

# THE LOCOMOTIVE.



SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

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

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ELDER & HARKNESS.

DISTRICT NO. 3.—In our article last week, we stated that the school house in District No. 3 stood within a half a mile of another school house, before its removal. In this we were mistaken. The house stood within half a mile of Hopewell Church, but there is not now, nor has there been a school there. We either were wrongly informed, or else misunderstood our informant, and hence the mistake. We make this correction now, as we have no object or desire in stating anything that is not correct.

The Wheat Crop of this county is now in, and a better and more definite understanding can be obtained of the crop in this county than could be last week. We are now satisfied that we over estimated the crop last week—that there will not be more than from two-thirds to three-fourths of an average crop—and perhaps not so many pounds as last year. Some fields are good, and turn out well, but the majority of the wheat in the county is light, and in many places not worth cutting.

FLOUR is quoted in New York City, on Monday last, as reported by the *Tribune*, at \$3 80 to \$3 85 for superfine Indiana, and \$4 05 to \$4 40 for extra. In Cincinnati, at the same date, it is quoted at \$4 80 to \$3 90 for superfine, and for choice extra from \$4 00 to \$4 40. In Indianapolis, at the same date, it is quoted at \$3 75 to \$4 00, for extra. These are all wholesale prices. According to the above, taking the difference of freight into consideration, Indianapolis is a better market for flour than New York City.

A trial of the new Engine of the Marion Company, resulted to their entire satisfaction. The machine was made at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, by W. Jeffers & Co., and is a first class machine, with side brakes that will accommodate 60 men. All the work on the engine is of the best class, finished up in fine style, and it is strong and will stand good service. It cost, at the Manufactory \$2,400. At the trial it threw four streams, at one time, over the cupola of Robert's chapel, and one stream up to the ball of the Third Presbyterian Church—the highest ever thrown by any engine in this city. The Company have accepted the machine, and are now ready to do all squinting, if any fire should occur.

WHITE RIVER ACADEMY.—The annual catalogue of this Academy, located at Brownstown, Ind., has just been printed at this office. A list of 206 students are presented, as in attendance during the past year, in the different departments. W. T. Donns is President of the Faculty, and Proprietor of the Academy.

We are in receipt of the fourteenth annual Catalogue of the University of Notre Dame, at Fort du Lac, St. Joseph county. We notice in the catalogue the names of eight students from this city. George Goldsberry, S. S. C., is Prefect of Discipline. This University is well known to our citizens, and ranks high as an Institution of learning.

There is no news yet of the Telegraphic fleet. The papers are speculating on the success or failure of the enterprise—some announcing that it has proved a failure and the vessels have gone back to England, and others that the vessels may yet succeed in laying the cable. We hope for its success, but are very doubtful of its being realized.

The two frame store rooms, on the north side of Washington street, occupied by Tuttle and Wood, are to be torn down this month to make room for a four story brick business house. The Branch Bank of the State will occupy one room, for a Banking house.

A stable belonging to M. Hug, and the rear of his residence on New Jersey street, was burned to the ground about 11 o'clock on Thursday night. The Invincible company was early on the ground, and saved the adjoining property.

Dr. Stevens, son of the late Judge Stevens, is tearing down the walls of the new, but unfinished building opposite the Court House, on Washington street. This is done for the purpose of erecting, next season, a building uniform with that of Root, Drake & Co., adjoining.

OLD SETTLERS' CAMP MEETING.—The Old Settlers of Indianapolis and vicinity will hold a religious Camp Meeting commencing on Tuesday, the 17th of August, five miles south of the city.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for August, is on our table. It is beautifully illustrated, and well filled with interesting articles. It can be obtained of Messrs. Stewart & Bowen, and of Mrs. Thompson, at the Post Office.

JOHN W. BLAKE Esq., of Clinton County, is nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District. Mr. WILSON, the present Congressman, is the Republican candidate.

Over 1,000 copies of the New York Ledger are regularly received at this Post Office, four hundred of which are for Mrs. Thompson.

A company start from this city on Monday next, on an excursion to Superior City, on Lake Superior.

As long as we permit the *Journal* to abuse us, week after week, and month after month, without retaliating, it is all right; but as sure as we allude to that paper the cry is raised of an attempt to abuse and vilify it. Once before the editor of that paper put a series of facts and figures in relation to the assessment of value of personal property and improvement on real estate, for the past ten years; also we give the number of polls each year, which embraces all white males over 21 and under 50 years of age. The year 1851 was the time when the re-appraisal of real estate was made by special assessors. The new law having gone into effect at that time, requiring tax-payers to make oath to the amount of their personal property, it will be noticed that the amount assessed is very materially increased:

Personal Prop. Imp. on Real Estate. Polls  
1849—\$430,808 \$29,420 1291  
1850—459,187 83,480 1456  
1851—1,212,146 Real Estate re-appraised. 1386  
1852—1,104,711 111,165 1517  
1853—1,309,268 71,620 1568  
1854—1,778,391 334,859 1618  
1855—2,130,455 69,415 1871  
1856—1,828,908 72,740 2189  
1857—2,666,672 631,040 2777  
1858—2,798,558 608,765 3312

The improvements assessed do not include those of Railroad Companies or Churches, or those of a public character. They include only fixed improvements to real estate, which form part of such real estate when completed. In other words, they embrace brick and frame buildings, and the permanent fixtures connected therewith. These improvements have mostly been made inside the city limits. This year, not \$5,000 is returned from outside the city and suburbs. The heavy improvement in this year's return is Fitzgibbon & Co.'s business block—\$25,000. The smallest is \$100, with one or two exceptions. Next year the improvements, if completely assessed, will be represented by still larger figures; for then the Blackford, Alvord, Butsch, Etna Insurance Co., Root, Hill & Spotts, Stevens, Hubbard, Bradly and Kitchen, and other buildings will be completed. The Government building will, we suppose, not be counted in.

The *Journal* prides itself on the justice of its article in the Athorn case, and quotes part of our article to prove it. We admit all it claims, and can say that it was a much fairer article than was expected from it. It is generally conceded that that case was urged on partly for political effect, by some of the political friends of the *Journal*, and before and during the trial it was expected that the *Journal* would stand by its friends. But it took another course, fully exonerating the defendant. If there is any truth in the question we asked, the "material" motives that led to that course, and the necessity for their being employed (the mere idea that any citizen should feel that he could not get a fair statement from that paper of a public trial, unless influenced by pecuniary consideration) are anything but creditable. If the *Journal* is a corrupt venal press, as was intimated to us, it is right that the public should know it.

The *Sentinel*, of Monday, comes up to the defense of the *Journal*, in very dignified, and altogether gratuitous and uncalled for article, concluding with the expression "that there is nothing to justify the insinuation." This is very singular in the *Sentinel*, and it will be so considered by the public, when we tell them that we asked the question on information we received in conversation with one of our leading citizens, who gave, at the time, as his informant and authority, JOSEPH J. BINGHAM, of the State *Sentinel*. Now if

there is nothing to justify the "insinuation," why did Bingham start a false report against his neighbors—if there is sufficient "to justify the insinuation," why did he come forward so uncalled for, to defend the *Journal* and censure us? If he had acted the man in this matter, we would not feel compelled to take the course we now do.

We leave this case for the worthies of the *Journal* and *Sentinel* to settle between themselves—they have always been ready to make common war on us. Mr. Bingham certainly told our informant there was "sufficient to justify the insinuation," giving him circumstances in detail corroborating it. We leave him to justify himself by making his "insinuations" good.

Several correspondents of the daily papers are agitating the subject of shade trees on our streets, urging the great beauty and benefit of them, and suggesting various plans by which they can be more generally planted. There is no question but they are right, but the course they pursue is not the proper one, in our judgement, to get the trees—not will public meed do it. We do not object to public meetings, or any other plan that will agitate the importance of trees, but the time of meeting is spent in talk—discussion—and seldom results in organized and effective action. It can only be done uniformly, and systematically, by the citizens along each street combining together, as they do in street improvements, and getting the whole street planted at once. This was done by C. Fletcher, this spring, on Pennsylvania street, and a few years will show as fine a shade on that whole street, as on any square in the city. Nearly all our present trees, and particularly the locusts, will soon die off. There is a great want of care in our citizens, and others, of public trees, and even our City Council, only a few months ago, directed a fine shade tree, of some fifteen years growth, to be cut down in front of the present Blackford Block. Around the Court House, and East Market square, the trees are being killed—horses are hitched to them, the bark destroyed, and the ground tramped solid around the roots, to their injury. We will heartily second any move that will add shade trees to our wide and beautiful streets, but in our judgment it can only be done by the property owners on each street taking a just pride to have their street well shaded. If a proper spirit of emulation is stirred up between streets, the object all desire can be easily accomplished. In another column we publish a well written communication of T. B. E. on the subject.

THE INDIANA ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Wabash Academy of Science, on the 12th of July, at Crawfordsville, the initiatory steps for the formation of a State Institution were taken. By universal consent Henry S. Lane was called to the chair, and on motion, James R. Challen appointed Secretary of the temporary organization.

Prof. Wm. Twining read a series of resolutions, as follows:

1. We, the undersigned, hereby organize, under the name of the Indiana Association for the Advancement of Science.

2. The object of this Association shall be to secure the united action of all the persons in the State who desire to promote the interests of sound learning, including Intellectual and moral philosophy, Physical Science, Literature and Ethnology.

3. Every one interested in the objects of the Association is invited to meet us at Indianapolis, in the Senate Chamber, on Wednesday of the State Fair, (October 6th,) at seven o'clock P. M.

4. A committee of five shall be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, to be submitted to the meeting at Indianapolis.

5. A President, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Vice Secretary, shall be appointed as temporary officers of this Association until other officers are elected under the constitution to be adopted hereafter.

On motion, the resolutions were taken up *seriatim*, discussed and passed.

The Constitutional Committee was made to consist of—Tingy, of Greencastle; James R. Challen, of Indianapolis; Wm. Twining, of Crawfordsville; Kirkwood, of Bloomington;—Boughman of Franklin.

This Committee was empowered to appoint a speaker to deliver the opening address on the evening of the 6th of October.

The officers elected for the next meeting are: President, Dr. J. S. Bobbs, Indianapolis. First and Second Vice Presidents, Dr. R. T. Brown and S. T. Bowen, of Indianapolis; Third Vice President, Prof. Thompson, of Hanover. Secretary, John B. Dillon, of Indianapolis. Vice Secretary, James Ferguson. The Secretary will act as Treasurer.

MEMBERS.—R. T. Brown, Wm. Twining, S. Sawyer, J. A. Veal, J. L. Campbell, A. M. Hadley, S. S. Thompson, E. C. Johnson, W. M. Steele, E. O. Hovey, Caleb Mills, Charles White, J. G. Atterbury, J. H. Johnson, E. J. Peck, M. A. Jewett, T. S. Milligan, J. Fairchild, A. Thompson, J. S. Jennings, J. A. Carnahan, T. W. Fry, M. P. Post, J. P. Campbell, D. Harter, C. E. Babb, John Young, A. R. Benton, G. W. Hoss, L. H. Jamison, James Ferguson, George Campbell.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS.—A morning paper alludes to the old frame building which for thirty years has been a resident of the Catholic Cathedral lot, as about taking up quarters in some other portion of the city, and to be differently occupied. For many years it has been used as the parsonage or residence of the administering priest of the church, and it is still destined for that purpose. Its journey will be only from the west to the east side of the church, and its location is changed to make room for the academy for young ladies, to be built upon its old quarters. Father Besonius informs us that all the arrangements for the building of the Academy have been completed, and that the ground will be broken next week. The edifice will be of brick, fifty feet front by seventy deep, and two stories high above the basement. The design is completed, and the architect (Mr. Bolen) is now preparing the specifications. The institution will be under the charge of the Sisters of Providence, and will be an important addition to the educational advantages of our city. Our accommodating and courteous morning cotemporary gives the following interesting history of the old frame *Sentinel*.

When we first remember it, Mr. Smith, the first printer and editor in the city, lived there then old Mr. Jenison occupied it; then it became infested with nomadic females, who rented it for a month and ran away in a week; then it was taken by John Hodgkins, who improved the garden and orchard about it, laid out walks, built bower, and planted strawberry beds, and made the first "Pleasure Garden" in the city. There were enough of our readers who well remember this phase of the old lot. It was during this portion of its history that the old house caught fire, and burnt very nearly up. It was repaired, however, and improved, and after passing through another period of desuetude and ruin, came into the hands of the Catholic congregation here, who made it the parsonage house.

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