

MR. EDITOR—I find myself at the upper landing in the Salt River Region, conducted by Mr. Alexander. I ask the favor of a trip down on your present train. Mr. A. says "I don't answer all he says." I will here answer one thing he says that is true, that is "that the old site was a compromise." I say so, too. We used it as such till last March, when a vote of six men from the North broke the bargain. We of the South voted for it, believing it right to stand to it; that vote was about the 18th of March last.

Mr. Langdale and John Thorpe came to my house the next day, thinking to be at the meeting on the subject. I told them they were one day too late. I told them how the vote stood the day before. Mr. Langdale remarked "there must be something wrong; I will look for myself." I was that day confined to my room, and sent my son, to show Mr. Langdale and Thorpe the site offered by the North, the old site, and one proposed by Mr. Higgins, South. Mr. Higgins was the last looked at. While standing on that Mr. Langdale looked and saw the present site. They went over and looked at it, and examined the spring, and then returned to my house. Mr. Langdale asked me if I thought Mr. Thompson would let them have that site for a school house. I told him I did not know; that Mr. Thompson had offered a site the day before, as an offset to the Northern site. His name or site had not been called on the subject before this time. Mr. Langdale asked me if I would send and ask Mr. Thompson if he would let them have it. I do so.

Mr. Thompson came to see me, and said "if the Michigan Road men will withdraw their site, the Trustees shall not have mine; if they will not withdraw, mine is then in the market." Mr. Thompson went next morning and used arguments to get them to withdraw, and become reconciled, and settle on the old ground, and if they would, the Trustees should not have his ground. They refused him bitterly. Mr. Thompson gave them notice that if they continued to refuse, and location was made on his land, that we would hold on to it. The location was so made.

A few days after this Mr. Alexander presented me with a petition to sign, asking the Trustees to re-locate on the old ground. This petition, as then written, said "we do this in the spirit of compromise." I told Mr. Alexander that they were the cause of all the trouble by argument and voting; that I would not sign it with its present reading without a comment. He said I might comment what I pleased if I would sign it. I then signed it in these words: "I ask no compromise, but feel the spirit of kindness."

"John McMahan."

The petition will show my name as here given. Mr. V. B. Cress was present, and knows this to be so. I cite the public to those gentlemen above named for the truth of what I say, on the above subjects.

I will now confine myself to the gentleman's last article. In speaking of me he says—"he wants facts, I will give them; but I have no confidence in his resigning, unless he first gets the Trustees to promise to reappoint him, for he now holds his office by appointment and not by election." Here I have a word to say. Mr. Alexander is the man that insisted that I should become the Director of District No. 3. A meeting was called for that purpose. Mr. Alexander, in that meeting, gave me his support. The following certificate shows the result of that meeting:

"At a public meeting, held at the school house in District No. 3, October 4th, 1858, according to notice, Robert Roe was appointed Chairman, and C. G. Moore appointed Secretary. When, on motion, John McMahan was unanimously elected District Director for the ensuing year."

C. G. Moore, Clerk."

On the back of this certificate is my oath of office, to serve until my successor is elected or appointed, subscribed and sworn to before Calvin Taylor, Township Clerk.

If those two certificates are to be believed, Mr. Alexander's is not. That is falsehood No. 1, with the evidence to prove it.

Mr. Alexander says again, "One of the Trustees said that Mr. McMahan and another, who operated with him, had got them into difficulty, by professing one thing to them, and the opposite to it. He should not desert them." The Trustees tell me I have not got them into difficulty, and they will tell the same to any one that asks them. That is falsehood No. 2.

Alexander says again, "he must have in his mind the distance by straight lines, while I said the distance by road, &c." The so-called, in his former article, was through farms and over fences. He knows I did not mean round by Hopewell, for the reason that his children, Mr. Smart's children, Mr. Beatty's children, and Mr. Bowser's children, always went through his farm, and they need never go the rounds he has named. I mean Mr. Alexander's farm, on whose land the old house is situated, and from the old house to the new one there is a straight country road. After getting through all his road routes, he says "to get a nearer way is out of the question, as it would cost as much as two new school houses to pay for the right of way direct." Mr. Alexander knows that he joins farm with Mr. Thompson, and the right of way is in his own hands as heretofore; he knows that Mr. Thompson has, at all times, offered the right of way through his farm free, and tells me to say that he will yet give a road for school purposes ten feet wide, so long as they will send to the school. What does that cost, Mr. Alexander? Not one new school house. That is falsehood No. 3. Except the children above named, about all others have roads to this house, and within the mile and a quarter, except Mr. Reid; he tells me that he lives two rods and eight feet over that distance. Taking the diagonal I think it is a little more; that far I was mistaken.

Alexander says "the next day after the meeting was held, which voted that the new house should be built on the old ground, Mr. Langdale visited Mr. McMahan, the Director, and there and then these two officers selected another location, that where the new house now stands, and requested Mr. Thompson, the owner of the land, to meet the Trustees the next day, Saturday, and make them a title to the site."

My answer as to the selection being by me is that it is false, and is number four, which Mr. Langdale will say. Mr. John D. Thorpe was with Langdale, and knows that I had nothing to do with it. As to asking Mr. Thompson to meet the Trustees the next day and make them a title, Mr. Thompson, in the presence of John Elder, says that is not true, and authorizes me to say so in this communication. That is No. 5.

In speaking of the petition Alexander says "I then thought the Director signed this petition in good faith, but time showed I was deceived." My answer is, I have shown my faith by my works on this subject, as the petition and Mr. Cress proves this to be falsehood No. 6.

I have nothing to fear from my name's appearance. They divorced themselves from us, and that divorced both parties. The remonstrance was not written till about the 10th of May, and not till an appeal was taken. We thought it time then to take care of ourselves, and procured over 20 signers, who justified the action of the Trustees. As to any secrecy, any man of common sense will not believe. Mr. Thompson told one of the Michiganders that it would be circulated.

The gentleman was so modest in a former communication and considered yourself, Mr. Editor, in the same fix, that vituperation was to be avoided. Has he wound up so or not? The gentleman's outside slang for the present must be passed. I think he has proved his statements not reliable, so far as pursued. Good by, Mr. Aleck, for the present, and the future, if you keep cool.

JOHN MCMAHAN.

N. B. Mr. Thompson will state that I approved his course in trying to reconcile the Michiganders.

J. Mc.

P. S. Since writing the above I have talked with Mr. J. D. Thorpe on this matter. He tells me to say that every word I have stated is true—that I had no agency in this location, and that any statement to the contrary is false.

Mr. Smart, who resides on the Michigan road, met with us in selecting a Teacher on Monday last, and voted for his choice. He tells me he will send to the School. Mr. John McCurdy, who lives on the Michigan road, came to the meeting. I asked him if he considered himself a voter. He said I do, and voted his choice. Mr. McCurdy lives farther from the new house than any man I have named.

J. Mc.

September 1, 1858.

The Military Companies, with their fine Bands, will parade in the Marion County Fair, on Friday morning.

BY MARY LYNN.

How soft through the twilight the sweet music floats,
As waking the warblers it thrills with its notes
The heart of the rose bud, and steals through its leaves,
Then mounds to its death on the wing of the breeze:
It steals to my heart as it steals to the rose,
By memory's finger my heart leaves unclose,
And they open, and fall and flutter, and swell,
And away to the sound of the sweet Sabbath bell.

Oh! sweet chiming music! Oh! sweet Sabbath bell!
Thy melody rests on my soul like a spell,
It calms all my sorrow for loved dead, and lost,
It stills the rough billows by which I am tossed,
My full heart is thrilling with rapture and love,
And prayers thy music is winging above,
Oh! when life is over then may my death knell,
So softly be chimed by some sweet Sabbath bell!

SHADE TREES.

MR. EDITOR—If it is in the City Council to pass an ordinance to prevent persons from hatching horses to shade trees round the public squares, would it not be equally wise to pass another ordinance to prohibit wagons and teams from standing round, tramping and biting the same trees to death? I mean wagons from the country.

A COUNTRYMAN.

EDITORS OF LOCOMOTIVE—I hand you for publication the letter from my mutual friend, Ex-Gov. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, the Minister at the Court of Berlin, under the confident belief, that at your hands it will not receive the mutilation that his letter to Judge Law received in the second number of the *Indiana Farmer*.

POWELL HOWLAND.

THE LOCOMOTIVE.



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 4, 1858.

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

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

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Public School Houses were opened last Monday, as pay schools, as noticed last week. So far the attendance is very slim, so light that they will not all continue, unless better patronized.

The school in the sixth Ward has already closed, for want of attendance to justify the teachers to keep it open. In one or two of the Wards good schools have been formed, and there is no doubt.

We will state here that there is not and will not be public funds to open the schools as free schools, and all that want their children to attend school should start them at once, so that the Teachers will feel justified in continuing the schools.

On Tuesday a "fitter" passed through this city, that is worthy of note. It consisted of two men, a woman, and three children. The woman was ragged, dirty, and barefooted, carrying a child about a year old, and walking, with a girl, some twelve years old, walking beside her. The men were drawing a hand cart, on which was their worldly goods, and a boy of some ten years. They said they were moving from Licking county, Ohio, to Fountain county, in this State, and traveled about 20 miles a day. It appeared to us to be a rather hard way to get through the world.

The Indiana and Illinois Central railway Company sold a large number of lands on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, principally to stockholders. All lands sold went at their appraised value, and some a great deal higher, the payment to be in the stock of the road at 30 cents on the dollar, with a small per cent. in cash. By this operation about two-thirds of the stock will be sunk, leaving the balance fair stock.

The "Indianapolis Bible Investigation Class," will continue their meetings in the Court-house, every Sabbath, at 3 o'clock p.m. The subject of "The Creation," commenced on the 22nd inst., will be continued next Sabbath. Ladies are admitted to full membership, and are invited to participate in the investigations. Several ladies were present at the last meeting, and it is hoped that they will not be absent from any of the future gatherings of the Association.

Three tax-payers in this County pay near \$2,000 taxes, on all the property owned by them in Marion county, for 1858, for School, County, Township, Road, and School-house purposes, as follows:

Isaac Blackford,	\$744 86
Stoughton A. Fletcher,	622 87
Calvin Fletcher,	559 75
	\$1,927 48

Messrs. RAPP & DAWSON have purchased the Indianapolis Plow Factory, lately owned by Mr. Ganse, and will carry it on from this date, at the old place. These gentlemen are both practical plowmakers, and men of industry, who will manufacture and repair all kinds of Plows. See advertisement.

HUNGARIAN GRASS.—Mr. Jacob Hoover, of Wayne Township, has left at our office a tall specimen of Hungarian Grass, nearly five feet high. Mr. H. says that it will yield about 25 bushels of seed to the acre. The grass can be seen at our office.

The premiums awarded this year by the Marion County Fair are all in cash—an inducement for the farmers and others these hard times.

TRIP TO EVANSVILLE.—On Saturday last we took a trip to Evansville, and on our way noted a few items that may be of interest to our readers. It is five years since we were over the Terre Haute road. In that time great changes have been made, both in the appearance of the country, and improvements along the line of the road. Thriving villages now stand where water stations then stood—farms have been opened and improved, handsome country residences have been built, and adorned with shrubbery, the whole presenting to the traveler a prosperous and improving country.

Of the Terre Haute road it is almost useless to speak, as it has been held up all over the land, for years, as a model road, and yet we may mention a few facts in connection with it that may be interesting. The entire line of the road is thoroughly balasted, forming a firm and substantial road-bed for the ties; all the culverts and bridges are of stone, with rock piled around the base of the walls so that they can't wash out—the last one of the old wooden culverts was taken out the week we were along. The road is all fenced securely—the wood for the engines is all under cover, a large shed being erected at every point where wood is kept—the grass and brush is now being cut from the side of the track, to prevent the seed from causing a rank growth the next year. The engines, cars, and all the machinery are of the best, giving the officers of the train every facility to make their time accurately, and giving the greatest security and ease to the traveler. The smoothness of the road, and the ease of the cars, carries the traveler along at a rate he cannot appreciate, and especially if he has been bumped over some of the Western roads. This was fully illustrated by the remarks of some travelers who sat near us. After passing Greencastle, a place, by the by, that is celebrated for grumblers against this road, a traveler remarked to a citizen of that place, who got aboard, that the cars were going very slow—that at the rate we were going we should not get to Terre Haute that night. Greencastle remarked "it's no use talking, the old Superintendent will have things just as he pleases, and all that is said to him will have no effect—the cars run just so fast, and no faster, and they never vary a minute from the time." We said nothing, but we thought a higher compliment could not be paid to the officers of the road—the trains never vary a minute—always prompt, to time, avoiding unpleasant delays and anxiety of getting to the stations in time to meet the trains—these things, we thought, would be fully appreciated by travelers over roads where fast men and fast engineers keep them always in doubt about getting to the right point, at the right time. Going west, the time of the train was 25 miles an hour—coming east it was 30 miles.

At Plainfield we saw the new Friend's meeting house, at which some five or six thousand Friends will meet in a week or two in yearly meetings. It is a large brick building, very plain in appearance, without tower or ornament, but substantially built. At Terre Haute we saw substantial evidence of prosperity—since our former visit the neighborhood of the depot has been greatly improved, and the prairie road is studded with neat dwelling houses. We saw in the distance the new Female College, just finished, and which was to be dedicated this week, a notice of which we hope to present to our readers in our next. This is a handsome building, or rather buildings, being one large, three story centre building, with a two story one on each side, all of brick, located on a handsome site in full view from the Evansville road, and surrounded with trees and shrubbery.

In Terre Haute the convenience of a passenger depot is much needed. The three roads meet in front of a rather dilapidated looking frame building, with a shed roof only partially covering the cars—we have no doubt this will be supplied before many years.

From Terre Haute we took the cars for Evansville, over the Evansville and Crawfordsville road. This is a road we had never been over, and knew little of, but found the whole line in excellent order, and particularly from Terre Haute to Vincennes. The cars are of the best, and the locomotives No. 1 machines, taking us along on good time, promptly to the stations. The conductors, Messrs. Bloom and Van Name, are polite and courteous gentlemen, superintending their well filled trains in a very agreeable manner. We are informed that this road is well stocked, and is doing sufficient business to pay the interest on her bonds, and meet the running expenses and repairs promptly. It is well managed, with prudence and economy.

There is some fine country along the line of this road, but the towns and improvements do not evince a progressive spirit. Small, poorly constructed houses and substantial out-buildings are the general feature, with few exceptions. Below Vincennes there is a great deal of uncultivated land, mostly scrub oak barrens and wet prairies, that will require a vigorous population to make much out of. We are rather disposed to think that those that have speculated in "swamp lands" in this part of the State, will be permitted to hold their acres for a long time.

Evansville is a prosperous, growing city, in which five times as much wholesaling is done as in this place. It is compactly, but evenly built, containing some very fine business houses, and some not so fine. The rents are much lower than with us, as we found, on inquiry, that three story business houses, on the main street, in good locations, could be had for from five to eight hundred dollars. On water street there is some handsome residences that far excel anything we have here. The free school system is still retained in Evansville, under the old charter, which has not been given up—the school commences next Monday. The city taxes in Evansville is quite a feature, being from \$1.50 to \$2.00 on the \$100, independent of State and County tax.

Along the line of the Wabash, south of Terre Haute, the chills and fevers are very prevalent, in some points every family, and nearly every member of the family are down with them. The cause of this is the freshets of last spring, the river's overflowing and filling up low places, in many of which stagnant water is now standing. The corn in some places looks well, and will make a full crop—in others it looks very poor. At Terre Haute we saw a stalk of corn that had twelve ears on, some very large.

Taking it altogether we had a very pleasant trip, passing over two of the best managed roads in the State, through a fine country, in a short time. The time between Evansville and Indianapolis is nine hours, including all stoppages.

McLEAN FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institution, which reopens on Monday next, offers to young Ladies most desirable facilities for the pursuit of knowledge in the elementary, higher and ornamental branches, the Languages and Music. No efforts, we are sure, have been omitted to provide the most competent board of instruction. The Teachers are especially qualified for the departments they are called to fill, and their number is such that each pupil will receive a proper share of attention. Parents out of the city can place their daughters in the family, where their health, manners, and morals are carefully guarded. They are brought into intimate connection with the family, and thus experience a degree of home care and home culture which cannot be realized in our larger and more crowded institutions.

THE Family Aquarium, a NEW PLEASURE for the DOMESTIC circle, being a complete instructor upon the subject of the construction, fitting-up, stocking, and maintaining of the Fluvial and Marine Aquarium, or "River and Ocean Gardens," by HENRY D. BURLEIGH.

The above is the title of a very handsome little volume, laid on our table by Messrs. Stewart & Bowen, Booksellers. We can give our readers a better idea of the object and design of this work by making the following short extract from the preface:

The Aquarium has become, within a short period, almost a necessary luxury in every well-appointed household, both of Europe and America. It has wholly superseded the old fashioned fish-globe in the popular affection. Its neatness and elegance; its fascinating combination of subtle philosophy and commonplace every day facts; its ever-changing, never-wearingly feature, of kaleidoscopic novelty; its tempting peculiarity, to thoughtful minds, as an introduction to the study of nobler and more recondite pages in the volume of natural history; all constitute an attraction as chaste as it is beautiful, as refined as it is irresistible.

It very frequently happens at our Union Depot that persons get on the wrong train, and are carried a different direction from which they intended to go. This is sometimes by being wrongly directed, but more frequently by carelessness, as no man in his senses can miss the directions conspicuously posted on every point. On last Saturday a case of this kind happened. As the conductor, on the Terre Haute road, Mr. McGowen, was receiving the tickets, a man handed him one for Peru. He was told he was on the wrong train, and could get off at the next station. The fellow looked scared, walked out of the door at the back end of the car, and before he could be stopped jumped off, the train going 25 miles an hour. When he struck the ground he bounced like a ball, and rolled over and over, but got up and took the track back. This poor fellow risked his life, and had to walk about six miles, because he did not spend one minute in examining the directions over the cars.

The contractor on the Government building has monopolized the Bedford County Quarries, and is getting all the stone they can take out. He is pushing the stone cutting as fast as possible—getting a large stock ready to put up as soon as the foundation is up. In about another week, or ten days at farthest, the walls will be up even with the ground, and the cut-stone work will commence.

On last Saturday we saw on the Terre Haute road, six wagons and fifteen horses, en route from Mas, sachusetts to stock the overland mail route to California. Mr. Butterfield, the Contractor, with his drivers, passed over with the wagons. More wagons of the same kind were expected through the last of this week.

MARTIN M. RAY, Democratic candidate for Congress, speaks to-night, in front of the Palmer House.

Next week, Messrs Ray and Porter speak in Hancock County. They are making a vigorous canvass.

EXTRA SESSION.—Gov. HAMMOND, in his speech in this city on Tuesday last, said that as soon as the election was over the Governor would call an extra session of the Legislature, to provide for a State revenue, and for no other purpose.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The relatives of J. W. Irwin, Jacob Beidinger, John McLaughlin and Patrick Maloney, the victims of the late disasters on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Road, bring suit for damages at the next term of the Tippecanoe Circuit Court. W. C. Wilson and Jos. E. McDonald, have been retained for Irwin, Huff & Jones for Beidinger and McLaughlin, and Pettit for the widow and children of Maloney.—*Lafayette Courier*.

Chief Justice Eckels, of Utah, has signified his intention of resigning his position as dispenser of justice to the Saints, and his intention of returning to his former home, at Greencastle, Indiana. We presume the dissensions among the Government officials in Utah may have had something to do with the Judge's present determination.

DISTRICT No. 3.—The school in district No. 3, Centre Township, commences on Monday, Sept. 6, Mrs. Denny Teacher. A general attendance of all the scholars in the District is requested.

JOHN MCMAHAN, Director.

The Carpenter, Machine Shop, and Engine House of the New Albany and Salem railroad, at Lafayette, was destroyed by fire on Monday last. Loss about \$4,000.

A number of persons from the country have been fined for hitching their horses and teams to shade trees on the streets. This will be a caution to others not to commit the same offence.

We hear of several entries that will be made for the mule race, at the County Fair. The race comes off on Thursday afternoon, the second day of the Fair.

Hon. ISAAC BLACKFORD, Judge of the Court of Claims, at Washington City, arrived here on Thursday night. He looks well, is in good health, and much pleased with the appearance of his building.

A letter has been received by Mr. POWELL HOWLAND, from Governor Wright, in Berlin, Prussia, that we shall lay before our readers next week.

Peaches are plenty at Evansville, and other points on the river, selling at from 40 to 80 cents a bushel. Here the bring from \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Hon. W. D. GALLAGHER, of Kentucky, delivers the Address before the Marion County Agricultural Society.

A special session of the Nebraska Legislature has been called, to meet on the 21st inst.

STAGE TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA.—The St. Louis papers announce that the overland mail transportation to California will commence on the 15th of September. Messrs. Butterfield & Co. have already received several of their wagons, and others will soon follow. They are not so heavy as the common stage-coaches; have canvas coverings, and will accommodate eight to ten passengers. This stage line will be a "path-finder" in the wilderness, and along its route small villages must necessarily spring up. At stated intervals depots for feed and stables must be established, and around them will grow up blacksmith shops, and finally public-houses, which will form the nucleus for traders and farmers.

INFLUENCE OF OUT-DOOR AIR AND SUNSHINE ON LONGEVITY.—A writer in one of the medical magazines argues that the more out-door air and cheery sunshine a man can use, the longer he will live. Go along any of the fashionable streets of New York, says the writer, and you will find not less than three, and often six different contrivances to keep out sunshine and gladness. First, the Venetian shutter on the outside; second, the close shutter on the inside; third the blind which is removed by rollers; then there are the lace curtains, the damask or other material, &c. In the train comes the exclusion of external air by means of double sash, and a variety of patent contrivances to keep any little stray whiff of air from entering at the bottom, sides and tops of doors and windows. At this rate, we shall dwindle into Lilliputs, if we do not die off sooner.

RUSSIAN SERFDOM.

The Emperor Alexander II. has taken an important step in the great work of emancipating the Russian serfs. By a ukase dated July 2, he has set free the millions of serfs belonging to the appanages, or estates forming the private property of the Czar and the imperial family. These peasants, who must not be confounded with those of the Crown domains, have hitherto been subjected to very cruel disabilities and restrictions. They have not been allowed to appear in Courts of law, whether as parties or witnesses; to make a will; to hold any property of their own; to change their place of abode; to cut wood on the land they occupied; to engage in any branch of manufacturing industry; to purchase and occupy a piece of land; or to marry out of their own commune—without first obtaining a special permission from a public officer placed in charge of each commune. If one of these unhappy creatures wished to pass from the condition of a serf into that of a freeman, to become inscribed in the roll of small citizens, or to enter the guild of merchants, he was compelled to show that he possessed a sufficient capital and pay to the treasury of the appanages, on becoming a citizen, 600 rubles, or about \$480, on becoming a member of the merchants' guild, 1,500 rubles, or about \$1,200, for himself and each of his male children.

The ukase of July 2 puts an end to these burdens and restrictions. The appanage serfs are now endowed with all the civil rights of freemen. Lands which any of them may have purchased with their own money, but in the name of the appanages, are to be conveyed to them in full and without any charge; they have the power to appear before the courts; to change their abodes at pleasure, without asking leave of the authorities; to enter the guilds and become citizens, on paying from 15 to 40 rubles for themselves, and the half of that sum for each of their children; to marry as they may please; to purchase lands, contract debts, make wills, &c.

As the *Nord* justly remarks, this ukase concerns merely the serfs of the Czar and the imperial family; but it indicates the firm resolution of the monarch to put an end to serfdom throughout the empire; and its example cannot fail to stimulate the Committees of Noble emancipation in the various provinces. These Committees will, it is expected, have concluded their labors by the end of the present Autumn, so that the Imperial Government may be able to act upon their reports by the next Spring.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

SCENE AT A GERMAN WATERING PLACE—LADIES GAMBLING.

The St. Louis *Democrat* is favored with an occasional letter from a European tourist, who is evidently a cultivated person, and a good writer. His last gave a description of the fashionable watering place of Weisbaden, from which we make an extract which is worth reading:

I left the Rhine a little below Mayence, and made a short visit to Weisbaden, some eight or ten miles east of the river. This is a beautiful place, and one of the Saratogas of Germany. The principal spring here throws up water in large quantities, mingled with gas, which produces a constant gurgling sound, somewhat like water running from a jug. The water of this spring, though clear as crystal, has a temperature of about one hundred and thirty, and, of course, is too hot to be swallowed without cooling. Its taste, when cool, somewhat resembles that of the Congress Spring at Saratoga, but when first dipped up it tastes very much like hot chicken broth, well seasoned with salt and pepper.

I took a stroll early one morning over the beautiful grounds, and around the springs crowded with people, each with a tumbler in hand, were walking up and down cooling off the boiling draught before they could drink it, and this done, returning to the spring for another glass. The high and the low seemed here to meet together, for mingling in the crowd I saw ladies and rags, beauty and deformity, wealth and poverty side by side, all intent upon imbibing as much as possible of the health-giving waters, invalids form but a very small part of the company here. Counts and princes, lords and ladies, as well as bells and dandies, gamblers and blacklegs, are all mingled together with cripples and crutches. In one part of the grounds is a large palace-like structure called the Kurall, in which are not only dining-rooms, reading-rooms, concert-rooms and dancing-rooms, but more conspicuous and more frequented than all the others, are the gambling-rooms. I was amazed to see the eagerness with which the infuriated crowds around these tables watched the progress of the play, and often stalked large sums upon the mere turn of a die. I had before seen gambling on the Mississippi steamers, but compared with Weisbaden that was no gambling at all. At these tables sat elegantly-dressed ladies in white kid gloves, and slovenly half-drunken lack-drivers, side by side, staking money often upon the same figure. Even old men, bowed down with the infirmities of age, were there, reaching out the money with trembling hand, and laying it upon the board, while mayhap at their side stood a youth of fifteen, with eyes kindled and cheeks glowing with the fires of a newly-begotten passion. Some timid ones, doubtless new beginners in the nefarious business, laid down silver, but the most part used only gold, and some staked thousand franc notes. Poor, deluded fools! They must know that not one in a hundred of those who stake money around those tables ever wins as much as he loses.

VALUABLE INGENUITY TO HIMSELF AND THE WORLD.—Mr. H. Borden, the inventor of what is called the Mechanical Bakery, one of which is at the corner of Elm and Miami Canal, Cincinnati, is thus alluded to by the *Louisville Journal*:

He was the inventor of the thrashing and cleaning machine, which has been universally adopted, having no competition or even the semblance of it. He was inventor of the gold-quartz-crushing machine, which he sold in Great Britain for \$400,000, and which produced nearly all of the gold taken from Australia. He was the inventor of the machine by which the cable of the submarine telegraph was paid out from the *Niagara* and the *Agave*, and from which it could not possibly have been taken out. And, not to enumerate other ingenious, scientific and most admirable inventions, he was the inventor of the great bakery that is destined to immortalize his name. His bakeries, owned by stock companies, are in operation in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, New Orleans, and various other cities, and the profits to the stockholders are from fifty to sixty per cent. per annum, and can never be less under proper management. The French government has made a contract with Mr. B. for the construction of one in Paris, and he is to receive \$3,000,000 for the patent right for the Empire. The effect of this greatest of his inventions is to improve the quality of bread and to reduce essentially the price paid for it, making at the same time large fortunes for the proprietors.