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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1859.

For Telegraphic News see Fourth Page.

Abolition of Slavery in Kansas.

Private advices from Lawrence inform us that one of the several bills before the Kansas Legislature for the abolition of slavery, will certainly pass, accomplishing the object conclusively.

Dividend of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the above company yesterday, a semi-annual dividend of two per cent. was declared, payable in New York Feb. 15th.

St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad—Prospect of Re-opening the Route—Important Negotiations Pending.

Our latest advices from the seat of war do not alter the position of the parties in the controversy. The men who have struck for their back wages, have not receded from their demands, and those demands have not yet been complied with by the parties who have the road in their possession; but the 3d mortgage bond-holders have a representative of their interests now on the ground; and the probabilities are, that, before the end of the week, the working of the road will be undertaken by his clients, with the concurrence of the owners of the first and second mortgages, with the consent of Matteson and his co-lessees, and with the aid of the operatives now in rebellion. This representative is G. T. M. Davis, Esq., an old and well-known citizen of Illinois, but now of Wall street, New York, who is acting by the authority of a committee of bond-holders, of which he is chairman. He is clothed with ample power to put into operation any plan which may be agreed upon; and we sincerely hope that his efforts to restore harmony between the now warring interests, to set the trains once more in motion, and to make the road a piece of paying property, may be speedily successful. We do not clearly understand the propositions which he has made; but it is enough for us and the public to know that they embrace the laborers as well as capitalists, and owners as well lessees; and that if they are agreed to on all hands, the present imbroglio is at an end.

While the discussions are going on and the road is idle, the people of all the interior towns through which it runs, are forming pretty correct ideas of what their condition would be if the facilities which it has heretofore afforded were now cut off without the hope of being restored. Business is at a dead stand. Farmers are bringing in no produce; merchants are selling no goods; mails are not transmitted; travel, except by the oldest and rudest methods, is suspended; and communication with all the stirring, busy outside world is cut off. They feel all this very keenly; and everything which looks to a continuation of the difficulty, every hint that the road, engaged in interminable litigation, may by and by become valueless and be abandoned, is heard with unconcealed alarm. Let us hope that they may have their apprehensions put to rest by the success of the negotiations of which we speak.

The Other Side of the Question.

Elsewhere we publish a communication written for certain employees of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Road in this city, in which the statements of our Springfield correspondent are controverted. We know that our correspondent obtained his information from what he believed to be an authoritative source; but if he has been missed, the fault is not his. Our aim in all this matter has been to get at the facts, regardless of the persons who were hit thereby. Let all sides be heard.

Facts for Tax-Payers.

The *Times* estimates the cost of the present Police department at $150,000 per year. From the last finance report it was $53,120.39.

But how is it under the new charter. A "Democratic" friend figures it thus:

Three Commissioners ($1,000 each)	$ 3,000
One Superintendent	2,000
Three Deputies ($2,000 each)	6,000
Six Captains, ($1,500 each)	9,000
Twenty-one Sergeants, ($1,000 each)	21,000
One hundred and fifty men at dollar a day	54,000
Fifty added for Brideport and Holstein	20,000
One Secretary	2,000
Three Station Clerks for a year	3,000
Total	$120,000

The above is a very fair computation of the expense of the Police Department under the proposed Dyer scheme. It is more likely, after the gentlemen would get under full headway, that the cost would be $50,000 more than the above, than that it would ever be less. At least the expense would be more than double what it is now. Here then are $65,000 one dollar reasons why the Dyer charter should never pass the Legislature.

The Legislature.

At Springfield, on Tuesday evening, it was believed that no more legislative business would be done this week; but by a dispatch received here last evening, we learn that a quorum of both houses were present yesterday, and that work would now go on without delay. Absent members will do well to report themselves at the Capitol on Friday morning, ready to vote when the contemplated visit to Jack-onville, on Thursday, is concluded.

The Lecompton Petition.

The *Times* has a lot of hungry expectants of plunder running round with a petition in favor of the Lecompton Charter, begging Democrats to sign it. Dennis Coughlin heads one list; O'Malley, Prendergast and Ford we presume are on another. It is that class of people who are chiefly putting their names to it. The *taxpayers* signed the remonstrance.

Milwaukee Finances---City Railroad Bonds.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Milwaukee was held on Saturday evening last, at which Mayor Prentiss presented a communication informing the Council that four of the Railroad Companies to which aid has been given in the construction of their roads by an issue of City Bonds, have failed in whole or in part to pay the interest coupons which have matured since the 31st of Dec. 1857; and another (the Mil. & Miss. R. R. Co.) has also failed to meet the interest due Jan. 1st, 1859 on the bonds issued to that Company. The four other Companies are the Mil. & Watertown, Mil. & Horricon, Mil. & Beloit, and Mil. & Superior.

We copy the following statement of the amount and date of the bonds issued to the several Railroads, from the Mayor's report:

	Bonds issued to R. R. Co.	Amount.	When principal payable.
1854 June 1	Mil. & Wat	75,000	June 1, 1874
1856 April 1	do do	95,000	April 1, 1856
1857 May 1	do do	30,000	May 1, 1857
1855 July 2	Mil. & Ho'n	160,000	July 2, 1875
1856 Jan 1	Mil. & Beloit	100,000	Jan. 1, 1856
1856 Jan. 1	Mil. & Sup.	100,000	Jan. 1, 1857
		$660,000	

The Milwaukee & Mississippi R. R. Co. defaulted in the payment of interest Jan. 1, 1859, on the following amount of bonds:

1855 Nov. 1 (previously issued)	Mil. & Miss. do	30,000 / 224,000	Jan. 1, 1877 / Jan. 1, 1877
		$1,100,000	

The Railroad Companies to which aid has been given, and which have not at this date defaulted in the payment of interest, are:

1854 March 1.	G. B. M. & Chi.	200,000	March 1, 1874
	March 16, L.S.C. & Milwaukee R. R.	200,000	
1858 Oct. 12.	L.S.C. & M-L (Lessee to Mil. & F du Lac. & G. B. & M. R. R. Co.) which has been consolidated with the L.S.C. & Milwaukee R. R.	144,000	Oct. 12, 1873
Total issue to R. R. Co's		$1,644,000	

It will be seen from this exhibit that the whole amount of the principal of the bonds will become due between July, A. D. 1875, and January 1, 1877.

The Mayor thought that a large amount of this indebtedness would have to be paid by the city, and said it was not impossible the *whole* of it would fall upon the tax payers ultimately.

The communication was referred to the Finance and Judiciary Committees of both Boards of the Council.

Slidell and Douglas.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, under date of the 16th inst., says:

It is said that the Douglas and Slidell affair is settled, and that these gentlemen are fast becoming friends. Hope is now expressed generally that the individual assumption of Judge Douglas has been chastened, and that he will hereafter act with the Democratic party. From present appearances, notwithstanding the vituperation of his indiscreet friends, such might be the inference.

The Georgian Bay Canal.

The Toronto *Globe* of Jan. 15th, contains an extended synopsis of a lecture by Kivas Tully, Esq., Civil Engineer, before the Mechanics' Institute of that city, on the avenues of Western trade. The lecture was largely attended, and was replete with facts and statistics of great interest. After reviewing the capacities of the present avenues of western trade, and giving statistics of the growth of the West, he came to the conclusion that by the time it could be completed, the Georgian Bay Canal would be necessary to the commerce of the West. We are glad the agitation of this subject is continued by our Canadian cousins. With the return of prosperity let the cities of the St. Lawrence, if they would promote their true interests, unite their efforts and they can command the means among themselves and from the Mother country to build this canal by the close of 1865. By that time the West will crowd that and every other avenue to the seaboard with her teeming commerce.

Iowa State Fair.

The State Board of the Iowa Agricultural Society met last week, and decided to hold the next annual State Fair at Oskaloosa. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—Z. T. Fisher.
Vice President—W. W. Hamilton.
Secretary—J. H. Wallace.
Treasurer—E. K. Sechers.

The Board adjourned to the 1st of June next. Proposals for the State Experimental Farm will then be decided upon. Proposals may be sent in until the 1st of May.

The St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R.—Letter from an Employee in Answer to our Springfield Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

In reply to your Springfield correspondent's letter, in your issue of this date, or to that portion of it referring to the affairs of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R., permit me, as one of the parties interested, to say a word in behalf of the employees. As your correspondent truly says, "it is due to both sides in the controversy that they should be plainly stated."

Your correspondent has either been very much misinformed in regard to the statement of the facts existing on the line of that miserably managed and unpopular Railroad line, or else his information has been only confined to one side of the question in dispute, and that is the side on which Gov. Matteson's interest alone lies.

We (the hands on the road) *know these to be the facts*, and are prepared to prove our assertions by hundreds of poor, half-starved, poorly-clothed and almost shoeless men and their suffering families.

On the 1st of October, 1855, H. Spencer, the lessee of this road, gave the same into the control of Joel A. Matteson. Previous to that time the paymaster on the road came regularly on his monthly trips over the entire road, and each month paid the men their dues in cash, up to some time during the winter of 1857-8 at which time he commenced to pay them, or most of them, in scrip, drawing seven per cent. interest, due three months after date of issue, *which scrip was promptly paid at maturity*, and was readily sold at from from ninety to ninety-five cents on the dollar to any person having money to invest at short time, on the line of the road. As this scrip was all due at three months from date, and all that had become due was promptly paid, there could be *and was not, that the employees on the road at the time Gov. Matteson took possession of the road, but three months back pay.*

The scrip yet unredeemed at that time was paid with the money of the road, after the change had taken place, with the full understanding between Gov. Matteson and H. Spencer, that the said Spencer should take the same from the road at its face, either in payment for class, or should pay him for the same in money. And as this agreement was faithfully kept by Mr. Spencer, Gov. Matteson could not and did not suffer any loss from the transaction.

For the first few months after Gov. Matteson came into possession of the road, he paid the employees regularly every month; and since that time, the time of payment has been lengthened monthly, until from being only one month behind, it became two months, and from that, four months, etc. And then it became impossible to obtain any pay whatever, unless in petty sums of from one to ten dollars, to men to whom several months' pay was due, and then small sums only could be obtained by the most continued application, men from distant points on the line have for months past been constantly at Bloomington, where the company's offices are, waiting from day to day for a few dollars to buy the necessaries of life and clothe themselves and families, and in the majority of cases for the last year have been obliged to leave and go home without obtaining a single cent in payment for their hard earned dues, not being able to pay even their bills at the hotels where they may have stayed while there. The employees in this city have been paid from four to six months more than at any of the points on the line, or to the men on the trains of the road, and yet at this station they are at this time more than four and a half months behind in their pay. And the men on the line of the road are generally behind, at least on an average of eight months, and some of them much more. And at any time for the last nine months that any employee has demanded his pay, and made any disturbance because he could not get it, he has been discharged, and then only paid one month's pay in order to and has been obliged either to take scrip due at six months from date, drawing an interest for the balance, or go without anything; and, as the company is entirely irresponsible, and nothing can be collected of them on an execution, these men have either been obliged to take this worthless scrip or nothing. In proof of the assertion of the irresponsibility of this corporation, I would refer you to the records of our city courts, where there are judgments to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand dollars against them which cannot be collected, and many of which can be bought for a song, and to many of our leading merchants, of whom they cannot obtain one dollar's credit. As to the worthlessness of their scrip I have only to say, ask any one that knows of its value, and they will tell you it cannot be sold for any price and is perfectly worthless.

These are the facts in the case, and the quarrel is not about any old balance, *for there is none*, but is only to get our pay for what is due us for many months hard labor, and for which we are unreasonable enough to think we ought to be paid. We have determined that we have already worked long enough without pay, and that we will work no longer without receiving it or some good security for it, both of which have been refused us by Gov. Matteson. Are we too unreasonable? Do we ask too much? All the crime we have committed is to refuse to work. And we all know that the road has earned much more during the past year than would be sufficient to pay all demands accruing against it during the same time, for expenses and repairs.

In regard to the statement by your correspondent, that they were paid last, some two weeks since, it is correct, but he omits the important fact, which is that he was then paying the men their dues for the month of April, 1858—only nine months since—paying very promptly is it not?

We doubt not that Gov. Matteson holds claims against the road for $200,000, but what did these claims cost him? Five or ten cents on the dollar? Let your correspondent answer? We think our cause perfectly just, and feeling confident that the public here will look upon it as just, and uphold us, as the citizens along the line of the road are now doing.

I remain yours, &c., JUSTICE.

Resignation of Rev. W. H. Hadley.

Editors Press and Tribune:

As the movements of Rev. Mr. Hadley, and the condition of the Chicago Ministry at Large cannot fail to interest your readers, I take this occasion to communicate to them the unpleasant intelligence that Mr. Hadley is about to remove from this city and return East, to reside in New York. Failing health and an impaired constitution, resulting partly, as his friends think, from over-exertion, and partly from the nature of our climate, render it necessary that he should give up his present employment and remove to the seaboard. The Ministry at Large, while it will continue to administer its various charities, will experience a great loss by the removal of Mr. Hadley. It is rare that a man can be found so eminently qualified for the situation he has occupied.

I transmit herewith a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the association, which expresses the feeling of that body in this regard.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the "Chicago Association for the support of the Ministry at Large," do hereby express their deep regret at the resignation of Rev. Mr. Hadley as their minister; and they would take this means to assure him that they have the highest appreciation of his services during his connection with said Association: that his whole conduct has entitled him to their warmest respect: that this Board deem this acknowledgment of their grateful feelings towards him for what he has accomplished in behalf of the poor, and especially for indigent and neglected children of this city, to be a well merited, though totally inadequate, expression of their sense of gratitude; that this Association has deemed itself exceedingly fortunate in securing the assistance of a man of so great benevolence and executive ability, and would cheerfully acknowledge that far the greater part of the good which it has been enabled to accomplish, has resulted from the rare combination of talents which have peculiarly fitted Mr. Hadley for the discharge of those delicate and difficult duties which have devolved upon him in his capacity as Minister at Large. CHAS. A. GREGORY, Sec'y, &c.

Chicago, Jan. 19, 1859.

Commerce of Cleveland.

The Cleveland *Herald* publishes its *first* Annual Statement of the trade and commerce of Cleveland. The style of presenting the statistics is copied from our Annual Statement. We make some extracts.

The following table shows the total receipts by Railroad and Canal, during the year, of the principal articles:

Flour, bbls	668,273	Glass, boxes	57,216
Wheat, bush	1,407,260	Earthenware, tons	2,439
Corn, bush	422,969	Wool, tons	2,187
Oats	466,764	Dom. Spirits, bbls	120,374
Rye	43,981	Ashes, cask's	2,648
Barley	109,549	Dressed Hogs, tons	8,649
Beef, bbls and tcs	24,684	Potatoes, bush	62,703
Pork, bbls	22,603	Cattle, No	157,913
Bacon, tons	8,594	Sheep, No	69,965
Lard, tons	5,821	Hogs, No	512,038
Tallow, tons	256	Dried Fruit, tons	1,175
Butter, tons	2,429	Coal, tons	292,577
Cheese, tons	5,477	Green Apples, bbls	7,123
Lard, bbls	51,965		

The receipts of lumber were not large being only $28,950,000.

The coal trade has largely fallen off in consequence of the financial pressure.

Receipts for the year ending December 31, 1857, and the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, have been as follows:

	1857.	1858.	Dec'e.
Cleveland and Mahoning R. R.	91,643	81,003	10,646
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.	95,925	62,873	31,052
Canal	135,416	76,202	57,424
Total	321,890	222,967	99,123

The exports by Lake for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858 have been as follows:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Chicago	43,497	56,163	41,233
Milwaukee	5,227	24,503	7,416
Detroit	29,623	20,367	9,815
Wyandotte	4,494	8,221	11,795
Black River	2,568	2,568	6,858
Lake Huron (or Forts)	5,613	6,061	9,640
Other American Ports	18,520	16,467	9,917
Canada	41,924	43,097	21,157
Total	153,033	221,023	129,143

Thus there has been a falling off of 92,572 tons from 1857 and 26,885 tons from 1856.

The value of the Coal received from the interior in 1858 was about $722,000, and of the exports about $420,000.

The business of the Railroads all show a large large falling off. The Cleveland and Erie Road decreased $145,500 from the previous year; the Cleveland and Cincinnati Road $43,637; the Cleveland and Toledo $11,012; the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road increased $32,169; the Mahoning Road fell off $17,116, and the Bellefontaine Road fell off $44,541. But the decrease in operating expenses in several of the Roads more than balances the falling off in receipts.

There are owned by citizens of Cleveland one steamer, 13 propellors, 7 barks, 3 brigs, 82 schooners, 40 scows, 3 sloops, and 5 tugs—total 154, and their tonnage is 38,220 tons.

The receipts of copper ore were 4,557 tons against 3,603. Of iron ore, the quantity received was 26,137 tons, of which 16,974 tons came from Lake Superior.

The value of the exports of Cleveland to Lake Superior during the past season is roughly estimated at $2,000,000, and the imports from these loosely put at $3,000,000, both sums being undeniably exaggerated.

Caucus of Democratic Senators on the Acquisition of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A caucus of Democratic Senators was held yesterday on the President's recommendation in reference to Cuba. A debate of from three to four hours ensued, involving the question whether any steps should be taken in relation to it, and if so of what character.

According to the best obtainable authority, Mr. Mason made the opening speech, and was followed by Messrs. Hunter and Shields. Though favorable to the acquisition of Cuba, they thought action at this time impolitic, and calculated to impair rather than improve our prospects to that end.

Mr. Douglas regarded the appearances as gloomy, but would support Slidell's bill, placing in the hands of the President $30,000,000 to assist in the negotiation. He expressed the belief that the President would not endorse this measure without sufficient data to justify him in so doing.

Mr. Douglas said that he had long desired the acquisition of Cuba.

In his judgment there was but one mode, and that was the happening of another case similar to that of the Black Warrior, to siege the island by way of reclamation, and negotiate afterward.

Davis and others did not like the suggestion of Mr. Douglas.

The discussion at this stage became intensely interesting, the best ability of the participants therein being put forth.

Mr. Slidell, of course, advocated his own bill.

Messrs. Davis, Toombs, Gwinn, Bigler and Clay favored the idea of increasing to a sufficient extent the foreign intercourse fund, leaving the matter to the discretion of the President, as in previous cases.

Mr. Iverson thought that Spain could be wearied with the question of Cuba by the repeal of such parts of our own laws as restrain the action of our citizens towards foreign powers, or something to this effect.

The determination of the caucus was, with a few exceptions, to favor the recommendation of the President, although the precise mode in which it should be consummated was not so clearly indicated, but the probability is that the Senate will pass Mr. Slidell's bill.

THE CHESS CONTEST.

The Match of Morphy and Andersen—Another Challenge to Staunton.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times]:

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 26, 1858.

The grand chess match between Messrs. Morphy and Andersen closed on Tuesday in favor of the American. The game stood—Morphy, 7; Andersen, 2; drawn, 2. The utmost courtesy and good feeling reigned during the whole course of the match, and nothing occurred between the contestants to mar the good opinion each had formed of the other before commencing the game. It was played, too, without any of those harassing preliminaries which the English insist on, and which render a game of chess a sort of prize-ring or race course. The two gentlemen met and agreed verbally that the winner of the first seven games should be declared the victor, and that they should commence playing every day at 12 o'clock, in presence of a few invited friends. These were all the preliminaries, and as the result shows they sufficed amply. M. Andersen will return immediately to his class of Mathematics at Breslau, carrying with him the good opinion and the friendship of all who have had the pleasure of meeting him here. Mr. Morphy may now sit down and shed tears at leisure, for he has no more worlds to conquer. It has been a source of chragin to him that he has not been able to obtain a match with Staunton, so as to put a stop to his boastings and prevarications, but the world will agree that the fault does not lie with Mr. Morphy, and that therefore he is to be considered as Staunton's superior so long as the latter refuses a match. Mr. Morphy offers now to play Mr. Staunton and give him a pawn and a move, but of course no player of Mr. Staunton's supposed calibre would accept such an offer. Mr. Morphy, however, is justified, after the course of Mr. S. in making such an offer, and he says to his friends that he is sure he can beat him with that advantage.

THE CITY.

THE JUMPERTZ CASE.—We learn that D. Stuart, Esq., has become associated with the Jumpertz case as defending counsel. E. Van Buren Esq., has retired from the case as we learn.

JOHN G. SAXE.—We learn that Mr. J. G. Saxe is to fulfil some engagements to lecture in the West, the last of February and first of March. The arrangements will be made through Mr. E. S. Wells, of this city, and those lecture associations, who have applied for Mr. Saxe, or who may wish to secure him, will address Mr. Wells.

ARREST FOR ARSON.—On Tuesday night, a man named F. Keigner was arrested for arson. He was the keeper of the saloon, No. 2 16 Blue Island avenue, which was burned a few nights since, and is alleged to have set it on fire. He was held in default of $1,000 bail for further examination.

MARK TIME.—The city time is now in charge of our friend Hoes of Lake street, late Hoard & Avery, who has been appointed to regulate the meals of our citizens and their movements generally as City Time Keeper. The bell on the Court House will hereafter strike correct hours, and all whose watches refuse to "come to time," may locate the blame where it belongs.

COMMISSION HOUSE.—Messrs. Culver & Co., (late Culver & Dunker,) whose card will be found in another column, have moved their office to the new block, 216 South Water street. Culver & Co. are engaged in the Produce Commission business and are well known to the commercial community as reliable and prompt business men.

A GOOD DOG.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, what might have been a disastrous fire was prevented by a dog belonging to A. L. Tripp, at a room on the alley, near the rear of the *Democrat* building. The animal aroused his master by howling and barking, just in time for the discovery of a fire getting well under way in the ceiling. That dog should be connected at once with the Fire Department.

VALENTINES.—The neatest and best assorted stock of valentines ever brought to Chicago will soon be on sale at the counter of McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street. Meantime, country dealers who wish an early supply had better order soon, as the stock is limited. Mc. Nally & Co. also have the English paper of January 1st, and a new novel by J. T. Smith, called "Lillian," a sequel to Dick Markham.

THE LAMENTABLE TALE OF MISTHER O'BRIEN'S COW.—Let no reader be misled by the sound, and go off at half cock. Upon Misther O'Brien's cow, when we say there hangs a tale, let no false imputation of reference be attached to mere *hay*-say evidence. We have no idea, the most distant, of alluding to any appendage, fly-disturbing in its nature, and for general purposes of adornment and utility possessed by the cow.

Kilgubbin was in an uproar, has been for months past, and when it will know quiet is best known to those gods of war that kept Ilium in a ferment for a series of years, and may do the same for Kilgubbin. It was all of a cow, the animal whereon hangs the tale which follows: The cow of the O'Brien's was missing, and the childrens' porringers one morning, like the O'Brien cow-pen, itself, turned up empty. The milk-bearing quadruped had for some cause borne her milk quite too far, and what was worse, gone herself with it. The children asked for milk, there was a melancholy *lack* (for which fine pun consult any available lexicon). The O'Brien's were prominent residents of Kilgubbin; their children to the general fund of juvenile gutter-enjoyment, contributed three bricks, several oyster-shells, two tea-cups in subdivisions, and a dead kitten, which store, caused the vicinage of the O'Brien domicil to be much affected by the neighboring youth.

Soon heard by these, and borne on their sympathizing and lamenting tongues, the great grief of the O'Briens spread from shanty to shanty. Cut off water from Kilgubbin if you will, banish rain-fall, and river-flow, but spare the milk, and its congener fluid, the etherial part of rye.

Some months passed, and suddenly there was a stir in Kilgubbin, just such a stir as took place in Greece perhaps when they first received, by a passing, steamer, intelligence of the whereabouts of their Mrs. Helen, that pioneer instance of the since favorite feminine fashion of "going to Paris," of which Miss Flora McFlimsey of Madison Square and "her friend Mrs. Harris," are illustrious modern examples. Helen was found, and directly there was a disturbance, and plenty of heavy work cut out for men and gods. What other should result when O'Brien announced that he had discovered his cow in his neighbor Ferrick's stable, the very same animal, as attested to by the little O'Briens who one after another glued their eyes to the cracks in the enclosure of the Ferricks' and tearfully hailed their long lost favorite. O'Brien was excited, but told Ferrick to give up the cow and he would let the matter die silently from before the world of Kilgubbin.

But Ferrick claimed to have raised the animal from tender calf-hood to the then mature age of nine years. O'Brien was thunderstruck. The cow was his, and a six years old.

What was to be done. Ferrick was in possession, this being legally nine "*pints*" which increased by the daily milkings, gave him two gallons or more of advantage.

The law, to modern civilization, is what the arena was formerly. Then a bold fellow stripped himself and went in on his arms, now he as certainly, strips himself, but goes in by attorney, and the parallels exist throughout. O'Brien went to law and Ferrick ran his course through the late Recorder's Court for "cow stealing." The jury sat long and carefully to consider the case, and acquitted Ferrick.

O'Brien then replevied, and another tilt was had a few days since in the Court of Common Pleas, in a civil case, to try the title. The case will be remarkable in our annals for the number of the witnesses, some eighteen on each behalf, with spectators well nigh to the depopulation of Kilgubbin. *Each* proved a clear title to the animal. There was swearing of the most unmistakable character, and had there been two cows involved, each litigant had been awarded one.

As it was, nothing saved the cow from sharing the threatened fate of the Jewish infant (Solomon C. J.) but the brilliant idea of a juror—the cow herself was subpoenaed, and as in advance there was reason to believe she would respect the mandate of the Court, an attachment in the shape of a rope was issued and made fast to her. She was brought before, the jury, in the presence of an admiring crowd in the Court House Square. It was an addition of new wrinkles in civil practice, and those wrinkles, to wit those on the cow's horns, saved Ferrick. Judgment for Ferrick, cow to Ferrick, costs to O'Brien. The cow was worth $40, the costs were in all $113. Is it any wonder Kilgubbin is a ferment. The case may go to the Supreme Court in which event the cow herself will be "carried up." We shall see.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE—THE BODY FOUND IN THE CHICAGO RIVER.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, some boys skating near the West end of the centre pier of Clark street bridge noticed what appeared to be the head of a man in the ice near the abutment, rising just above the surface. Officer Dickson's attention was called to the same, and on breaking the ice there about four inches thick, the body of a man was found and taken from the water.

It was almost immediately and readily identified as the body of Gabriel Fleitz, a well-known German shoemaker, who formerly kept a shop on Illinois street, near the North Market and more recently on North Clark street. He was a man about forty-six years of age, and has a family residing on Goethe street in the North Division.

The evidence before the jury of inquest showed that the deceased had been missing from his home for about two months. That on a Wednesday evening he closed his shop, and as those with him at the time believed started for home, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of him.

For some time previous he had manifested unmistakeable indications of aberration of intellect, induced, as was believed, or at least a natural tendency hastened, by the impressions made upon his mind by the sad fate of a brother who died at the Insane Asylum a year since.

Within the past few months Fleitz had absented himself from home for intervals of time, giving, as a reason, that he was a "lost man and had no friends." About two weeks previous to his death he informed a friend that he had intended to drown himself in the lake, but the officers would not let him.

The jury rendered their verdict of "Suicide under mental derangement." The body was taken charge of by an Odd Fellow's Lodge whereof deceased was a member.

A CURE FOR IT.—The bellman in the Court House look-out is said to be really very much troubled on the colder days and nights by the frost formations on the windows entirely obstructing his vision. A hint we find going the rounds of our exchanges will serve his turn and doubtless that of the proprietors of show windows, in the winter season.

Take an ordinary paint brush or sponge, and rub over the glass once or twice a day a little alcohol, and it will keep the glass as free from ice as in the middle of summer, and it will also give as good a polish as can be got in any other way.

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT."—This interesting work by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is for sale by Messrs. Norris & Hyde, 100 Dearborn street. The admirers of this popular author are so numerous that it is only necessary to announce a work by him for it to meet with an extensive sale. Residents of and visitors to the city will always find every new work on the counter of Messrs. Norris & Hyde.

Country dealers will please remember that Messrs. N. & H. have laid in an extensive and well assorted stock of Valentines.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—Yesterday, one Captain Packer, residing in the West Division, was arrested for a violent and brutal assault upon his wife, not now living with him. The offence was proven, and the prisoner was fined $40 and costs.

He turned about at once and instituted a counter-suit against his wife and one of the friends who have aided her since she was driven from his house, charging the parties with adultery. This latter case was tried yesterday afternoon at the Armory, and numerous witnesses, of the highest respectability, were sworn, on whose evidence the defendants were fully and honorably acquitted from a slanderous and malicious charge.

SOMEWHAT FISHY.—The *Journal* says:

A novel bet was made last evening, by some of our citizens who are usually willing to back their opinion with money. It was contended that a live fish in the water would not weigh half as much as when out of the water.

About $3,000 was deposited with stakeholders and a party was dispatched early this morning to catch the fish.

THE WILLIAMS-BARRY CASE.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

In the Circuit Court yesterday, the case of People *vs.* James Williams, *alias* Martin Barry, indicted for the murder of Richard Grant in this city in July last, was given to the jury at 4 P.M., the Court taking a recess to 7 P.M., to await the verdict, if such could be agreed upon before the final adjournment for the day.

At the hour last named, the Court came in, and the jury returned to their seats, bringing a verdict of GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER. After being further advised by the Court as to their duty in the matter of fixing the term of punishment, after a second brief absence, the jury amended their verdict by fixing the term of imprisonment at five years in the Penitentiary. They were then discharged for the term.

The prisoner, Martin Barry—his real name—is the son of a former well-known Town Constable in this city, and though young in years, is thorough-paced and well practised in villainy. Probably not one of the prisoners before the Circuit Court the present term, on trial for capital crime, though all are his superiors in age, are his equals in experience of crime of all grades. Not long since, in the Recorder's Court of this city, he barely escaped sharing the fate of a brother now in the Penitentiary, by (falsely, as is asserted,) pleading that he was under eighteen years of age, a statement his very youthful appearance even now would justify. The Barrys were then arrested for and convicted of a most daring and well-planned burglary.

We believe the verdict in the present instance is very generally, if not universally sustained, by all who watched the progress and developments of the trial, in fixing the crime at manslaughter instead of murder. The term of five years will seldom find for its modifying and reformatory influences, if such there be attached to it, a case in which their success would be a greater triumph than in Barry's.

The court-room has been crowded throughout the trial, by persons of Barry's grade, his personal friends, among whom applause burst forth at the announcement of the verdict last evening, promptly checked, however, by the Court. The prisoner received the congratulations of his counsel, Messrs. Kerr, Driscoll and Westcott, and of acquaintances who crowded about him, expressing himself "satisfied," as well he might.

Several of the jurors shook him by the hand, giving him counsel to avoid drinking dens and bad company, in his future life. He went down to his cell with a light heart.

PAYING OF CLARK STREET.—I ask the privilege of a space in your columns, to say a few words relative to the improvement of the great thoroughfare of Clark street.

It certainly becomes property holders to enquire which of the modes of paving now in use in our city is the most desirable, not simply in the matter of first cost, but as to adaptation, durability, elegance and real economy.

I will endeavor to state briefly my views, which are founded upon personal observation and reliable information, disclaiming any interest in the matter other than that we all should have, in the real and permanent improvement of our city.

Taking it for granted that the "cobble" pavement is universally condemned, by all who investigate the matter at all, (and the present condition of all our streets, which have been paved with "cobble stones" for six months, is such, "that all who run may read,") leaving out of the question also the "McAdam," which can never be advantageously used except in the suburbs of a city, we are brought to choose between the "block stone" pavement and that known as the "Nicholson."

That the "block stone" is better than the "cobble," as laid in our city, most are willing to admit, but it is well known that in a short time the blocks wear down very unevenly, presenting a surface full of holes and inequalities.

Without attempting in detail a comparison of the merits of these two pavements, I come to advocate the "Nicholson" upon its intrinsic merits, as the thing *par excellence* for our city, asking property holders to investigate for themselves, as I have done, before deciding against that, which in my opinion is the only thing yet introduced here, likely to answer the ends required.

I will state some of my reasons for my preference. The construction of the "Nicholson" pavement is such that it must necessarily settle more evenly than any stone pavement can do. It is impervious to both frost and water. It is less noisy, less dusty, and less muddy than any other, and it has proved itself thus far, in our own city, better in all respects than any pavement ever used here. It has not been condemned in *any* city, but has stood the test for a period of four years, of a heavier travel than it will ever be called upon to stand in Chicago, and that without any repairs.

For myself I can say, that I have had both the block stone and the "Nicholson" laid in front of my property, and I give a *decided preference to the latter.*

Again I ask property-holders to investigate the merits of the "Nicholson" thoroughly, before deciding against it.

A TAX-PAYER AND PROPERTY-HOLDER ON CLARK STREET.

A CARD FROM CHARLES DEMENT.—Exceptions having been taken to the legality of the Dement House Gift Enterprise, by which I proposed to sell and dispose of the house, together with other valuable property at greatly reduced prices, I would say to the public that before opening an office here, I advised with prominent gentlemen in this city, who assured me that no one would attempt to molest me. It seems they were for once mistaken. I profess to be a law-abiding man, and at once stopped the disposal of tickets as soon as I found the authorities were opposed to it; and now having consulted eminent legal counsel, I have sold the property to a Dement Stock Association, and now offer for sale to the public the stock of said Association.

The name and style of the Association is the Dement Building Association.

It is hoped the speculation now offered will be equally, if not more attractive to the public.

I would say that such associations or corporations are regularly provided for by the statutes of the State, and I regret it is so fortunate now for me that I have made this change, as I can go into any State in the Union and sell my stock certificates without suspicion of violating the law, and without molestation.

And for the satisfaction of persons purchasing the stock of this Association, it is thought proper to state that whenever *any* of said stock is offered in the market for sale, it will be safe to purchase it, as no stock will be delivered from the office of the Association until it is *full paid*, and the Company have value received. And where there are any incumbrances upon any of the property purchased by the Company, the Company will hold back the amount of the incumbrance from the purchase money, until said incumbrance is removed.

All persons holding the tickets of the Dement House Gift Enterprise, will please return them, and if they want their money, they can have it, or they can have a certificate in this Association, which we think is equally as advantageous to them.

Call and see us at No. 45 Lasalle street.

CHARLES DEMENT.

THE MERCHANTS' POLICE.—It is with pleasure we publish the following letter, which proves that Mr. Moore is giving his business the attention needed to make his night watch worthy of support, and that his men understand their business, as it seems nothing is out of order on their beats without their discovering it.

CHICAGO, January 15, 1859.

G. T. MOORE, Esq., Merchants' Police:

Dear Sir: We beg leave to acknowledge the valuable service rendered us by the patrol under your command, on the night of the 13th inst., by promptly informing us at our residence of the bursting of the water-pipes in the office above our store, No. 20 Lasalle street, which timely notice saved our stock of flour, &c., from great damage.

The obligation is much enhanced, from the fact that we are not subscribers to your valuable police, but of another company. You will please enter our names on your books as subscribers, and we hope that the merchants generally will avail themselves of the care and watchfulness exercised by the men under your command, by becoming subscribers, and sustaining you in your efforts to establish a good and permanent night police.

Yours very truly,
H. C. LIVINGSTON & Co.

BELLICOSE.—It is rumored that two well-known members of the Chicago bar are about to bring a case at issue between them, to that court of appeals most commonly furnished with "pistols and coffee for two." Sixty seconds are said to make a minute, but in this case two seconds are making much more time than that, with the hope of amicable adjustment, of which, however, latest accounts give very little hope. One of the principals is said to be a dead shot, and the other is not a novice, if a military title means anything. Will our readers please to continue to look out for something startling?

THE CHICAGO CITY HORSE RAILROAD.—*Messrs. Editors*—The undersigned, one of the parties who applied to the Cook County Circuit Court for an injunction against the City Railway Company, would represent, that he at first refused to let his name be used, but was led on to pursue the course he did by the misrepresentations of others interested in defeating the building of said Railway in State street, and that after a careful examination of the track and cars, is convinced that said Railway is an improvement, and required by the public interests of the city, and is no detriment to the property on said street, and he desires to have it made known that he has withdrawn his name from the opposers of said Railway, and will not be responsible for any futher actions or liabilities.

THOMAS FARRELL.