

linous, where so large an amount of grain is sold and carried off, instead of being fed out to stock, they are selling their lands by the bushel in the shape of wheat and corn, and that for a price utterly ruinous. Commerce, founded upon such agricultural economy as this must come to an end, although the folly will continue to be avenged on posterity even to the third and fourth generation.

The leading fact of a wide-spread deterioration of the soil stands out too boldly to be denied. The great irreversible law of American agriculture appears in the constant and increasing diminution of agricultural products, without any advance in prices. It follows, just in proportion, that capital is disappearing, and that labor receives a diminishing reward. Our country is growing debilitated, and we propagate the consumptive disease with all the energy of private enterprise and public patronage.

Many foreign States support a population vastly larger per square mile than we maintain, and hold their annual increase; but by the system of land robbery generally pursued here, the land is held until it is robbed of its virtue, skinned of its skin, and then the owner, selling his wasted field to some skin-dint neighbor, flies to fresh fields with the foul purpose to repeat the same spoliation; and this annual exodus which prevails over all the older States, and even begins upon the first settlements of the new States before their remoter borders have lost sight of the savage, painfully indicates that we have reached the maximum of population our land will support in the present state of our agricultural economy. Our skill must be further developed, or here is our limit.

The agriculturists have been, within a few years, aroused to their own wants. The eager crowds which throng the annual fairs of our agricultural societies proclaim the universal hunger there is for a profounder information touching that which comes home to their business and bosoms. They know there are mysteries clearly concerning them, and they demand of learning and science a solution. Let us have such colleges as may rightfully claim the authority of teachers to announce facts and fixed laws, and to scatter broadcast that knowledge which will prove useful in building up a great nation. The farmer and the mechanic require special schools and appropriate literature quite as much as any of the so-called learned professions. We need a careful, exact and systematic registration of experiments, such as can be made at thoroughly scientific institutions, and such as will not be made elsewhere. These tests and these tables, so furnished, will give us, when reported and collated, as provided for in this bill, a rational induction of principles upon which we may expect to establish a proper science, and the more widely gathered are the facts, the sounder the science. Dissociates will not be trumpeted forth until they have received the sanction of a body less sanguine than the vendors of a patent.

We need to test the natural capability of soils and the power of different fertilizers; the relative value of different grasses or flesh, fat, and milk-giving purposes; the comparative value of grain, root and hay for wintering stock; the value of a bushel of corn, oats, peas, carrots, potatoes or turnips, in pounds of beef, pork or mutton; deep plowing, as well as drainage; the vitality and deterioration of seeds; breeds of animals; remedies for the potato disease and for all tribes of insects destructive to cotton, wheat and fruit crops. These and many more are questions of scientific interest, even beyond their economical importance in the researches of the agriculturist.

Agricultural schools and colleges, in many portions of Europe, are a marked feature of the age. In our own country the general want of such places of instruction has been so manifest that States, societies and individuals have attempted to supply it, though necessarily in stunted measure. The plentiful lack of funds has retarded their maturity and usefulness; but there are some examples, like that of Michigan, liberally supported by the State, in the full tide of successful experiment. If this bill shall pass, institutions of the character required by the people will spring into life and not languish from poverty and neglect.

In the highest civilized parts of Europe we find the government alive to the wants of agriculture. They have established ministers of instruction, model farms, experimental farms, botanical gardens, colleges, and a large number of secondary schools, with no other purpose than the improvement of the farms and farmers of the respective countries. The effect is in the largest degree favorable to the people and to increased production. In Prussia agricultural colleges and schools for the mechanic arts and higher trades are liberally sustained, and with a much larger staff of professors than is common in the United States. In Saxony there are a number of experiment stations or experimental farms, with laboratories attached, and five or more schools exclusively for agriculture. There is no country in the world where agriculture and all branches of industry are pursued with more enterprise and success than in this little monarchy. Belgium has its agricultural schools also, and great opportunities for general education are given, especially in the larger towns. Here farming is conducted most on a scientific basis, so that Belgium, supporting a population of three hundred and thirty-six to the square mile, in a climate inferior to that of Kentucky or Virginia, which average only twenty-six and twenty-three to the square mile, is the first in rank as an agricultural State in Europe. This preeminence is chiefly the result of scientific attention to manures.

Fances, from the time of Napoleon, has done much for agriculture; beet sugar, the mulberry, the grape, as well as merino sheep and the Thibet goat, have received imperial attention. No expense is shirked in the cause of agricultural science. Her botanical gardens, chemical laboratories, physiological museums and schools for instruction in the veterinary art surpass all others in existence, and with her five agricultural colleges and almost one hundred schools, are rapidly elevating the farming population of the empire. Colleges and schools of agriculture are numerous in Great Britain, but their usefulness is greatly restricted on account of the limited attendance arising from the jealousies of caste. In Russia the cause of agriculture holds a deserved prominence. Of colleges, schools and special schools, devoted to agriculture, Russia maintains a greater number than any other nation, France only excepted.

Thus we behold the suffrages of all the wiser civilized nations in favor of the measure contemplated by the bill under consideration. If other nations advance, though we but pause, we are distanced. The country is believed to be overwhelmingly in favor of the establishment of these institutions. They are as much needed, and will be as gratefully accepted, by one section as by another. More than four-fifths of our population are engaged in agricultural and mechanical employments.

Pass this measure, said Mr. Morrill in conclusion, and you will have done—

- Something to enable the farmer to raise two blades of grass instead of one;
- Something for every owner of land;
- Something for all who desire to own land;
- Something for cheap scientific education;
- Something for every man who loves intelligence and not ignorance;
- Something to induce the farmers' sons and daughters to settle and cluster around the old homesteads;
- Something to remove the last vestige of pauperism from our land;
- Something for peace, good order, and the better support of Christian churches and common schools;
- Something to enable sterile railroads to pay dividends;
- Something to enable the people to bear the enormous expenditures of the National Government;
- Something to check the passion of individuals, and of the nation, for indefinite territorial expansion and ultimate decrepitude;
- Something to prevent the dispersion of our population, and to concentrate it around the best lands of the country—places hallowed by church spires, and mellowed by the influences of time—where the consumer will be placed at the door of the producer; and thereby
- Something to obtain higher prices for all sorts of agricultural productions; and
- Something to increase the loveliness of the American landscape. Scientific culture is the sure precursor of order and beauty.—N. Y. Tribune.

School Trustees were elected in each ward in New Albany, on Monday last.

Ripe strawberries are among the luxuries in New Orleans and New York, selling in the latter place for near a dime apiece.

THE LOCOMOTIVE.



SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858.

It is Saturday the day of publication of the Locomotive when it will always be ready for subscribers. In case we will not a copy of the paper go from the office before public day.

CITY ELECTION.—The election in this city last Tuesday resulted in all the Republican candidates being elected by an average majority of near three hundred. As we announced last week, the contest was purely of a party character, and was warmly contested. The Republicans felt jubilant over the result, and had a grand glorification on Wednesday evening, while the Democrats were proportionately depressed in spirits. The Council remains the same this year, it was last, except that Mr. Pratt takes the place of Mr. Harvey. The following is the vote:

CANDIDATES.		1st W.	2d W.	3d W.	4th W.	5th W.	6th W.	7th W.	Total.
MAYOR.									
R. D. Maxwell	309	236	246	184	192	230	272	1984	
N. B. Palmer	400	84	179	125	225	255	332	1046	
ALDERMEN.									
A. D. Ross	499	247	257	180	190	220	322	1046	
A. K. Patterson	403	91	151	128	223	278	367	1678	
CLERK.									
J. G. Waters	310	239	222	174	190	220	268	1967	
G. H. West	309	102	119	163	234	255	322	1609	
TREASURER.									
J. M. Jamison	206	229	216	150	200	210	310	1593	
G. F. McGinnis	308	111	100	137	201	226	347	1630	
ATTORNEY.									
S. V. Meeks	478	235	230	180	178	201	360	1873	
B. A. Elliott	431	103	103	163	233	250	361	1773	
COMMISSIONER.									
J. Wood, Sr.	402	241	254	169	191	222	380	1977	
D. A. Hoshorn	410	93	104	163	232	259	340	1654	
H. Colcord	301	254	270	187	196	222	373	1912	
J. Russell	400	88	109	157	230	270	340	1647	
ASSESSOR.									
D. L. Morrison	301	251	236	180	194	221	378	1910	
E. Brumbar	400	91	102	157	218	252	341	1657	
Total vote of the city	2000								
Total vote of the city last year	3343								
Those marked with a (*) are Democrats.									

COUNCILMEN.		1st W.	2d W.	3d W.	4th W.	5th W.	6th W.	7th W.
REPUBLICAN.								
J. K. English	-	514	R. Talkington	-	398			
DEMOCRAT.								
A. G. Porter	-	257	C. Youngerman	-	79			
THIRD WARD.								
J. S. Pratt	-	238	C. King	-	184			
FOURTH WARD.								
E. Locke	-	191	J. A. Wonnell	-	154			
FIFTH WARD.								
J. Burk	-	192	S. McNabb	-	228			
SIXTH WARD.								
W. McLain	-	231	M. North	-	266			
SEVENTH WARD.								
T. Cottrell	-	413	C. Yeager	-	303			

KANSAS.—This important embryo State, that has occupied almost exclusively the attention of Congress for the last five months, has been finally disposed of for the present session at least, by the passage of the English bill, just as it was published by us last week. This bill has been signed by the President, and is now the law of the land. By its provisions, a vote will be taken at an early day, on the ordinance of the Lecompton Constitution as amended. If that is accepted, Kansas will be declared a State under the Lecompton Constitution—if it is rejected, then the people can make a new constitution, when the Territory contains a population of 33,000, or the same number of inhabitants that comprise a congressional district in any State now in the Union. If the people of Kansas should accept the proposition, there is no question but that it will be the end of the matter; but should they reject it, it will be an open question, and probably a troublesome one, until it is finally disposed of. Whether the proposition will be rejected or accepted is the subject of discussion in all the leading papers, but this can only be decided by the people of Kansas themselves.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning a woman named JENNETTE SHERWOOD, was killed in the Union Depot, in this city, by the cars of the Bellefontaine road backing over her. She was 65 years of age, an emigrant from Scotland, which she left three weeks ago, in company with her husband, son, two grown daughters, and several grandchildren, and was going to Missouri. Her body was severed, and badly cut by the wheels, and her limbs much mangled. An inquest was held by Coroner Moffitt, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts, attaching no blame to any person connected with either the road or Depot.

The Caledonian Society took the remains of the deceased in charge, and had them interred Wednesday afternoon. The bereaved husband and children took an evening train for St. Louis.

GAS EXTENSION.—The Gas Company purchased this week about 150 tons of Gas pipe, to extend the light in the city. This pipe will lay between two and three miles, and it is proposed to lay it around the Madison Depot, to the Cincinnati, Central and Bellefontaine freight depots, on Illinois street north, Delaware, Meridian, and West Maryland streets. Besides this extension of pipe, the company expect this year to spend some \$6,000 in renewing and enlarging part of their works.

PENNSYLVANIA STREET.—The property holders on Pennsylvania street have made a good move in planting shade trees, by planting a row of fine, durable trees, along the east side of the University square. If these trees are permitted by cattle and boys to grow, those that took an active share in getting them planted will refer to them years hence with a just pride. It would be well if the whole square was surrounded with trees—will the owners of property on the other side permit Pennsylvania street to get ahead of them?

A great deal of fun is anticipated from the mule race, to come off at the next County Fair. The idea of the last mule getting the prize is a novel one, and it really makes it a contest with the riders, rather than the mule. We should not be surprised, from what we hear already, if there was fifty miles entered for that premium—the more the merrier.

By reference to the vote in the different wards, it will be seen that the first ward polls 912 votes, the second 336, the third 422, the fourth 345, the fifth 420, the sixth 497, and the seventh 716. The first ward polls as many votes as any two wards in the city, excluding the seventh. Would it not be well to change the wards, so as to equalize them more?

A sermon on the death of the late Rev. DUNLEY A. TYNG, delivered in the Church of the Covenant, Phila., by the Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D., on Sunday, the 25th of April, can be obtained of Stewart & Bowen, newly printed in pamphlet form.

CITY FINANCES.—It has been the regular custom for the City Clerk and City Treasurer, for the last eight or ten years, to prepare an annual statement of the receipts and expenses of the city, and this statement has invariably been published as early as we could get it, and generally before the annual city election. This year the statement was prepared by the Clerk, similar in form to all that preceded it, and at our request we were furnished a copy. We consider this statement of great interest to the tax payers, as it is the only correct report that is made of the receipts and disbursements of the city, and we were glad to lay it before our readers, one month after it was made, but in advance of all contemporaries. In addition to the Clerk's annual report, the Treasurer, Mr. King, furnished us with the statement which we published last week, of the assessments, the amount collected, and the amount delinquent. The statement of the Treasurer we stated was substantially correct, for the reason that Mr. King did not include one or two items in the assessment, but there were several items in the receipts that he thought would balance them, and make the statement vary but little, either way, from the one we gave. On Saturday morning, the day our paper appeared, the Journal published a statement charging error in an article that it said would appear in our paper, and on Monday it reiterated it, attempting to point to errors, obtained from a different source, and entirely different. If those statements published by us are incorrect, if the Journal will furnish us a corrected one we will publish it, but the Journal knew as well as we did that the reports were correct, but it was willing to sacrifice what little character it has for veracity, to gain a small temporary political advantage. It made no difference to the Journal whether it was correct or false, if it could create the impression they were untrue, and gain a political advantage thereby. We say the statements published are correct, and the author of the Journal's article is a falsifier, unless he furnishes evidence to the contrary. The Treasurer and Clerk are both competent, in every respect, and we know they would not furnish a statement that was not true.

A great reduction in the prices of wheat, corn, rye, oats, potatoes and almost every thing raised by the farmers except wool, and that has fallen off in price in the Eastern markets, full one third from what it was one year ago, but J. & D. Yount, have on hand a large stock of woolen goods that they have manufactured through the winter and spring, which they are trading for wool and allowing the same that they did last spring, and selling their goods low, farmers would do well to give them a call and examine their goods, and those having wool to card spin or to manufacture, can get it done there as good and as low as at any factory in the County. Factory near West's Mill's, Indianapolis.

A PHILANTHROPIST.—We wish to place it on record now, that it may be referred to in after years, that Mr. CALVIN FLETCHER is exerting himself in doing his fellow men a good that will be appreciated hereafter, if not now, and will justly entitle him to the above name. Mainly through his instrumentality, a row of handsome shade trees is being set out, on Pennsylvania street, from Ohio street to the Donation line, and securely and safely bonded. When these trees get large enough to shelter passers by from the heat of the sun, they will be appreciated, and this row of trees will be the pride of our citizens, if they are properly protected.

Who is there on Meridian street that will follow Mr. Fletcher's example?

ORPHAN SOCIETY.—The annual reports of the officers of this Society were presented at a meeting on Wednesday evening. The Treasurer's report for the last year show that the receipts were \$1,094 12, and the expenses \$1,065 31, leaving a balance on hand of \$28 81. The reports are lengthy, and show the Society to be in a prosperous condition. The following are the officers of the Society for the ensuing year: President—Mrs. M. D. WILLARD. Vice Presidents—Mrs. S. F. SMITH, Mrs. AUSTIN MORRIS, Mrs. E. PAXTON. Secretary—Mrs. H. M. ROCKWOOD. Treasurer—Mrs. E. B. RICHMOND. Managers—Mrs. S. M. Smith, Mrs. M. Givan, Mrs. E. Wilkins, Mrs. A. Brown, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Brownell, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. A. W. Morris, Mrs. Chapman. Visitors—Mrs. C. Harrison, Mrs. A. Wiseman, Mrs. Frisby, Mrs. Landis, Mrs. Dr. Ludden, Mrs. Gen. Elliott, Mrs. Lehr, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. James Southard, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Julia Ross, Miss Belle Sheets, Mrs. Minerva Porter.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Capt. Love, Mr. Sinker, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Jackson, Mr. A. G. Willard, Mr. Yandes, Mr. Harrison, Gen. Elliott.

CITY COWS.—The amount of injury done annually by cows in this city is not easily estimated. One of the great beauties and blessings of our city is the handsome shrubbery in the yards, and the shade trees on the streets. These are maintained at a great expense of money and time, and are greatly prized, not so much on account of their intrinsic value, as by the labor that has been bestowed on them, the time it has occupied in their growing, and the ornament and protection they furnish property. Our city fences, with very few exceptions, are lawful fences, within the meaning of the statutes—the gates are well hung, with proper fastenings, and yet there is not one yard in fifty that the cows of the city do not get into. The city cows, many of them, can open a gate as skillfully as a person, and they go from one gate to another, open them, browse on the grass and shrubbery, and the owner is left with no redress. We have seen this spring trees that have been set out, broken down, the tops eat off, and the tree killed by cows, that would deliberately walk from one to the next until an entire row was injured or mutilated. An industrious cow of this kind can do more damage in a day, or night, than her milk is worth in a year, and those that suffer appear to have no recourse left but a polite notice to the owner, which results in nothing. Now we contend that this is all wrong—that no citizen has a right to keep a cow, or any animal, in a populous city, that will endanger the property of his neighbor, and, in fact, we question the right of any person to keep a cow in a city, unless he keeps her entirely on his own premises. We would ask the attention of every citizen to this matter, and particularly those that take a just pride in their beautiful shrubbery, and handsome shade trees. No garden is safe, no yard secure, as even if the fastenings and ropes used should keep the cows out, an inattentive servant or child may leave a gate open in a thoughtless moment, that will endanger their care of years. The Hogs have been declared by ordinance a public nuisance, and prohibited from running at large, while cows, that do far more actual damage, are allowed to trespass at pleasure. Think of these things.

Should any of our numerous friends, residing in the vicinity of the city—happen to observe a medium sized, red and white spotted cow, with small horns, both bored, and ears slightly but irregularly cropped, supposed to have a young calf—they will confer a favor that will be appreciated, and cheerfully returned—by leaving information at this office, where she can be found.

EGGS.—In this wooden country we think we are paying a large price when we pay ten cents a dozen for eggs. During the last winter they have not sold above that, and frequently they ranged from six to eight cents. In New York the case is different—twenty-five cents a dozen for eggs is called cheap, and recommended at that price for food in preference to meat, of any kind. Our country readers will be surprised at the tone of exultation in the following article, over eggs at twelve cents a dozen, which we copy from the New York Tribune. We will here state that of the Indiana eggs referred to, nearly five hundred barrels were shipped by the Messrs. J. & J. Bradshaw, of this city.

CHEAP FOOD.—Don't grumble at dear meat. Leave meat alone and buy eggs. "Twenty-five eggs for 25 cents." All about town these words and figures are to be seen. Eggs, usually considered a luxury, and quite out of the question as an article of daily food among the working classes of the city, are now actually the cheapest food they can use. Take the average of eggs, and we find they weigh two ounces each—eight eggs to a pound; eight cents a pound, with less waste than in meat, and less per pound than anything of the kind at retail price. Two eggs, 2c.; one-fourth of a loaf of bread, 1c.; butter, 2c.; sugar and tea, 1c.; boiling the tea, 1c. Total, 8c. for a good hearty breakfast for a laboring man, at outside prices. The quantity of eggs now in this city is enormously great—perhaps greater than ever known before; and certainly they never have been known so cheap of late years as they are now. For this there is good reason. The mild winter was unusually productive of eggs, and parties who had packed large quantities in anticipation of high prices in winter were heavy losers, and many of them will no more touch eggs again than a burnt child will touch fire. This throws a greater supply of fresh eggs on the market, beside all the lined eggs that have been sold at whatever was offered. Beside all this, we are now drawing our supplies from regions never before reached by our great city's Briarian arms. Eggs from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and even from Iowa, are among the things common from those States in the New York food market. The producers or egg merchants there have learned how to pack eggs, in good, sound strongly-hooped flour barrels, using clean oats to fill all the interstices as compactly as the whole can be shaken together, pressing the head hard down on the top, so that they come here a thousand miles by rail with very little loss by breakage, and none on the oats, and perhaps not much upon the barrels. It is the immense field that furnishes our stock that enables us to live at all. The area that fed this city a few years ago would not furnish it now sufficient to prevent a famine. We are indebted to railroads for our ability now to eat eggs at eight cents a pound.

We are permitted by a friend to make the following short extract from a letter from Harrison Co., Ky., to show the difference between Kentucky and Indiana, both in improvements, and convenience to market, &c.

"There are three new still houses in my neighborhood—I would not grieve much if they were all to burn up to night. All the hauling and splashing through the mud is to keep the still houses in operation. There is but one improvement in this country, and that is a large wheat mill, in Cynthiana. The proprietors seem to be men of business and money, and are going ahead rapidly, and say we can have a market for our wheat right there at the mill."

This mill is ten miles from the residence of the writer. He does not think any farmer in this county is compelled to haul his wheat ten miles. Harrison is one of the best Counties in Kentucky, and our readers can compare the improvements there with those in progress here.

PRINTER'S FURNITURE.—We have used Reuben Hill's Printers Furniture, quins, shooting sticks, &c. so long, that we have come almost to think that no other person could make them properly. Mr. Hill has made this his head quarters for the last three or four years, supplying all central Indiana with the best of Furniture, but he has recently removed to Cincinnati, to make that his permanent home. To the craft in Cincinnati, and elsewhere, we can recommend Mr. Hill's Furniture, as being true and accurate, and the Col. himself as being a first rate clever fellow.

CITY MAPS.—The new map of the City, surveyed and arranged by Hart & Maypoth, is now being delivered to subscribers. It is a large map, giving accurately all the additions and subdivisions, with every house and building. It is a credit to the gentleman that got it up, and will be a beautiful ornament and useful addition to every office and shop in the city.

9TH INDIANA.—The ninth volume of Indiana Reports are now ready for sale by Messrs. Merrill & Co., the publishers. This volume contains a number of very important decisions, more than any previous volume of Indiana Reports. Among the principle cases are that of Newell vs. Gatling, Lighty vs. French, and the decision on the School law. This volume was printed at this office, and for mechanical execution will equal any volume of reports in the Union.

REBECCA FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of the Degree of Rebecca, I. O. O. F., intend giving a Festival in the Lodge Room, on the evening of Wednesday, May 19, during the session of the Grand Lodge, at which they will be pleased to see all good citizens, and all good Odd Fellows.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are under obligations to Hon. James M. Gregg, M. C., for a copy of the Explorations for the Pacific Railroad, Messages of the President and accompanying documents, and other valuable public documents.

The Spring Term of the U. S. Circuit, and the U. S. District Courts, will commence in this city on the 17th of May, next Monday week. There is a large number of important cases in the dockets of these courts.

The May term of the Supreme Court of Indiana commences on the 4th Monday in May.

GOOD STOCK.—All interested in improving their stock of horses, will do well to notice carefully the advertisement of the trotting horse "Vermont Morgan," his pedigree is well attested, and the fact that he was allowed to fully mature before being offered to the public, will be appreciated by thinking prudent stock raisers.

The local of the Indianapolis Journal who is permitted to run all over town, makes a great noise because Gov. Willard put his cow in the State House yard. In this city the fashion is different: the calf is put in the yard, while the cow runs at large.—N. Albany Ledger.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the regular annual election held by this Company on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: John C. Campbell, Richard J. Gatting, of Indianapolis; Jeremiah Dewey, of Danville; A. S. Roache, Rockville; Samuel B. Bushnell, Montezuma; M. G. Bright, Madison, Indiana; William M. Jones, Edgar county; James R. Hammett, Coles county; Robert Hopkins, Coles county; Benjamin Newman, Jacksonville; Wm. Martin, Henry Prather; Decatur, Illinois.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS WERE ELECTED.
JOHN C. CAMPBELL, President.
WM. MARTIN, Vice President.
J. M. SHARPE, Sec. and Treas.

The total vote of New Albany, at the election on last Tuesday, was 1,448.

A BANKRUPT LAW.—A bankrupt law is now before Congress, embracing provisions of which the following is an abstract, compiled by a correspondent. For one we enter our protest against the passage of any bankrupt law, and particularly one that has the retroactive feature. In this State we are satisfied such a law would be very unjust, where there is not one insolvent man in a hundred. There may be cases in which honest, but unfortunate men would be relieved from hopeless debt, that would be a benefit, but the great result would be in effect offering inducements to swindlers to impose on the unsuspecting credulity of their friends, and after getting in debt, and living on the property of others, to wipe it out by the bankrupt law. We are satisfied the passage of such a law by Congress would be a very unpopular move in the West. The following is the abstract:

"Mr. Toombs's bankrupt law is being actively considered by the Judiciary Committee, and it will probably be presented to the Senate early next week. It is understood it will be a general bill, including individuals, corporations, chartered banks, and association of persons authorized to issue notes, bills, &c. It will provide for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, and will be retroactive. The retroactive feature will be guarded so as to exclude all who, subsequent to January last or any other time, have made assignments, in contemplation of the passage of a bankrupt law, which gave preference to one creditor over another, and the bankrupt in such cases shall not receive a discharge unless with the consent of a majority of his creditors who have not been so preferred. The involuntary bankruptcy applies to cases where the debts exceed two thousand dollars, and the person declared bankrupt is entitled a trial by jury—all transfors of property of any kind, for the purpose of giving any creditor, indorser or other person any preference or priority over general creditors, to be null and void, and the parties obtaining them to be sued for such amount as assets of the bankruptcy. With regard to banks and others issues of paper money, they are to come under the head of involuntary bankrupts and, in addition to all the liabilities which attach to individuals, they may be declared bankrupt for the non-payment for ten days after demand of any bill, note or other liability—all the expenses of proceedings to be paid by the parties interested, and under no pretense to be paid by the United States. These are the general features of the bill, we believe. It is to go into effect next November if now passed."

DR. STEPHENSON, President of the State Board of Agriculture, in the Greenback Banner, says that in his opinion the common fowls of the country are more profitable to Farmers than any of the imported fowls. He says—

"We mean the fowls that have been in the country 'time out of mind'—the old sort. They are beautiful birds of all colors—of medium size, good layers, good nurses, kind mothers—able to make a living for themselves. They find a secure nest in the fields or woods often hatch their brood, feed them on insects without the cost of a crum of bread, and when of sufficient size, the mother willingly tenders them for the use of the frying-pan. In delicacy of flesh, they are excelled by no bird of the kind, and in that most delicate part of the fowl, the breast, they yield about as much as a pair of Chittagongs."

OBITUARY.—The Hon. J. J. GILCHRIST, Presiding Judge of the United States Court of Claims, died in Washington on the 29th ult., at the residence of his friend, Dr. Whelan, the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Judge Gilchrist was a profound lawyer, and discharged the duties of