

limous, 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 averaged 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 husbandry generally pursued here the land is held until it is robbed of its virtue, skinned of its cream, and then the owner, selling his wasted field to some skin-flint 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. Discoveries 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, roots 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 stinted 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 governments 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 preminence is chiefly the result of scientific attention to manures.

Fance, from the time of Napoleon, has done much for agriculture; beet sugar, the mulberry, the grape, as well as merino sheep and the Tibet goat, have received imperial attention. No expense is shirked in the cause of agricultural science. Her botanical gardens, chemical laboratories, pharmaceutical museums and schools for instruction in the veterinaro are 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 occupations.

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 despotism;

"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 of any want of copy the paper goes from the office before publication.

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 that it was last; except that Mr. Pratt takes the place of Mr. Harvey. The following is the vote:

CANDIDATES.	W.	Total.						
MAYOR.	399	256	246	184	192	220	272	1944
N. B. Palmer.	408	84	178	162	228	285	332	1946
MARSHAL.	497	257	187	180	220	292	392	1945
A. D. Ross.	405	91	156	128	224	285	367	1978
R. C. Calvert.	309	102	159	163	224	285	362	1959
CLERK.	410	239	222	178	200	288	367	1957
G. H. West.	308	111	190	137	201	286	347	1960
ATTORNEY.	406	220	223	180	209	210	309	1929
G. F. McGinnis.	313	163	183	163	233	256	361	1773
J. M. Jackson.	473	235	220	189	218	261	360	1871
H. R. Elliott.	401	91	162	137	201	288	378	1967
D. L. Mervin.	501	254	270	187	196	220	372	2016
E. Drummer.	409	88	159	157	220	278	367	1957
ST. COMMISSIONER.	501	254	270	187	196	220	372	2016
J. D. Colbeck.	409	88	159	157	220	278	367	1957
ASSESSOR.	401	91	162	137	201	288	378	1967
Total vote of the city.	401	244	254	199	201	220	380	1977
Total vote of the city last year.	401	244	254	199	201	220	380	1977
Those marked with (*) are Democratic.								333

COUNCILMEN.

COUNCILMEN.	DEMOCRAT.							Total.
	FIRST WARD.	SECOND WARD.	THIRD WARD.	FOURTH WARD.	FIFTH WARD.	SIXTH WARD.	SEVENTH WARD.	
J. K. English.	514	1	R. Talkington.	-	398			
A. G. Porter.	-	257	1	C. Youngerman.	-	79		
J. S. Pratt.	-	238	1	C. King.	-	-	184	
E. Locke.	-	191	1	J. A. Womell.	-	154		
J. Burk.	-	192	1	S. McNabb.	-	228		
W. McLain.	-	231	1	M. North.	-	266		
T. Cottrell.	-	413	1	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 93,000, 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 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 Coronet 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 487, 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, neatly 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 Clerks 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 was 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, fall one third from what it was one year ago, but J. S. & 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, 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