improvements as in any previous year, and those of the best character.

Another effort has been made by the council to drive the wood and hay wagons from the business portion of the city, by compelling them to stand in front of the Court house and State house squares. This has been tried before, but has never succeeded, and we doubt the benefit or policy of it now. If the council is really anxious to keep the streets clear, and abate what has been, and will be a nuisance as soon as the warm weather comes, let them forbid fish stands and wagons from Meridian street, near Washington.

KANSAS IN THE HOUSE.

The Senate bill failed to pass the House by a majority of eight—112 voting for it, and 120 for the substitute. This will send the substitute back to the Senate.

As the provisions of Mr. Crittenden's Kansas bill, which has been adopted by the House as a substitute for the Kansas bill passed by the Senate, are not generally known, we publish this morning a very full abstract. The first section we publish entire, and is as follows:

"SECTION 1. That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and inasmuch as it is greatly disputed whether the Constitution with which Kansas is now admitted was fairly made, or expresses the will of the people of Kansas, this admission of her into the Union as a State is hereby declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the said constitutional instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters, at an election to be held for the purpose; and as soon as such assent shall be given, and duly made known to the President of the United States, he shall announce the same by proclamation, and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State of Kansas into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute. At the said election the voting shall be by the ballot, and by indorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, 'for the Constitution,' or 'against the Constitution.' Should the said Constitution be rejected at the said election by a majority of votes being cast against it, then, and in that event, the inhabitants of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a Constitution and State Government by the name of the State of Kansas, preparatory to its admission into the Union, according to the Federal Constitution, and to that end may elect delegates to a Convention as hereinafter provided.

The second section provides that Kansas shall have concurrent jurisdiction in all river's forming a boundary with other States, and they shall be common highways.

The third and fourth sections we give in full, as follows:

"SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the elections authorized by this act may be fair and free, the Governor and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature, namely, the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a Board; and the Board shall have power and authority, in respect to each and all of the elections hereby authorized or provided for, to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; to appoint, as judges of election at each of the several places of voting, three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to act, to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting for the purpose of preserving peace and good order, or the said Board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint, at their discretion and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose; and when the purpose of the election is to elect delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution, as hereinbefore provided for, the number of delegates shall be sixty, and they shall be apportioned by said Board among the several counties of said Territory, according to the number of voters; and in making this apportionment, the Board may join two or more counties together to make an election or representative district, where neither of the said counties has the requisite number of voters to entitle it to a delegate, or to join a smaller to a larger county having a surplus population, where it may serve to equalize the representation. The elections hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The said Board shall appoint the day of election for each of the elections hereby authorized, as the same may become necessary. The said Governor shall announce, by proclamation, the day appointed for any one of said elections, and the day shall be as early as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said Board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner of the returns thereof, which returns shall be made to the said Board whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and to appoint therein as early a day as practicable for the delegates election (where the election has been for delegates) to assemble in convention at the seat of Government of said Territory. When so assembled, the convention shall first determine by a vote, whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State Government in conformity with the Federal Constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State. And the said convention shall accordingly provide for its submission to the vote of the people for approval or rejection.

"SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the elections hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory over the age of twenty-one years, who are legal voters under the laws of the Territory of Kansas, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the citizen to the right of suffrage in said election.

The fifth and sixth sections provides that the Board of Commissioners, and all acting under them, shall take an oath of office, and be liable for failure or neglect of duty under the Territorial laws, and receive the pay provided by law.

The seventh section provides that Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in Congress until the next census.

The eighth and last section donates the usual amount of land for School and University purposes; reserves salt springs to the States; that non-residents shall not be taxed higher than residents, and that property of the U. S. shall not be taxed; secures the title of land to bona fide purchasers, and provides the usual measures required of all new states on being admitted into the Union.

Messrs. Thompson Brothers, Bankers, No. 2 Wall street, quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., this week, as follows:

United States Treasury Notes, 2-10-30-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
New York State Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
New England Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
New Jersey Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
Philadelphia Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
Baltimore Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
Interior Pennsylvania Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
Ohio, Ky., Ind. and Ga. Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
S. Carolina and La. Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
North Carolina Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
Virginia Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
Ill. and Wisconsin Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
Free Indiana Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
Tennessee Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
Michigan Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
Louisiana and Mobile Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.
Canada Currency, 1-5-10-10 per cent dis.	85	per cent dis.

LAND WARRANTS.	Buy.	Sell.
40 acre Warrants per acre	100	cts.
80 " " " "	87	cts.
120 " " " "	83	cts.
160 " " " "	83	cts.

Mr. W. H. Talbot has contracted for the erection of a very fine residence this season, on the corner of Ohio and Meridian streets. A new brick stable, carriage house, &c., on the same lot, built this season, is now under roof, and will be finished in a few weeks.

AN ARTESIAN WELL.—We discover that the Council, on Motion of Dr. Dunlap, have directed an inquiry to be made by a select committee, into the cost and expediency of making an Artesian well in the centre of the Governor's Circle. The cost of such a well is, we understand, for the first 100 feet \$350 per foot, and the cost increases rapidly per foot for each additional hundred feet, until at a depth not greater than is usual, it is about \$14 per foot. The cost of the well at Lafayette was something over \$4,000, and it was made at the expense of the county.

We do not understand that the inquiry directed imports that the Council have any opinion, either one way or the other, as to the propriety of sinking such a well at the point mentioned. The direction of an inquiry may be only a polite way of giving the whole project the go-by. But we trust that the Council will not undertake such a job if the cost is to be anything near what it would seem likely to be. We think that if the Council, in the present condition of municipal affairs, is disposed to appropriate anything to ward the improvement or ornamentation of the Circle grounds, a less sum of money than is required for the well might be bestowed, in other ways, to much better advantage. The making of a beautiful and substantial iron fence—the planting of handsome shade trees, and well selected and rare shrubbery—the furnishing of other simple and comparative inexpensive decorations, which will readily suggest themselves to any body, would seem to be more important, and would, we are sure, be more satisfactory to the public.

Our young city, prosperous as it is becoming, and prosperous as it is, yet in the gristle. Let us devote what we can to durable and substantial improvements upon our streets; to the improvement of our deficient drainage; to things which lie at the foundation of solid growth and development; and leave, for the present, in very great part, at least, to private taste and munificence all mere works of ornamentation.

We would invite an examination of the large Agricultural Warehouse of P. S. Birkenmayer, No. 76 East Washington street. Mr. Birkenmayer has the largest stock of Seeds and Agricultural Implements in Central Indiana, all fresh, of the best variety and patterns. The Farmer, Horticulturist and Gardener can find in this establishment every article he needs, from a pruning knife to a reaper, and all kinds of garden and field seeds. Every machine that is an aid to labor—all the late improvements, in every variety can be found there, and few in this day should plod on in the old way, doing double work to accomplish the same result that can be accomplished with improved facilities. A visit to the establishment will well repay the time, and you will be sure to find just the articles you want, for either garden or farm work. See advertisement in another column.

The Democracy of Perry Township met in Convention at the Precinct on Saturday, March 27th, and organized by appointing Charles Orme Chairman, and A. F. Pentecost Secretary.

The following ticket for officers was then made: For Justice of the Peace—Caleb Bentley. For Township Treasurer—John B. Brewer. For Township Clerk—Samuel R. Grube.

For Township Trustee—Cornelius Jones. On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee of five to select delegates to attend the County Convention, which reported the following:

Isaac Havenstick, James Webb, Jackson Orme, A. F. Pentecost, Isaac Breneman, Richard Webb, Samuel R. Grube, George Green, Cornelius Jones, H. K. Korteper, Garrett, Demitt, Stephen Hankins, A. C. Stick, James Gentle, Charles Orme, J. S. Webb, J. Bryan, Charles Tash, Evans Bristow, E. W. Bryan, Harri Richardson, Eliza Padlock, Peter Canine, James Coverdill and Payton Bristow.

The entire Democracy of the Township were then invited to attend.

On motion, the delegates were then instructed to cast their ballots for Foster Whitford for County Treasurer, and Samuel A. Todd for Sheriff.

On motion, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in the Locomotive and Sentinel.

CHAS. ORME, Pres't.

A. F. PENTECOST, Sec'y.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.—The Republicans nominated their ticket for City Officers, and Councilmen, last Saturday, as follows:

For Mayor—SAMUEL D. MAXWELL. Treasurer—JAMES M. JAMESON. Marshal—AUGUSTIN D. ROSE. Attorney—SAMUEL V. MORRIS. Clerk—JOHN G. WATERS. Street Commissioner—HENRY COLESTOCK. Engineer—JAMES WOOD, Sr. Assessor—DAVID L. MERRIMON.

COUNCILMEN, First Ward—JOSEPH K. ENGLISH, Second Ward—ALBERT G. PORTER, Third Ward—JACOB S. PRATT, Fourth Ward—ERIE LOCKE, Fifth Ward—JOHN BURKE, Seventh Ward—THOMAS COTTELL.

The Democrats hold their convention for nominating Councilmen, in each Ward, and delegates to the City Convention, next Wednesday evening, and the City Convention for nominating City Officers next Saturday.

The following from the Commissioner of the General Land Office may be interesting to certain parties concerned in land speculations in the State of Iowa:—

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 19, 1858. Sir:—I have the honor to return herewith 'House Resolution' of the 16th March, 1858, calling for the 'amount of land certified to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of building a railroad from Dubuque to Sioux City, with a branch to the mouth of the 'Tote Des Moines' and 'whether said branch has been completed,' referred to this office for report, on the 17th inst., and in reply to state that no lands have as yet been certified to as insuring to the State of Iowa on account of said road or branch, nor has this office been advised of the completion of any part of said road or branch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. A. HENDRICKS, Commissioner.

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, Sec. of the Interior.

There are few cities in the Union, certainly none in the West, that have pleasanter drives, or better roads than ours, in the Spring. This is just the time to enjoy a ride of a few hours, through the suburbs, or into the country, with your family, if you have one, and if not with the best looking and most agreeable companion you can find. All our Livery stables are well equipped with good horses, and pleasant carriages and buggies, but we would particularly mention Lawrence & Allen, of the WHITE BARNS, as having every facility to offer pleasure riders that they could desire. We speak from the book, and know whereof we are talking.

See the advertisement of Messrs. Clay, Carter & Co., in this paper. Their stock of new and elegant spring goods are now arriving.

Ladies in want of Mourning can have the privilege of selecting from a good stock, recently brought to the city by Mr. Jessup. See advertisement.

One hundred and twenty shots were fired on Thursday night, on receipt of the news of the defeat of the Lecompton bill in the House, and bon-fires lighted along the streets.

Up to Friday morning but one of the prisoners that escaped from the jail had been arrested.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Council met at 7 1/2 o'clock, on Saturday evening, March 27.

Present—all the members excepting Messrs. Harvey and Vandegrift.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, &c. By Mr. Fletcher.—A petition of property holders on Noble street, between Market and South streets, asking for the grading and graveling of the same. Referred.

By Mr. North.—A petition from property holders on Illinois street, between Washington street and Indiana Avenue, asking for the grading of the same with screened river gravel. Referred.

By Mr. Durham.—A petition from property holders on Liberty street, between Washington and New York streets, asking for the grading and graveling of the same. Referred.

By Mr. Hadley.—A petition from James Stapp, asking for the reward offered by the Council for the apprehension of the boys who committed depredations against the school property. Referred.

By Mr. Locke.—A petition from the Rover Fire Company, a new organization, asking to be accepted as an organized fire company of the city, and for an engine and apparatus. Granted.

By unanimous consent Mr. North introduced a report from the school trustees, announcing the failure of the plan adopted some time since for the continuance of the public schools, and recommending that the school houses be rented to such of the teachers as may choose to open schools on the graded system—the schools to remain under the supervision of the trustees and the pupils to be charged according to a scale of prices reported by the trustees. Referred.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. Porter, from the Judiciary Committee.—A report on petitions in reference to the taxation of the property of decedents by the city in cases where the administrators on such property reside without the city limits, which holds that all property not in transitu, actually situated within the city at the time of assessment, no matter by whom owned or by whom represented, is subject to taxation for city purposes. Laid on the table.

By Mr. Dunlap, from the Judiciary Committee.—An ordinance providing for the grading and graveling of Maryland street, between Alabama and West streets. Referred back to the same committee for amendment.

By Mr. Cottrell, from the Committee on Streets and Alleys.—Various reports, in which it is stated that the grade of the Peru Railroad track is below that of East street, and recommending that the Company be made to conform with the track to the grade of the street; also, an ordinance was reported for the grading and graveling of Chatham street, between Massachusetts Avenue and Hanna streets.

That portion of the report in reference to the track of the Peru Railroad Company was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report an ordinance to govern the matter. The ordinance was passed under a suspension of the rules.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Cottrell introduced an ordinance for the improvement of South street, from Delaware street one and a half squares East. Referred.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Porter presented two petitions from residents of the 7th Ward in reference to the formation of a bayou by rains and melting snows, and asking that the water which now flows down Virginia Avenue be turned by a ditch into Pleasant Run, and that all streets to be graded which cross the bayou be graded solidly.

A resolution was offered and adopted after the reading of the petitions, instructing the engineer to make full surveys to determine whether the water in the bayou can be conducted to Pleasant Run, &c. Mr. Porter, from a select committee.—A contract or agreement between the city of Indianapolis and Valentine Butsch in reference to the amount to be charged Mr. Butsch as license and tax for his theatrical building and exhibition. The contract provides that Butsch shall pay annually into the treasury, in advance, \$100, for the period of ten years as license to the exhibition in his building.

The Mayor was authorized to sign the contract on the part of the city.

REPORTS FROM OFFICERS. The Chief Fire Engineer made a report in reference to the purchase of a new engine for the Marion Fire Company, which was referred.

The Street Commissioner made a report of street repairs and cleanings. The accounts presented with the report were ordered to be paid.

The Civil Engineer reported progress in the 'march' of street improvements. Several accounts accompanying the report were allowed. Something less than a peck of 'sealed proposals' were presented with the report for contracts on the improvement of various streets, and the building of cisterns, which the Council had ordered. These proposals were separately and respectfully referred to the proper committees.

By unanimous consent Mr. Fletcher introduced an ordinance for the establishment of wood, hay, and straw markets. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Dunlap.—That a committee be appointed to report at the earliest convenience the practicability, cost and expediency of sinking an Artesian well in the Governor's Circle.

The Mayor appointed as said committee, Messrs. Dunlap, Porter and Locke.

By Mr. Locke.—That there is a necessity for the location of two cisterns between New York street and the north corporation line, and between West street and the west corporation line. Referred.

Several resolutions of minor importance were adopted, relating, principally, to side-walk improvements and gutter cleanings.

By Mr. North.—That the property holders on Illinois street, between Maryland and Louisiana, be permitted to Boulder their gutters, under the direction of the Engineer.

By Mr. Dunlap.—That the Engineer be directed to advertise for the building of an arched bridge over Pogue's Run on Pennsylvania street.

Mr. Cottrell moved to amend by adding an arch over Pogue's Run at the crossing of Noble and Washington streets, which was accepted by Mr. Dunlap.

Mr. Locke moved to indefinitely postpone the whole question. Lost by the casting vote of the Mayor.

Mr. Porter moved to amend the resolution by adding an arched bridge over Pogue's Run on Meridian and Delaware streets. Lost.

Mr. Porter opposed the whole proposed bridge building project for the present, and offered his amendments to weigh down and defeat the original resolution and first amendment.

Mr. Fletcher moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Bridges and Civil Engineer, to present plans and specifications at the next meeting, which prevailed.

Mr. Locke, from a select committee appointed to dispose of the school lot belonging to the city in the Fourth Ward, reported that \$450 had been offered for it in a claim presented against the city.

On motion, at 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, the Council adjourned.—Journal.

AMERICAN CREDIT IN EUROPE.

A translation, from the Angsburg Zeitung, brought by the last foreign mail, thus speaks of American railroad credit on the continent:

The enormous losses sustained by our capitalists in consequence of the transatlantic swindle, night, in a measure, be overlooked; but the fact that many of our private citizens, mechanics and traders, had, during the Russian War, invested their little means in American securities, which are now nearly worthless, will not soon be forgotten. Many a worthy man who had hoped to leave his family a competence now finds that he is the victim of a base fraud. Do not imagine that I exaggerate—cases have come to my knowledge which are really distressing, and deserving of sympathy. It is a reproach to the American name that such things occur so frequently, and, sooner or later, such conduct will bear its own fruit.

Mr. Moran, President of the New York and Erie Railroad, who arrived here a few days ago, from London, for the purpose of inducing our capitalists to again open their purses for the benefit of the concern under his direction, and which has on several occasions gone to the wall, is undoubtedly by this time convinced that his efforts will be fruitless; and that the feeling in Germany and Switzerland is decidedly averse to any further financial dealings with America.

THE NEWS.

The steamship Niagara, which left Liverpool on the forenoon of the 13th instant, arrived at Halifax yesterday. The news by the arrival is a week later than that previously received. On the night previous to the departure of the Niagara Mr. Disraeli announced in the House of Commons that a despatch had just been received from the French government had just been received from the French government that had suspended between France and England, and would, therefore, be conducive to the interest and happiness of both countries. Insurrectionary symptoms had appeared in various parts of France, and a large number of arrests were made. A new trial had been refused the convicted conspirators. In London the money market was dull.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamships Moses Taylor and St. Louis from Aspinwall, we have news from California, Central America, New Granada, the South Pacific and the West Indies. The Moses Taylor brought the San Francisco mails to the 5th instant, and one million four hundred thousand dollars in treasure. The trip from San Francisco was performed in less than twenty-one days and is the quickest passage ever made on the mail route.

The news from California is a fortnight later than previous accounts, but is unimportant. The people were rejoicing in the prospect of returning property, and the state of the markets seemed to warrant the belief that they would not be disappointed. Henry Bates, the alleged defaulter, State Treasurer, had been tried for the third time, and had succeeded in obtaining a verdict of acquittal. The Legislature had sent a memorial to Congress asking that the mail contract be divided between the two competing lines of steamships. A melancholy tragedy had happened at Grays Valley, in the family of Mr. M. Brannan, who was formerly connected with the press in this city, but who left for California about two years since to superintend the affairs of a mining company. It appears that he became embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, and to relieve himself of his cares and trouble he produced the destruction of himself, wife and three children by the use of prussic acid.

Our correspondent, at Aspinwall, New Granada, states that General Santa Anna left Cartagena on the 12th ult. for Havana, on his way to Mexico, under the protection of Spain. It was said that he could only raise the sum of \$3,000 on his property at Turbaco, which is valued at a million or more. The New Granadian Congress met at Bogota on the 2d ult. The President, in his message, stated that Mr. Buchanan had determined not to maintain the hostile attitude towards New Granada which had been assumed by Fierce's administration, and that the convention lately negotiated between the two republics would end all differences and disappoint an "interested" American press. The Foreign Secretary alluded to the convention in his report, and hopes that Congress would consider it fully with a view to approving the clauses which are beyond the jurisdiction of the Executive. It was thought that the presence of the United States Squadron on the coast would do much towards influencing the Legislature of New Granada to accept the Cass-Herran treaty. An official decree increases by one and a half per cent, the taxes now paid by commercial establishments on the Isthmus of Panama. The United States Atrato surveying expedition had reached the Pacific, and Lieutenant Craven was returning to the Atlantic, having made the requisite surveys. The Honduras Inter-oceanic Railroad exploring party had concluded their labors. Col. Trautwine, the chief engineer of the expedition, arrived home in the St. Louis.

Ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, and Mr. Blyden, an old resident of the republic, write from Monrovia, under date of February 1, to the effect that the settlers were likely to be drawn into trouble with the natives, owing to the French system of collecting emigrants on the coast for their West Indian Colonies. The chiefs had commenced kidnapping and waging war on each other, in order to obtain a supply of hands for export, and it is thought that the free government would attempt to suppress this scheme of the removal of the slave trade in effect. Peace prevailed at date. Trade was dull, palm oil scarce, and money difficult to obtain. Potatoes and rice were in good supply, and the report of a famine in the colony was not well founded. The Liberia college would be located on Mesurado's Heights.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Galveston News writes that Col. Lockridge is expected to leave for Texas on the 24th instant, with the intention of revolutionizing Northern Mexico, and that many Northern men and considerable means are engaged in the enterprise. A letter from Col. Lockridge to the News confirms the statement.—N. Y. Herald.

COLONIZATION OF TURKEY.

After the lapse of more than a year the Grand Vizier of Turkey has instructed the Minister of Foreign Affairs to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect the regulations with respect to the project of immigration or colonization. The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times thinks that this is a project to attract some of the surplus thousands who yearly leave their European homes for the far West, and thus to get back, as it were, for the East what it gave to the West centuries ago. He says:

A country of about thirty thousand geographical square miles, comprising some of the finest and most fertile spots on the globe, with about three thousand five hundred English miles of sea coast and six seas—the Mediterranean, Adriatic, Archipelago, Black and Red Seas, and the Persian Gulf—for outlets, is thrown open to immigration, and offers, gratis, lands to those who should be inclined to come to the East. From their departure the Turkish Government promises to take charge of the colonists. Even before their arrival in their adopted country plots of land will be assigned to each colonist, according to his means and capital, which must amount at least to £46. They will have facilities for transporting their goods and chattels there. They are exempt from taxation for six years if settled in Europe, and twelve in Asia. The free exercise of their religion is assured to them. There are miles and miles of the most fertile land in the hands of the government, with scarcely any one upon it, yielding no revenues, and daily getting more desolate. The colonists will be obliged to give up the protection of the country to which they belonged, and must become bona fide subjects of the Sultan, submitting to all laws and established authorities in the provinces. They may quit the country again if they are not satisfied; but, unless they have remained twenty years, the land allotted them cannot be sold, but must be given back to the government. Although the abuses of authority are not denied, the Times' correspondent unhesitatingly asserts that there are very few other countries in Europe where greater personal freedom exists, and few also in which the lower classes of society are so well off as the great majority of Christians in Turkey.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

Within the past fortnight business has revived to a surprising extent. The amount of offerings at the banks has largely exceeded that of former weeks since the revulsion, and various branches of trade have begun to display untroubled activity. The ship-yards are all bustle, the foundries are again in full blast; the grocers are preparing for the spring sales; the dry-goods dealers are laying in a moderate stock for the summer consumption of the country; book-keepers are buying with considerable freedom; money is going into canal and mining enterprises; the railways are carrying more freight; produce is about to come forward in large quantities from the West; cotton is traveling Europeward, and money is coming this way in very satisfactory amounts. Altogether, the prospect is gratifying in every respect.

Most men date their success in life to some misfortune. Just so the greatest advances towards wealth and prosperity which this country has made have been consequent upon, and in a great measure caused by, periods of unusual depression and suffering. The revulsion of 1857 will prove to have been one of the most fortunate accidents of our history.

At the time that wholesome check over