WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

J. C. WALKER & T. B. HOLCOMBE, EDITORS.] PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, AT TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. [C. W. COTTOM, PUBLISHER

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STATE SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING ON A MAMMOTH SHEET, AT

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

☞ Address, Post-paid, WALKER & COTTOM, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. C. WALKER, Proprietor.

The Postmaster's Letter.

The letter of the Postmaster General, Hon. JAMES CAMPBELL, on the subject of international postage, an extract of which we publish to-day, is exceedingly practical and well expressed, and we are not surprised that it has excited such general approbation.

OUR FOREIGN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS—INTERESTING TO THOSE HAVING CORRESPONDENTS IN FRANCE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1853.

SIR:—I beg leave to invite your attention to the subject of our postal arrangements with Great Britain, and, with a view to a correct understanding of the whole matter, I will take the liberty to present somewhat at length the principal features of the existing postal convention between the two countries stating at the same time, the result of its provisions, and the efforts made to effect such a modification as to make it more equal and just in its operation.

This convention between the United States and Great Britain was executed on the 15th of December, 1848; and it contains a provision that it can not be annulled by either party except at the expiration of one year's notice given to the other government.

The postage charge agreed on for a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight between any point in the United States (Oregon and California excepted) and any point in Great Britain, and *vice versa*, is twenty-four cents.

United States inland	5
Atlantic sea postage	16
British inland	3
	24

Up to the 1st of July, 1851, when the act of the preceding 3d of March went into operation, this gave the British correspondence the advantage of a United States inland rate of five cents, as well over as under the distance of three hundred miles, (Oregon and California excepted;) whereas our domestic letters sent over three hundred miles were charged with ten cents.

Letters to and from Great Britain, for or from Oregon and California, were subject to the United States inland charge of forty cents, instead of five cents—forty cents being then the single rate of postage on our domestic correspondence between the Atlantic States and Oregon and California.

When the letters are conveyed across the Atlantic by the United States packet, the sea postage belongs to the United States; and when by British packet, it accrues to the benefit of Great Britain.

The United States engage to grant to Great Britain the transit in closed mails through the United States, to and from the British North American provinces, of the correspondence, at two of the inland rates the ounce, with the addition of twenty-five per cent, "to compensate the loss that would otherwise be sustained by this mode of computation." Thus the rate per ounce received by the United States for the conveyance of this correspondence has always been, and still is, under this treaty, twelve-and-a-half cents.

There is a similar provision (thus far useless) giving to the United States the right to send closed mails through any of the British North American provinces.

The United States further engage to grant to the United Kingdom the transit in closed mails through the United States, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control or management of the United States, of letters and newspapers forwarded from the United Kingdom, its colonies or possessions, to any other British colony or possessions, or to any foreign country, and *vice versa*, at two of the inland rates for letters, with twenty-five per cent. addition, as above. Transit rate on each newspaper, two cents.

There is a similar provision giving to the United States the right to send closed mails through the United Kingdom, or through any country where the post communication may be under the control or management of the United Kingdom, to any other colony or possession of the United States, or any foreign country, (France excepted,) and *vice versa*—two rates to the ounce, with twenty-five per cent. additional on letters, and two cents on each newspaper, being the transit charge as above.

Under this article closed mails are dispatched to and from Prussia, through England, at a charge of seventeen and a half cents the ounce (including the twenty-five per cent addition) on letters, and two cents each on newspapers. This pays for transportation through England and across the channel between England and Ostend. Letters to foreign countries other than Great Britain are to be delivered to the British Post Office free of all United State postage, whether packet or inland, and to countries to which the letters cannot be forwarded unless the British postage is also prepaid, the United States is to collect and account for this postage to the British office. Thus, the United States office has to collect and allow commission to its agents on a very considerable amount of British postage; and in settlement, if the balance is against the United States, as it has hitherto been, it is decided that the United State is to lose any difference in the exchange necessary to place this balance in the possession of the British office at home. This, however, works, of course, both ways.

There is a similar provision requiring the British office to collect and pay over United States postage on letters from the United Kingdom through the United States to countries to which letters cannot be forwarded unless the United States postage is prepaid, but there is, of course, very little correspondence of this kind. Some few letters to the West Indies, sent via New York to and from Havana, and via Savannah to and from the Bahamas, are all that have yet been forwarded, except a small mail to and from San Francisco, in respect to which this provision has also been made to apply.

Article twelfth provides that the rate of postage to be taken by the British office upon letters arriving in the United Kingdom from the United States, either by British or by American packets, and to be forwarded through the United Kingdom to colonies or possessions of the United Kingdom, or of the United States, or to foreign countries, and *vice versa*, shall be the same as the rate taken, or which may hereafter be taken, by the British Postoffice upon letters to or from such colonies or possessions or foreign countries respectively, when posted at the port of arrival, or delivered at the port of departure, of the packet conveying the mails between the United Kingdom and the United States.

The above postage is irrespective of and beyond the inland rate to be taken in the United States upon such letters if posted or delivered therein according to the stipulations of article second, and also irrespective of and beyond the sea rate upon such letters payable according to the stipulations of article first.

A similar privilege is secured to the United Kingdom in respect to letters arriving in the United States from the United Kingdom to be forwarded through the United States to the colonies or possessions of the United States or of the United Kingdom, or of those territories, which, according to the laws of the United States, are beyond the limits of their established post-routes, or to foreign countries, and *vice versa*. It is under this clause that from July 1, 1851, the United States rate of inland postage on letters between Oregon and California either, and Great Britain has reduced from forty cents to ten cents the single letter, the rate on the closed mails between California and Great Britain via Panama (by the British conveyance between England and Panama) from seventy-five to fifty cents the ounce, and the rate on the West India closed mails to and from England via New York from thirty-one and a quarter cents to twenty-five cents the ounce.

But letters and newspapers passing through the United Kingdom to or from France, are expressly exempted from the stipulations of this last named article. The two contracting parties, however, agree "to invite France to enter into communication with them without loss of time in order to effect such arrangements for the conveyance of letters and newspapers and closed mails through the territories of the United Kingdom, of the United States, and of France, respectively, as may be most conducive to the interests of the three countries.

The correspondence to and from the United States and France via England, having, as above explained, been excluded from the advantages of the treaty, our government, as you are no doubt aware, has, from the date of the execution of the treaty to the present time, (near five years), been constant in its efforts to effect the triple arrangement, contemplated by the last clause above quoted of article twelfth, which arrangement, it was agreed, should be such as might be "most conducive to the interests of the three countries." Thus far these efforts have been in vain.

"The Swiss Paupers."

The following letter, says the Washington *Star*, has been received by the Swiss Consul-General of that city, Mr. Hitz, from the Swiss Consul at Havre. It is another commentary upon the pernicious tendencies of modern nativeism to prejudice the industrial interest of our republic:

The representatives of your great republic appear to be odd people. A Consul Goundie in Zurich, who was formerly removed from a similar position in Basle, writes to his colleague here, Mr. Vesey, notifying him that 300 poor Swiss would be sent, via Havre, to the United States. Mr. Vesey remonstrated against their being shipped, and requested my presence at his office. I immediately went, because the intetest of my country was in question, and made the following explanation, which Mr. Vesey requested me to write down, so he might forward it to Washington.

1. That there were, properly speaking, no poor—or, rather, destitute—Swiss, as each belonged to some district or commune, which was bound to receive him at any time.

2. The qualifications of a Swiss citizen never cease, no matter in what country he is.

3. That the emigrants in question were entitled, on their arrival in New Orleans, to the receipt of fifty francs.

4. That there was no law in existence which could bar such emigrants the privilege.

Lastly. That a consul of the United States was the last person I supposed would knowingly offer any objections.

It being satisfactory, the three hundred Swiss leave to-morrow in the ship Globe for New Orleans.

Is it sinful to be poor?

Is a poor man necessarily a pauper?

Cripples are not allowed to leave their commune in Switzerland unless they have ample means.

Times are very severe on Switzerland, so that men are often obliged to work for six cents a day. Why should not the United States receive emigrants who like their fellow-republicans, the Swiss, are proverbial for their industry and sobriety, though they be poor.

Interesting from Cuba.

We have a letter dated at Havana on the 12th inst., written by a gentleman of intelligence and integrity, which furnishes us several interesting items of news. Much excitement has been produced by the late speech of Luzuriaga in the Spanish Cortes as to the abolition of slavery in the Island. The version of the speech as sent to Cuba represents the Minister as saying that "without invading the rights of established property, without refusing to compensate by a suitable indemnity, the Spanish government was finally determined to put an end to a barbarous institution."

A decree has just been published for raising sixteen new companies of blacks, 125 each, in addition to the present number already under arms. They are to be raised by voluntary enlistment if practicable, otherwise, by coercion.

An English ship has lately arrived at Havana from China with 400 Chinese, many of whom were condemned as pirates. This cargo is readily taken up and distributed. Many more ships are expected under a contract to bring 7,000 to 8,000. This is one contract; there are said to be others.

The captain general has recalled the governor of Sagua la Grande for his arrest of Mr. Thompson. This is understood to have been caused by information received from Washington. He had intended before not to recall him, but now makes a victim of him under pretence that he has been deceived by representations from Sagua. The governorship of the place is now tendered to a known friend of Mr. Thompson, but upon conditions on his part which will not be complied with.

Since the speech about the abolition of slavery and the intelligence that 20,000 troops were to be sent from Spain have been received at Havana, the newly raised volunteers are in high spirits, and gravely threaten to "go to New Orleans and destroy the nest of pirates" in that city.—*Washington Union, 25th.*

[From the Lincoln (Maine) Democrat.]

The Medal.

It is proposed to present to the Massachusetts Legislature a large brass medal, bearing the following inscription:

Presented by
The citizens of Maine
to
The General Court of Massachusetts
of 1854-'5,
As a token of gratitude to that honorable body
for relieving the recent
Maine Legislature
From the disgraceful imputation of being the
most ignorant, ridiculous, bigoted and
corrupt Legislative Assembly
our country has ever
seen.

The reverse will be surrounded by a plain wreath enclosing two rampant jackasses, one very large, and the other very small, in bas-relief.

The medal will be presented by Rodney G. Lincoln, Esq., and received by Mr. Hiss, of Boston; supported on one side by Mr. Emery, of Orange, and on the other by Mrs. Patterson—all of the nunnery committee of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Compliment to Mayor Faran.

The *Star in the West*, a religious paper published in Cincinnati, of the Universalist denomination, in its last issue pays the following just compliment to Mayor FARAN. It says:

"James Faran has recently been elected Mayor of Cincinnati. He has selected, or organized, and installed his police. His selection seems to have given very general satisfaction. He seems to have sought for men of decent, moral character. Evidently the the spirit of *reform* is at work in the hearts of the officials of Cincinnati. There is need enough of it, as is known by everybody and 'the rest of mankind.' Mayor Faran declares that the laws shall be enforced, and order secured everywhere. His address to the police is plain, pungent and straight-forward We like its tone."

AN IMMENSE BREAKWATER.—The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, besides the erection of a vast bridge across the Mississippi river, at Rock Island, are preparing to build an immense breakwater in the Mississippi, just above and adjoining the great center pier on which will swing the draw on the railroad bridge. This breakwater will require about 500,000 feet of lumber and 13,000 yards of rock for its constuction. It is intended for the great draw to rest upon when swung around; the upper end of it for a house to be build upon for the draw-keeper to reside in, and for an icebreaker and breakwater. Its huge dimensions will defy the storm and floods.

From the Buffalo Republic.

RIOT AT BUFFALO.

Attempt to Arrest the Rioters—Chief of Police severely beaten by the Mob—A Large Force of "Special Police" sworn in.

This morning, sailors were on a strike for a dollar a day, and having found that employers and vessel owners would not pay the price, they for med into procession, which was constantly augmented as they proceeded and went along the docks, ordering all hands who were at work on various vessels, to "knock off." Many were obliged to do so. A message was sent to the Chief Police and Mayor, informing them of these things, upon which they proceeded to the Creek, and found some three or four hundred of them collected near the schooner *Philena Mills*, lying along side Johnson's Elevator. Before the Mayor arrived, however, they had been on board the schooner, ordered the hands off, and cut the hilliards of the triangle. The Captain drew a pistol when they first came on board, but did not fire it. As the Mayor and Chief came on the ground, the ringleaders were forming a procession, and as the officers appeared, filed up the Creek to Washington Docks.

Those who remained were addressed by the Mayor, recommending them to disperse and preserve order, and threatening all disorderly persons with instant arrest. The mob then commenced following up the Creek, and the Mayor and Chief on their way to another scene. The procession had stopped at Washington Docks, near which the two schooners were lying, and had order-ed the men to quit work, when the second body arrived. The Mayor immediately addressed the crowd, advising them again to disperse, &c. No notice was taken of this however, the rioters defying him and the police, with much disorderly language, threats and deeds. The Chief seized one of the ringleaders, and assisted by David Cooper, endeavored to make the arrest. He resisted stubbornly, fought and struck, and finally called to the crowd for rescue. The crowd threw themselves upon the "Chief," rescued their man, pushed the "Chief" down and kicked him. The Chief, however, was determined, and although there were no other officers near, seized his man again, but the crowd prevented him from making the arrest. The Mayor again spoke to them, and they gave three cheers for Mayor Cook. The ringleaders slipped away and were joined by squads, and finally formed in possession, started up the Creek again. We did not stay any longer.

The deficiency in officers was too great to accomplish anything. Ten good police officers with staves would have dispersed the crowd without disturbance. As it was, the Mayor was helpless, and could only use words to insist upon the observance of the peace, the rioters laughing at his threats. We hope we shall have no more of this, as something more serious will undoubtedly follow a repitition.

P. S.—A large force is to be specially deputised this afternoon, by the Mayor, to proceed to the ground and make arrests. A number of letters have been received at the office of the Chief of Police, from captains of other vessels, asking for aid. The "Chief" declares he will make the arrests this afternoon, in spite of everything. We understand, also, that the mob is composed chiefly of wharf-loungers, wharf-rats, and the lower classes—that they are *not* sailors. The sailors are peaceable, and wish to go to work. We hope these hangers-on who are inciting the disturbance will be supplied with county lodgings, and not ruin the reputation of the sailors in this outrageous manner.

Paris Exhibition.

The following table exhibits the various classes of objects to be exhibited in the coming Exhibition in Paris, with the space allotted to each. Seventy per cent. of the whole space has been reserved for passages.

The space is measured horizontally—the first column shows the space allotted to each class, the second the estimated number of exhibitors, and the third column, the average space allotted to each exhibition:

	Sq. ft.		Sq. ft.
1. Mining and Metals	2,875	32	90
2. Hunting, Shooting, &c	740	3	246
3. Agriculture	4,660	32	146
4. Machinery—Prime Movers	1,168	33	49
5. Machinery for Transport	1,824	75	49
6. Manuf'uring Machinery & Tools	4,777	47	101
7. Machinery for Weaving, &c	7,695	30	256
8. Philosophical Instruments	560	69	7½
9. Heat, Light and Electricity	50	40	1¼
10. Chemicals, Paper, Leather, &c.	1,500	122	12
11. Alimentary Substances	300	24	12½
PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE.			
12. Pharmacy, Medicine	150	36	4
13. Naval and Military Arts	600	40	15
14. Civil Engineering	600	27	22
15. Steel	1,750	92	19
16. General Metal-Work	4,020	87	46
17. Precious Metals	1,200	26	46
18. Glass and Pottery	3,400	37	92
19. Cotton	5,000	38	132
20. Wolen and Worsted	3,650	96	38
21. Silk	1,310	31	39
22. Flax and Hemp	1,850	61	30
23. Hosiery, Carpets and Lace	1,475	81	18
24. Furniture and Decorations	1,625	42	37
25. Clothing, Fancy Articles, &c.	1,200	105	11½
26. Designs, Letter-Press, &c	500	65	8
27. Musical Instruments	800	25	32
Total	55,047		

☞ The annexed table, (which we clip from the New York *Tribune*,) gives the earnings of our principal Railroads for March, compared with March of last year, showing in nearly every instance a considerable gain.

	1855.	1854.	Incr.	Decr.
Balt. and Ohio main stem	$335,657	$356,679	.....	$21022
Baltimore and Ohio, Washington branch.	36,010	32,469	$3,601	.....
Chicago and Rock Island	23,658	74,576	18,333	.....
Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati	168,531	164,501	3,980	.....
Cleveland and Toledo	92,889	69,616	23,273	.....
Chicago and Mississippi	84,853	.....	.....	.....
Covington and Lexington	19,299	.....	.....	.....
Erie	493,259	466,789	35,770	.....
Hudson River	178,60	174,249	4,460	.....
Harlem	85,102	75,971	9,191	.....
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	33,675	27,602	6,073	.....
Illinois Central	81,400	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central	161,654	113,858	47,796	.....
Mich. Southern & N. Indiana	196,677	149,586	47,091	.....
Macon and Western	28,456	34,357	.....	5,901
New York Central	320,571	429,278	91,393	.....
Norwich and Worcester	23,466	26,400	.....	2,934
Ohio and Pennsylvania	96, 04	81,150	14,954	.....
Ohio and Indiana	26,699	18,699	8,000	.....
Reading	260,384	228,535	31,849	.....
Stonington	24,132	22,929	1,203	.....
Virginia and Tennessee	21,151	14,901	6,250	.....

A Falsehood Exploded—A Hoax.

The Know Nothing gentlemen who have charge of the magnetic telegraph sent to the press all over the United States, lately, an account of what they were pleased to term a fearful and disgraceful riot in a Catholic church in Oxford, Chenango county, New York. The whole thing was a *hoax*. The *Times*, a paper published in Oxford, says:

"The whole report which blazed so terrifically in the paper, was apocryphal. No riot occurred, nor anything more serious than one of our bar-rooms has furnished weekly all winter. The priest was not bailed to keep the peace in $1,000, or any other sum; neither has any person been held to bail to keep the peace, except the person who was ejected from the church. The press has been badly hoaxed in the affair by some person whose passsion for the marvelous got the better of his discretion."

A CARD.—The clerks in the Adjutant General's office at Washington, seeing a notice under the telegraphic head in the New York *Times* of April 20, that the "clerks in the departments are issuing proposals to look up bounty land claims, and transacting such business generally during their regular office hours," deem it due to themslves, and to the honorable branch of the public service to which they are attached, to pronounce the statement, so far as the Adjutant General's department is concerned, *absolutely and unqualifiedly false*. They have no reason to believe it other than a slander in regard to the other public offices, but they confine themselves to denouncing it as without a shadow of truth in respect to their own.

Papers that have copied the statement from the *Times*, as above referred to, are requested to publish this notice.

California Items.

We cull the following California items from the Maysville *Steamer California Express*, of the 1st inst.

ANNUAL DINNER TO THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—The San Francisco papers contain full accounts of the dinner of the Hibernian Society in that city. We copy the following, all we have room for:

Civil and Religious Liberty—Principles inseparably allied to true Republicanism.—Blighted be the hand that would restrict or destroy them.

America—not the offspring of one nation—but of all Europe.—The policy of attracting emigration made the colonies tolerant, and emigration and tolerance made the colonies great.

The United States of America.—May the accomplishment of their manifest destiny accord with the spirit of their wise and noble founders, extending to all men liberty, equality and fraternity.

☞ A chunk was taken out of the Hook and Bull Tunnel, at Smith's to-day, weighing 600 pounds. A piece was broken off, near the size of a nail keg, which yielded $2,700; the remainder is said to be quite as rich. The whole lump is *near the size of a pork barrel*—no joke.

ANOTHER MONSTER NUGGET—SMITH'S FLAT STILL IN THE FIELD.—We are informed by Runrill & Co's messenger, that a monster nugget was taken out at Smith's Flat, on Friday last. It weighed between seven and eight hundred pounds, and is supposed to contain about two hundred pounds of pure gold. It has not yet been brought down but we shall hope to have a glimpse of it in a few days. The mines are giving out—gold—in the right fashion.

STILL ANOTHER.—A gold and quartz boulder is reported to have been found near Michigan city, Placer county, which weighs 51½ pounds.

☞ The Nevada *Democrat* says that it is the general impression among the oldest and most experienced miners, that the mining season will be a short one, owing to the fact that there is but very little snow on the mountains. The streams are usually kept up by the constant and regular supply afforded by the melting snow, which will not be the case this season.

SMUGGLING.—A well known house in San Francisco, the *Journal* says, which has been extensively engaged in the cigar trade, received a large number of cases of cigars from Havana on the John L. Stephens. These cases were entered as *cigarritos*, and valued at $10,000, when on examination of course they proved to be cigars and worth $40,000. The affair is being investigated.

GAMBLING.—The Sacramento *Tribune* says there is only one public gambling saloon open in Sacramento at present; one year ago there were five. We believe there are several private establishments in full blast, where gentlemen who don't wish to be seen at a public gaming table, continue to toy with the fickle jade of fortune, and loose and win as their luck runs.

MAN KILLED.—The following account of a causualty was forwarded to us by Everts & Co.:

FORRESTOWN, March 21st.

While three men were at work about half a mile from this place, the bank which was about fifteen feet high, caved in, burying one of the men—his head only being visible. The weight of the earth buried his body so that he died before his partners could extricate him.

We learn by Mr. Woodruff, a partner of the deceased, that his name is John Danner, has a wife and family in Anarbor, Mich., and that he has friends in San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCT.—The following, says the *Journal*, we believe to be a correct estimate of the productions of the State during the year 1854, with the exception of the article of lumber, which is one of the heaviest branches of our trade, and of the gold left here on deposit, gold invested here, and gold taken away without being entered on the ship's manifests:

Gold	$58,000,000
Flour and wheat	5,000,000
Barley	3,200,000
Oats	840,000
Corn	100,000
Other "	38,000
Cod Salmon, home consumption	8,000
" " exported	12,000
Pearls	9,000
Total	$67,100,000

To which is to be added the exceptions we named above, and the horses, cattle and mules produced.

HOLD, ENOUGH!—A letter from Forrest City informs us that the rains have fallen almost too abundantly in that vicinity. Some of the tunnels were flooded, and considerable damage was done on the river. The miners would gladly have exchanged some of their surplus water for snow, which would render their supply more in accordance with their wants, besides adding to its permanency. It is a trite saying that "it never rains but it pours." We shall expect to have all the particulars from our ever attentive correspondent, in a few days.

☞ Rain is becoming plenty. The rivers are all full. Several ferry boats on the Stanislaus and San Joaquin have been broken loose by the freshet, and carried away. We learn that a mill above Dickinson's Ferry has been washed entirely away by the flood of the Tuolumne river. This looks as if the weather was making up for lost time.

MR. SPEAKER STOW AND THE JEWS.—The Jews of Sacramento have held an indignation meeting, at which they have passed a preamble and resolutions against the late speech of Mr. Speaker Stow on the Sunday bill, in which they assert that he has "either ignorantly or wilfully misrepresented us in his remarks, and that the representations of us in his speech are not only without foundation, but utterly and entirely false."

The *Union*, for not having denounced this speech, has lost a number of subscribers who profess the Hebrew faith. They think this is intolerant and proscriptive, but it is a free country, and men have a right to confer their patronage as they see proper. The Israelites are justifiable in their denunciation of this speech.

ASTOUNDING FECUNDITY.—The Sonora *Bulletin* says that they have got "one of the California mothers" in that place. A lady who has been a resident some years, had *four* children in one year, and twins the next, or *six* children within the space of two years.—She is now the mother of *fourteen* children, and is still in the prime of life. The *Bulletin* insists that its statement is true, but forbears giving the name of the matron, for fear of giving offense.

CURIOUS MALFORMATION.—A female calf, with two heads, two spines, and two tails, was yesterday brought to the city from Shelly's Ranch, Foster's Bar road, about 18 miles from this city. The color was spotted, red and white. It had but four legs. We saw it about thirty hours after its birth; it was dead; should think it would weigh seventy-five pounds.

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAINS.—Yesterday the mountains, as far as the eye could discern, were clad in their winter mantle of snowy whiteness. It was a sight to gladden the heart of the miner, as it inspires the hope that the streams will be supplied for a greater length of time than would have been the case had the dependence been entirely upon the rains.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of a man named James Kelly, a native of Maine, was found in the slough near the steamboat landing. From appearance he had lain in the water several days.

ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK.—During the three days ending on Wednesday last, 5,000 persons arrived at New York from the foreign ports, of whom 918 were Americans and 3,987 foreigners. This is the largest number reported for any three days since the 1st of January last.

☞ Our old friend Col. MEDARY, of the *Ohio Statesman*, waxes warm and valient: and dares the Know Nothings to the combat at the next fall election in that State. We happen to *know* something of the political character of Ohio, and can assure the Colonel that by next fall, the Democracy will have it all their own way—by that time there will not be enough of Know Nothings to form a Corporal's Guard. Witness how he "pitches in" to the Hindoo order:

"We dare the concern to a sheer trial of its strength with the Democratic party. It will no more accept such a challenge, and come out on the field against us, 'solitary and alone,' with its narrow-minded and mean-hearted issues against foreigners, against Catholics, against a liberal policy of naturalization, against the official eligibility of adopted citizens of every shape and shade of faith, than it would accept a challenge to jump into the Ocean. But we shall whip it in whatever position it assumes, if, as we gravely doubt, it can live long enough in Ohio, to be above ground when the time for a fair fight comes. We care not how many coalitions it forms, it can partake of none in which its miserable, midnight trickery, and its absurd doctrines, will not sooner or later poison to death any and every party that accepts the least connection with it. Of this the public mind is rapidly becoming conscious. Any connection with the Order for political advantage, is now pronounced, by some of the shrewdest of the negotiating parties themselves, an act of desperation, in which victory would be disgrace and a defeat everlasting destruction."

The Emperor Napoleons Document on the War.

The most extraordinary piece of intelligence by the Africa, is the manifesto of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, relative to the Crimean expedition, which is evidently a reply to the famous pamphlet which was attributed to the pen of Prince Napoleon, the Emperor's cousin. Our despatch says:—

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a remarkable document, in which the military conduct of the allied governments, since the opening of the war is explained. It also promises that that the various phases, motives and objects of the negotiations shall be made known.—The document occupies five columns. It states that the plan of the campaign was—

FIRST—To march and meet the Russians on the Balkans.

SECOND—To seize the Crimea.

THIRD—To land at Odessa, or some other point on the Russian coast of the Black Sea, but not to proceed further on the Danube, unless Austria joined the alliance.

Gallipoli was first occupied with an intention to check the advance of the Russians to Constantinople, but the retreat of the Russians from Silistria rendered the further occupation of Gollipoli and Varna unnecessary.—The allies could not have operated in Bessarabia without the aid of Austria, and not to remain inactive the expedition against Sebastopal was undertaken.

The remainder of the document is occupied with pointing out the immense difficulties of the siege and exonorating Napoleon, who planned the campaign. It also contains a copy of Marshal St. Arnaud's private instructions. The document has excited much interest at home and abroad, and is regarded as an apology for raising the siege.

Gloomy Chances of Taking Sebastopol.

The London *Times* of April 4, has an article on the seige of Sebastopol, in which it says:

"What more chance is there of our taking Sebastopol during the dog-days than there was during last winter? What more chance is there of taking Sebastopol next October than there was last October? In fine, what chance is there of taking the place at all, under existing auspices, and as long as the present estimate of the odds of war prevails at hear quarters? Has Lord Panmure any reason to believe that something will be done this April? It is for this April—for the very purpose of being on the spot, in position, and with our supplies about us by this month, that the allies determined to stand the rigor of Crimean winter in their then unprepared state, instead of reëmbarking after the failure of the 17th of October.

"If this month is passed in inaction, in vaporing, in waiting idly upon Providence, or in expecting successes that will never come of themselves, it is evident that the fearful sacrifices of the winter campaign will be entirely thrown away, and our army might as well have passed the winter pleasantly on the Bosphorus, and returned to the Crimea last month as fresh as if it had just come from the barracks in England."

Patent Office Matters.

The fertility of the Yankee mind is preeminently exhibited in the records of the Patent Office. The number of applications for letters-patent which annually pour into the office, have, of late, considerably increased. In 1838, the office issued about five hundred patents. The annual issue was about the same down to 1840, when it rose to one thousand. At that rate it remained until 1854, when it reached eighteen hundred; and probably more than one thousand patents will bear the date of 1855, as already five hundred have been issued during the first quarter.—Thus far, over twelve thousand patents have appeared since 1836. Taking into account that more than one-half of the annual applications have been rejected, it appears that within the last eighteen years, nearly twenty-five thousand persons have strained their mental faculties to conceive some novel means to save the human hand mechanical labor, or enhance its effectiveness; to increase the means or communication and intercourse; and, in fact, more or less directly, to bring comfort in all possible shapes within the reach of the many. This is, indeed, an army of gonial laborers—for the most part not receiving the honors and rewards of society, which accepts the fruit, little thinking of the weary days and nights, the bruised spirits, and the wan forms involved in its service, so beset with delays and disappointments.

ASSIGNMENTS OF LAND WARRANTS, ORIGINALLY, WHEN THE WARRANTEE IS DECEASED. Ignorance of the fact that military land warrants are, under construction of law, *real* and not personal property, very frequently causes much trouble and expense to parties holding warrants under the above named circumstances. Where a warrantee dies, leaving a warrant undisposed of, the property therein at once descends to the heirs at law of such decedent. If these heirs are all of lawful age, they may assign the warrant, under the certificate of the probate court of domicil of the decedent, that the heirs named are such *bona fide* and the *only* ones living. If the heirs are minors, they must act through a guardian, whose character as such must be attested by the like probate court, and under order from such court to sell. Heirship must always be proven in the same manner as above. In all cases the date of the demise of the warrantee is to be proven through said court. It not unfrequently happens that the warrant bears date subsequent to the decease of the person to whom it is issued, when its issue is a nullity, and it should be surrendered to the Pension Office, for the issue of a new one, either to the widow of the soldier, if she be alive, or to his *minor children*. If there are neither, the claim lapses. It will be seen from the above that military warrants cannot be informally transferred, from hand to hand, like choses in action, but must be formally carried through a legal and sometimes intricate course of proceedings.—*Washington Star.*

☞ A meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at this place on Saturday, the 2d day of June next, for the purpose of electing a Board of directors, for the ensuing year. A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders for reducing the number of directors, and other important matters connected with the operations of the company will be submitted for the action of the meeting. We understand that a contract for the iron will shortly be consumated if it has not already been done.—*Rochester Flag.*

Evansville, Indianapolis and Cleveland Straight Line Railroad.

We copy below, from the *Railroad Advocate*, a letter from Hon. O. H. SMITH, correcting the mis-statements of the *Railroad Journal*, in its strictures upon the above Company.

Mr. SMITH's communication is prefaced by some comments from the editor of the *Advocate*, which we also transfer to our columns:

Were there any force in hard words, they might be justly applied to the *Railroad Journal*. But such weapons, proper in few cases, are less than all others effective upon that sheet. By its offensive assertions of its opinions, but still more by its willful perversion of facts, it has drawn upon it enough of indignant reproof, cutting criticism, and honest denunciatiation. Treated according to its merits, it deserves only contempt. But few calumniators are without the power to do harm. To this end, the *Journal* exists in a fitting element. As the agent of extortion, the representative of those who daily practice phlebotomy upon our railroads, the *Journal* finds steady and abundant employment.—Were this—the true position of that sheet—every where understood, its slanders would be harmless. But those who recollect its original character, before it went over to the influence which now possesses it, still believe that there must exist some reasonable cause for its severity; and, wherever circumstances may give this view an apparent foundation in one case, they think that it may be equally well founded in others.

We have shown repeatedly how, in attacking the credit of a necessitous railroad company, it is advertised to heavily depress in selling its bonds. This is the real object of the larger part of the strictures now visited upon new railroad companies. And it is a matter of common notoriety that the *Railroad Journal* is under the influence of the class of men whose profits are increased by this policy.

Among numberless distinctions raised by the organ under notice, is that against nearly all new railroads at the West, that they are in advance of the wants of that portion of the country. This is wholly a matter of opinion, and is incapable of exact proof or disproof. If it be urged that the stocks of Western roads are in many cases depressed, it may be said, so are those of a corresponding number of Eastern roads. Many of the western roads are incompleted, and are standing beneath considerable debts. A financial pressure has more effect in depressing their stocks, for that reason, than of those of Eastern roads.

The *Journal*, however, acknowledged, in its paper of March 11th, 1854, that the Evansville, Indidianapolis and Cleveland road was a fair exception to the class of roads not believed to be necessary for the wants of the West. The *Journal* then said of this road editorially:

"This work is in the hands of energetic and experienced men, resolved to put it through at the earliest possible day. The subscriptions of the cities and individuals on the line are, we understand, large; upon which the company are preparing bonds to a limited amount, to aid in the rapid construction of the work.

"Although this is a new line, yet the importance of its connections, and the aid it will afford the roads already built, with which it will be the connecting link, will make it an exception to the remarks we have made to the construction of *new* works at this time."

The *Journal*'s opinion is worth little, as it is generally compounded of theory and selfishness. It is never practical; and is generally for the reasons given, but the expression of its subservience to the professed money lenders of this city. We give the above extract only to expose the inconsistency in which it has lately marked down in advance, the above road as "unproductive."

We might say a few words more upon the conduct of the *Journal* in its present attack upon the above road. In its number of March 31st, it made as many as six mis-statements relative to the road,—all of which can be proved to have been willfully made. These were promptly corrected, in our own columns, by the President of the road. In the last number of the *Journal* it acknowledges that its course has drawn censure upon it from "interested parties." It neither denies the "censure," (for this was only disproof,) nor does it acknowledge its own sins.

What can be said of such a sheet? What words will lash a hide callous to the sensations of ordinary punishment? Who will discuss with it the grounds of its own slanders? Like a rogue beyond arrest, who has forfeited all decent toleration, it must still be suffered to practice its vices upon those ignorant of its character.

It may be reasonably asked if the vindication of the road under notice requires so thorough an exposure of its enemy. We repel the interference by disclaiming the championship of this one or any other road. In behalf of the entire railroad interest of this country—in behalf of each road which has a name, a cherish, a credit to preserve, success to achieve, we shall do what we can to exhibit the true character of a hireling sheet, which loses no chance to throw suspicion upon all roads alike.

The true facts in regard to the bonds now offered by the Evansville and Indianapolis road, are given in the letter of O. H. Smith, Esq., which we publish to-day. We institute no comparison of the value of these and other securities. The avanues of information are open to all. We have so far examined the condition of this road, as to believe it to be equal in value to the best class of western roads. That there has been any concealment in regard to its affairs we deny; and none know this better than the editor of the *Journal*, who has been made acquainted with each step in its operations from its first inception.

For the Railroad Advocate.

O. H Smith, Esq, in Reply to the Railroad Journal.

MR. EDITOR,—I thank you for the space you allow me to answer the malignant attacks of the *American Railroad Journal*, upon myself and the road I represent as President. The time was when I held that journal in high estimation, but that time has gone. A public journal that will willfully misrepresent me, will do so with others, and is not entitled to credit anywhere. How are the mighty fallen! Not long since, the *editor* and his *compatriots* were battling with the great Erie; next were attempting to control the legislation of Congress on the question of duties on railroad iron, by that *pure* and *disinterested* combination of which the editor was heard, and by which he expected to put thousands into his pocket. These objects seemed to be worthy of the concentrated effors of the *American Railroad Journal*. But now I see their forces are drawn off, for some *good* or *valuable* cause, no doubt, and we have nothing more of "*Erie frauds*," nor Erie *second* or *third* bonds. But as the European Allies have a Sebastopol to storm, so have Poor and his Allies two hundred and fifty *first mortgage real estate bonds of the Evansville, Indianapolis and Cleveland Straight Line Railroad Company*, that are deposited in Connecticut for sale, upon which to concentrate their forces; a foeman worthy of their steel.

Of these bonds, the *American Railroad Journal* in the number of the 17th inst., says:

"These bonds as far as we can learn are unaccompanied by any statement showing the value of the lands, the route of the road, its probable cost, the means provided for its construction, or its prospective income. We presume no such statement can be made. The absence of all such statements would of course as it should, render it impossible to sell them in this market. But country purchasers take it for granted that where a bond is offered, all such pre-requis