WEEKLY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 6, 1861

For the Daily State Sentinel.

Meteorological Observations.

BY R. MATHEW.

Range of thermometer (above zero) for the week ending Saturday March 2d, 1861.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Daily Av
Sunday, Feb. 3,.....	20	30	24	26
Monday, 25,.....	23	48	40	39.7
Tuesday, 26,.....	38	58	42	49
Wednesday, 27,...	34	62	50	52
Thursday, 28,.....	39	69	54	58.7
Friday, March 1,.....	56	74	58	63.5
Saturday, 2,.....	54	72	63	65.3

The month of February has been unusually mild, the average daily temperature of fourteen hours, from seven o'clock in the morning to nine in the evening, being 38 34-100 degrees, and during the nights of ten hours, from nine o'clock in the evening to seven in the morning, 33.9 degrees, giving a mean average for the month of 36.49 degrees. There has been an average of fifteen cloudy days and thirteen fair, with small quantity of rain, being about 1 42-100 inches, including about 45-100 of melted snow.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN A BAGNO—TWO WOMEN SHOT, AND ONE WITH A BROKEN HEAD.—Late on Friday night a bloody affray occurred at a house of ill-fame, in the north-western par of the city, in which three women were badly injured, and one, it is thought, will die of her wounds. It appears that there was a dance at the house of Mr. Black, on the Crawfordsville road, near the Hospital. Two of the women—invited guests, we presume—Kate Smith and Mrs. Garberson *alias* Fletcher—were old rivals in some love affair, and were bitterly hostile. While the dance was progressing they got into a quarrel and fought like tigers. It is difficult to get at the facts as to who struck the first blow, and how; for the women will not tell, and the men who were there keep themselves carefully in the back-ground. Mrs. Fletcher, however, drew a pistol and shot Kate Smith in the left breast, and another woman, whose name is unknown in the leg. Mrs. Fletcher was beat about the head and face terribly, but whether before or after the shots were fired, is not known. There was great confusion, and a scattering of the revellers. Mrs. Smith was taken home on Saturday morning, and in the evening was considered in a dying condition. Mrs. Fletcher was also taken to her residence, and, when visited by the officers was, or pretended to be, as crazy as a bed-bug, and looked like her head might have been beat to a jelly. This is about all we can learn of the affair. There have been no arrests made and no complaint filed. Mr. Colly, the Deputy Marshal, passed all day Saturday endeavoring to investigate the affair, but he says it is next to impossible to find out anything about it, as the two principal combatants are not in a condition to give information—the girl who was shot in the leg won't, nor will any one else who was supposed to be present. This is the second affray with fire-arms that Kate Smith has been engaged in. She was shot in the arm last fall by a woman named Rice.

EXAMINATION OF IRVING.—The man Irving, who shot Willis McGrew and Herm Wilson on Saturday evening, the 27th day of January last, was tried Monday before Mayor Maxwell. Both the wounded men were able to be out. The facts are about as we stated them at the time. McGrew and Wilson were passing down West street about eight o'clock, a little mellow, and concluded to look into Irving's. They approached a side door, the usual entrance, noticing at the same time that the front door was slightly open, and as McGrew was about to knock at the (side) door, Wilson peeped in at the window, and touched a light of glass, which fell and broke. At this moment two shots were fired in rapid succession. Wilson retreated to the fence, one of the shots taking effect in his breast. McGrew stood his ground and told the parties not to fire, for the glass was broken accidentally, when a third shot took effect in his leg. He again plead with them not to fire, and he was told to leave, and did leave. He saw no one, but the flash of the gun led him to believe that the person firing came out of the front door. There was a mass of testimony, but we have merely given the condensed statement of McGrew, which was undoubtedly true to the letter. Irving was committed in default of $500 bail, to take his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

We have had entirely too much shooting in our town lately and it is time some of it was stopped, at least until there is a regular declaration of war and some provision made for the wounded.

ST. MARY'S FEMALE COLLEGE.—We were shown yesterday by Mr. J. L. Fatout the drawings for the new buildings to be erected at St. Marys, near Terre Haute. It will be a large and very substantial and beautiful structure. The entire length of the building will be three hundred and sixty-two feet by one hundred and fifty-two feet in depth, with a central court, with towers on the main wings and on the central building. The center building will be four stories high, with a stone front,—the wings three stories, the first of stone, and the other two of brick. The front is ornamented with niches for statuary, and is otherwise very rich in architectural ornamentation. The wings are to be enclosed this season, and when they are completed the building now in use will be torn away and the main building of the plans above alluded to erected on its site. We are happy to state our Indianapolis builders have been successful bidders on this work. The plan was drawn by Mr. Bohlen of this city, and the stone and brick work has been awarded to Messrs. Scott & Nicholson, and the entire wood and carpenter work to J. L. & M. K. Fatout. A great portion of the work will be done here and the material shipped when ready to put up.

We did not learn the estimated cost of this magnificent work, but we know of no building in the State that will compare with it.

TERMINATION OF THE EXTORTION CASES.—On Saturday Judge Coburn sentenced Welsh to five years confinement in the penitentiary, in accordance with the verdict of the jury, and the woman, Mrs. Ford, *alias* Welsh, the principal female accomplice, to three years imprisonment, and the other woman, Jennie, to thirty days in the county jail. This winds up the extortion cases, and the punishment the criminal parties are to receive we hope will have a wholesome effect on our community.

☞ If there ever was a good time for getting choice lands for a "mere song" it is now. By the New York quotations land warrants are 60 cents. Delzell & Smith have responsible agents who locate them in person.

UNCURRENT MONEY.—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Saturday, says there is no change in that market for uncurrent money, Illinois and Wisconsin, in good credit, remaining at 8 dis.; discredited 20@25 dis., and Missouri 6 dis.

The Ultimatum.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Washington correspondent says the constitutional amendment which passed the House on Friday, by one more than a two thirds vote, was drafted by Mr. SEWARD and is probably the ultimatum of the Republican Administration, and of the moderate Republicans, taken in connection with Mr. SEWARD's resolution recommending State Legislatures to consider the subject of a National Constitutional Convention. The following is the amendment as it passed the House:

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, viz:

"ARTICLE 12. That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to abor or servitude by the laws of said State."

There were 133 votes for the resolution and 65 against it. The Indiana members voted as follows: For the proposition—COLFAX, DAVIS, DUNN, ENGLISH, HOLMAN, KILGORE, NIBLACK, PORTER; against it—CASE, PETTIT, WILSON.

So it appears that sixty five Republican members of Congress, and three of them from Indiana, are unwilling to give a Constitutional guarantee that there shall be no interference with slavery in the States, and yet it is contended by some Republicans that the sentiment announced in the proposed amendment is the doctrine of the Republican party.

Indiana Legislature.

Legislative Summary.

MONDAY, February 25, 1861.

The bills introduced on Saturday were read a second time and referred. The House bill, relative to the formation of new counties, with an amendment that nothing therein be construed to interfere with the county of Newton, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of Senators to thirty, and of Representatives to sixty, and one was introduced which lays over under the rule, that the Senate, during the remainder of the session, meet at half-past eight o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. each day. The bill to appropriate $500 to erect a monument to Hon. Jonathan Jennings, was cleared of amendments and passed the second reading. Mr. Connor's resolution in regard to the pay of Peace Commissioners, was adopted, and the joint resolution of the House, appointing an investigating commission into the fiscal affairs of the State, was passed. Mr. Craven's license bill, providing that applicants for license to sell liquors, may have the right of appeal from the Boards of County Commissioners, was passed by a vote of 26 to 15. The bill defining the qualification of voters was also passed.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented in favor of the Crittenden amendment; for the amendment of the township law in regard to the assessment of road taxes; for legislation against sheep-killing dogs, and from Marshall county to amend the temperance law so that venders may not be liable for selling to minors, or to make it a penal offense for a minor asking for liquor to represent himself to be over 21 years old. Senate bills on second reading were taken up and the files were eased of a heavy load of them at that stage, and seventeen new bills were introduced and read a first time. The Committee on Temperance returned the numerous petitions referred to them with the opinion that any material alteration of the present law was inexpedient because it has given general satisfaction, and reported a bill slightly amending several sections of the law.

Tuesday, February 26, 1861.

SENATE.—Petitions favoring the Crittenden amendment were presented by Mr. Lomax and Mr. Johnson, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The new county bill was passed, and the bill requiring the investment of the money of the sinking fund as it comes in, in stocks of the State, was indefinitely postponed. The special order for the consideration of the minority report of the Committee on Federal Relations having arrived, Mr. Williams moved to amend by striking out and inserting instructions to the Peace Commissioners to vote for the Crittenden plan for adjusting existing difficulties in the South. The report and the amendment were made the special order for Tuesday at half-past seven P. M. A number of important bills were considered but none finally.

A resolution was adopted that the Judiciary Committee report at an early day whether the number of negroes and mulattoes in the several counties of this State are embraced in the census report, upon which an apportionment of Senators and Representatives is proposed to be made. 2d. Whether such apportionments, when made, if based on all the inhabitants of the State, negroes and mulattoes included, would be in conformity with the Constitution on the question of apportionment of Senators and Representatives. 3d. Whether the Legislature can, in conformity with sections 4 and 5, article 4, of the Constitution, apportion this State for Senatorial and Representative purposes during the present session of the Legislature.

HOUSE.—Petitions favoring the Crittenden compromise were presented by Mr. Davis from Scott county, by Mr. Hayes from Madison county, by Mr. Stotsenburg from Floyd county, and by Mr. Brett, signed by 1,084 legal voters of Daviess county, which were referred to the Committee of Thirteen. The Judiciary Committee, in answer to petitions referred to it, reported a bill regulating the assessment and collection of taxes on the capital stock of the Bank of the State and Branches and the Stock Banks, and the Military Committee reported a new bill to take the place of the bill numbered 105 on the subject of the militia, which was laid in the bill and ordered to be printed. Mr. Heffren's bill to give the public printing to T. A. Goodwin, at rates 25 per cent less than the prices now paid, was indefinitely postponed under the gag of the previous question. The bill amending the present liquor law, providing a penalty when minors report themselves to be of age to deceive dealers, was ordered to be engrossed, and Mr. Veatch's bank bill, providing for four additional bank districts for the Bank of the State, was passed. It is said this bill will pass the Senate and become a law.

WEDNESDAY, February 27, 1861.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented asking protection against sheep-killing dogs; by Mr. Craven from ladies praying for a Legislative act granting aid to the suffering in Kansas, and by Senators Conley, Landers and Shoemaker, in favor of the Crittenden plan of adjustment—all of which were referred. The Senate embezzlement bill (No. 1) was returned from the Judiciary Committee with a report recommending its passage, and the bill for the government of the State prisons, providing two Directors for each, with one President of the Board—was returned by the committee and made the special order for to-morrow at ten o'clock. The Common Pleas jury bill, giving the Judge and Clerk the right to dispense with the regular panel; that for holding Common Pleas Court in Jackson county; that providing that in counties containing over 30,000 inhabitants the County Commissioners may set fifteen days, and several other bills were passed.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented by Mr. Combs in favor of the Crittenden amendment, and by Mr. Jenkinson from William Rockhill asking pay ($10,000) for one hundred acres of land sold as a site for the Northern Penitentiary. A number of bills were reported from the committees, and some amended and others ordered to be engrossed, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the school bill reported by the Committee on Education and had a regular field day over that. They reported progress and will sit again. One new feature in this bill is to create in each county an officer called a School Examiner whose duty within the county shall be the same as that of the Superintendent in the State.

THURSDAY, February 28, 1861.

SENATE.—Petitions favoring the Crittenden compromise were presented from the counties of Orange, Harrison, Franklin and Hendricks. The President laid before the Senate a proposition from Elder & Harkness to do the public printing at 30 per cent. less than the prices now paid by law, and Mr. Tarkington offered a resolution abolishing the office and directing the State officers to contract the work. The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Printing. The bill reducing the fees of County Treasurers was reported to the Senate, recommending its passage, and the report was concurred in. The special order being the consideration of the State Prison bill, it was debated at length, as it came from the committee, and the report recommending its passage was finally concurred in.

HOUSE.—Several new bills were introduced running the House number up to 333. The Senate bill (No. 31) in relation to railroads, was amended so as to make all property of roads liable for stock killed, and as amended ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Kendrick's bill for the sale of the property known as the Governor's residence and providing for another purchase, was laid on the table, as was Mr. Knowlton's providing for the purchase of certain volumes of Blackford's Reports—the bill to amend the general banking law (Senate No. 86) was ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Prosser's bill repealing the law to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons was lost, as was Mr. McClurg's to repeal the act establishing Courts of Conciliation. Mr. Brucker's bill authorizing aliens to hold lands in the State of Indiana was passed, and also the revenue bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, providing a levy of 15 cents on the $100 and 50 cents poll. The widows' exemption bill, the bill enlarging the legal capacity of married women and several others were passed, and a number of Senate bills were read the first and second time. The House, on motion of Mr. Heffren agreed to hold a night session.

The night session was well occupied with reading Senate bills the first time. Mr. Fisher submitted a joint resolution, which was adopted, ordering a discontinuance of the printing of the report of the State Board of Agriculture. He said the cost of the printing had been about $9,000 a volume. Mr. Nebeker made a bank report with regard to the redemption of the remaining circulation of old, liquidated Stock banks by the agency of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which was recommitted. Mr. Moody submitted a report from the Committee on Swamp Lands, recommending the appointment of a joint committee of three to investigate frauds, with power to set in Indianapolis, or at any county seat, to hire a Clerk and Messenger, each at $3 a day; to send for persons and papers; to set in vacation between the regular session of the Legislature, and report to the Governor as fast as they shall complete the investigation of any county, &c. The report was made the special order for Monday.

FRIDAY, March 1, 1861.

SENATE.—A petition was presented from Newton county, protesting against the passage of a law to provide for the removal of county seats where the county buildings are erected. Senator March's bill, abolishing the office of State Printer and providing for letting the printing out to the lowest bidder, was returned from the committee by Mr. DeHart, with a long adverse report. A motion to concur in the report, and to amend by reducing the compensation 15 per cent., was made, and also to amend that motion to reduce 30 per cent., when the report was tabled to give time for the minority of the committee to prepare their views and present them to the Senate; new bills were introduced, and a number read a second time, and referred to appropriate committees. Mr. Claypool, from the joint committee, appointed to prepare a plan for the liquidation of the State debt, reported recommending that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be authorized and instructed to invest that fund in the five per cent. bonds of the State; that the present levy of two cents on the $100 be continued for the year 1861, and that a levy of five cents on the $100 be made for each succeeding year till the debt is paid—that the first debt paid to the $300,000 due the Sinking Fund. Bills, for the relief of borrowers from the Sinking Fund, and for the perfection of mortgages to the same—were passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Heffren's bill for the reorganization of the militia (No. 146) was indefinitely postponed, and the bill for the relocation of county seats was laid, with the report from the Committee on Rights and Privileges, on the table. The bill supplemental to the game law, providing a penalty for shooting on the lands of another without the owner's consent, was ordered to be engrossed. The joint resolution providing for the purchase of the late Dr. Owen's cabinet and apparatus, was returned by the committee with a report that it lay on the table, which was concurred in. The bill requiring assessors to return the number of sheep killed by dogs was ordered to be engrossed, and one or two dog laws were up, but no final action was had on them. A report on the gradual extinction of the State debt (identical with that of the Senate) was made and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill giving probate jurisdiction to Clerks of Circuit Courts was reported on adversely and the report sustained. A joint resolution was passed instructing the Attorney General to bring suit against State officers who have received fees without accounting to the Treasurer for the same.

SATURDAY, March 2, 1861.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented from Howard county in favor of establishing four additional bank districts for the Bank of the State; from Laporte county asking for a law to authorize county commissioners to hold plats of ground for agricultural and horticultural societies, and from Knox county in favor of the Crittenden amendment. Bills were introduced to give judgment defendants the right to redeem lands within twelve months when sold on execution without benefit of valuation or appraisement, and to provide for the temporary appointment of a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas by such court, in the absence of, or the interest, or relationship of the judge, and for the extension of the time of holding said courts. The common school bill, (S. 217,) was made the special order for Monday at 2 P. M. Bills were passed providing for a speedy publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court;—excluding argument of counsel; to perfect railroad titles, (S. 41 indentical with H. B. 33;) providing for the distribution of estates; amending sec. 17 of the treasury bill of March 1859, giving power to the Treasurer of State to call up money from the counties where money may be in the hands of county treasures, and extending the time of holding the Common Pleas Court of Shelby county. Mr. Wagner's bill, 269, to redistrict the State was referred to the joint commitee for that purpose, with an amendment offered by Mr. Hamilton, that the title be amended to read—A bill making a Congressional race track for the Senators from Deleware, Fayette, Henry, Laporte, Warren, Parke, Jefferson, DeKalb, and Lawrence.

HOUSE.—The Speaker notified the House that but seven working days of the session remained, and that the House had passed but four Senate bills and the Senate but seven House bills—eleven bills in all had only become laws. Bills on their third reading were taken up, and a number passed, viz: To perfect the titles of railroads sold or hereafter to be sold, (S. 41); to amend the act incorporating the South Bend manufacturing company; providing for the mode and manner of electing U. S. Senators; to organize a Common Pleas district of the counties of Vermillion, Parke and Putnam; to amend the act incorporating the Eel River Seminary Society; to amend the ninth section of the general banking act, so as to make a copy of the certificate of the auditor's a sufficient cause of action, and *prima facia* evidence in writs against banks; for the recovery of personal property, providing for an execution against the body, and repealing, etc., (authorizing a *capias* against the body of the replevin-defendant who refuses to deliver up the property; to amend the fourteenth section of the misdemeanor act of 1852, (for the protection of timber from trespassers from Illinois;) declaring it a misdemeanor to leave open any gate, or let down any fence along the line of any railroad, and providing a penalty therefor—fine not exceeding $10—imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months—in the discretion of the court; amendatory of the guardian and ward act; amendatory of the act creating the State Board of Agriculture [providing for the annual meeting two days earlier,] and providing that married women over 18 and under 21 may join their husbands in conveying real estate. Some other bills were passed. The House was careful to strike out the publication clause from a number of the bills passed for fear some poor printer these hard times might make a few dimes by setting up the matter. We would call this saving at the spigot while the bung hole is still open. Mr. Dobbin's railroad liabilities bill failed to pass for the lack of a constitutional vote and was recommitted, and a resolution by Mr. Brett authorizing the special canal committee of five to set twenty days after the adjournment, was passed.

MONDAY, March 4, 1861.

SENATE.—A petition was presented by Mr. Wilson, from Sullivan county, in favor of the Crittenden plan of compromise. The Judiciary Committee reported on a number of bills, none of which were finally acted upon, except those that were indefinitely postponed by the reports, and a number of bills were read a second time and referred to appropriate committees. A resolution was adopted directing the Auditor of State to make full returns of the expenditures in behalf of colonization, and of the number of persons colonized, (if any,) the amount of money on hand, etc. The special order, at two o'clock, being the consideration of the common school bill, (217,) it was examined and discussed, and, after an amendment to limit the compensation of county examiners to $100 per annum, it finally passed, by yeas 30, nays 16. The report of the committee to whom was referred the resolution to take 600 copies of Drapier's Brevier Reports for the use of the Senate, was then taken up, and the report being favorable, it was concurred in unanimously by a full Senate—48 Senators being present—two absent, and excused for the remainder of the session, on account of sickness.

HOUSE.—A memorial was presented praying for legislation giving Justices of the Peace power and making it their duty to inquire into all violations of the law; Mr. Bundy from the Judiciary Committee reported a joint resolution proposing to the next General Assembly, and if two-thirds concur, then to the people, to amend article 4, section 9, of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, so as to require annual sessions of the General Assembly—commencing on Thursday after the first Monday of January of each years, which was made the special order for Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M. Mr. Cameron, from the Committee on Benevolent Institutions, submitted a report in writing on the condition of the various Benevolent Institutions of the State, commending both their financial management, and the present law regulating them, referred to Committe on Ways and Means. The consideration of the common school bill occupied the time of the House for some hours and was recommitted to the Committee with amendments passed and pending. Mr. Branham reported the general appropriation bill for 1861 and 1862. The special order being the consideration of the joint resolution creating a joint committee to investigate the swamp land matters, after debate it was passed by yeas 65 nays 23.

"Hauling in Their Horns."

Some of the most belligerent of the Republican journals are beginning to manifest a more peaceful spirit, and becoming decidedly less offensive and rampant, than before Mr. Lincoln's arrival at Washington. Precisely what influence that fact has exerted upon their position, it would be difficult, and, perhaps, rather indelicate to undertake to determine. Of some of them—the *Post* for example—we could hardly suspect a disposition to surrender at discretion to the Lincoln policy, while the *Courier and Enquirer* makes a sufficient show of independence to give prospect of holding to its doctrines, at least up to the inauguration of the new Administration. With the *Times* the case is different; and Mr. Lincoln must be a smarter man than we take him to be, if he can get far ahead of that journal in the indication or announcement of his policy.

Be this as it may, there is a perceptible and favorable change in the tone of several of the leading Republican papers. The improvement consists in the avowal of a willingness to admit New Mexico as a State, with permission to establish or prohibit slavery, as her citizens may determine; thus practically disposing of the question of territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., and taking out of Congress the discussion of the slavery question, so far as present territory is concerned. This does not essentially differ from the proposition advocated by some of the leading Democratic and conservative papers several weeks ago, and which might have carried through Congress, had the Republican press then accorded to it a vigorous support.

We are glad to see this sudden effect of the influence of the President elect, upon the press and the politicians of his party. Of course our editorial brethren, being averse to official preferment, will not be in the slightest degree influenced by mercenary considerations, but should the horde of office seekers throughout the country be toned down in their ultra, uncompromising notions, by the hope of thus getting on the right side of the President, we can see no great cause for regret at the circumstance. If good motives will not prompt them to go for peace and union, their influence may be secured by mercenary ones. In either case, the change can not be otherwise than beneficial, should Mr. Lincoln lead on to a proper point. Of their readiness to follow his lead, we see no reason to entertain a doubt.—*New York Journal of Commerce*

What the British Statesmen and the British People Say of Our National Troubles.

The ties of consanguinity, language and commerce, can not but inspire sympathy between the British people and ourselves. It is, therefore, only natural that when a great political convulsion such as the present shakes the United States of America to its foundation, and even to the disruption of the Union, a feeling of anxious interest should prevail in England concerning us. That it does prevail, and widely and deeply, we have abundant evidence. In the House of Lords, on the 5th inst., Lord Derby said, in the course of a speech on the American crisis, that he was quite sure there was no one in Great Britain who would view without deep interest and regret the disruption of a community which had attained an almost unparalleled prosperity, and a personal liberty and freedom only second to that enjoyed in England. The noble lord was quite right upon that occasion in attributing much of the interest felt in England to the disastrous effects upon the British people of civil war between the North and South, and he drew a tolerably accurate picture of the probable results in both countries of such a dire calamity. To the horrors of internecine strife in America would be added the horrors of starvation, and, perhaps, rebellion, in England among the operatives disbanded from the factories left idle for want of cotton. The English press teems with similar expressions; and that our affairs are a subject of constant conversation throughout Europe, but particularly in the United Kingdom, is fully testified by all authorities, and there is only one common feeling, and that is wishing us well out of the ordeal through which we are passing.

Lord Palmerston, in his speech at Southampton, echoed the feeling of the British public when he said that if the separation of the South from the North could not be arrested, he and his fellow countrymen sincerely hoped that it would be a peaceful one, for nothing could be more terrible than brother rising against brother in sanguinary conflict. There is hardly a private letter from England to this country that does not contain some mention of our perilous condition, and a hopeful word or two that we may escape the worst results. The following extract from a letter dated London, February 8, 1861, and written by the Duke of Newcastle, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to a gentleman of this city, we may quote as a candid and voluntary expression of English opinion, and one entitled to more than usual importance, considering the eminent source from which it emanates:

Let me assure you and those with whom you are associated how anxiously we all desire in this country to see a happy termination to the troubles which are now afflicting the United States. The accounts from thence are watched with an intensity of interest scarcely less than that which three years ago attached to every man from India. I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

NEWCASTLE.

By the last sentence of the Duke's letter, wherein he compares the present feeling in England with that felt during the Indian mutinies, we may infer more than he could have told us in a lengthy epistle. We know what the feeling in the mother country was during that time; and when one of the greatest and most prominent of English statesmen tells us that the interest is now as intense about ourselves, we can not be mistaken in estimating the depth of British feeling in behalf of our distracted country, although the apprehension of losing Canada may be to some extent involved in the view taken of our affairs.—*N. Y. Herald.*

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

WILLIAM Y. WILEY,

COMMISSIONER IN INDIANA

FOR THE FOLLOWING STATES AND TERRITORIES:

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New Hampshire,	Mississippi,
Vermont,	Missouri,
Connecticut,	Minnesota,
Massachusetts,	Ohio,
Rhode Island,	Illinois,
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New Jersey,	Wisconsin,
Pennsylvania,	Michigan,
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feb24'60-dkwly. RAMSAY & HANNING.

Oak Hall, No. 2 Bates House.

In view of the mass of strangers crowding the city, for the next two months, the stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vesting; also, Men's Youths' and Children's Clothing, Gent's Furnishing Goods, will be kept continually complete, so that we may be enabled to supply our patrons, at all times, with the latest styles and best goods in the market.

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A gold medal was awarded the Company by the American Institute, at New York, in 1857.

The Company also received the first premium—a gold medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858

These Watches have now been in market nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to accuracy, durability and reliability in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

CAUTION.—As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally, throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

W. P. BINGHAM & CO.,

NO. 20, EAST WASHINGTON STREET,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

Are agents for the sale of the above watches. We have a large variety in gold and silver cases, direct from the manufactory. Persons thinking of providing themselves with a time-keeper, should not fail to call and examine them.

Relief in Ten Minutes!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS,

The Original Medicine established in 1837, and the first article of the kind every introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains of the Chest.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Irritation of Uvula and Tonsils.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve the above complaints in ten minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are adapted to Vocalists and Public Speakers.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

In the house.

No traveler should be without a supply of

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

In his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Twenty-five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere in the United States and Canada. nov22'60-dkwly

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, March 4.

Flour—Market dull and heavy for State and Western, and prices generally have undergone no important change; shippers generally holding off for a material concession; sales of 9,400 brls at $5@5 25 for superfine State; $5 20@5 30 for extra State, chiefly at $5 20; $5 20@5 40 for common to medium extra Western; $5 40@5 50 for shipping brands do.

Canadian flour dull and heavy; sales of 450 brls. at $5 20@6 75 for common to good.

Extra rye flour quiet at $3 40@4 10.

Corn meal dull and heavy.

Whisky continues firm, with good inquiry; sales of 800 brls at 19c.

Wheat without important change; holders disposed to realize; sales of 3,500 bush Milwaukee club, amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 22 in store; 1,000 bush inferior amber at $1 20 delivered; 13,000 winter red Western at $1 31@1 32 delivered; 5,000 bush good white Canada at $1 65; 3,700 bush white Western at $1 45@1 50, latter for very choice.

Rye quiet at 67@70c.

Barley scarce and firm; sales of 400 bush State at 74c.

Corn dull and lower for new and steady for old, with moderate export demand; sales of 51,000 bush at 66@66½c for old mixed Western in store, 67@67½c delivered; 56@58c for new mixed Western at the railroad depot and delivered; 60c for new Southern yellow; 65@70c for common to white Southern.

Oats plenty and dull at 34½@35½c for Western and Canadian and 35@36c for State.

Pork continues steady and in fair demand; sales at $17 50@17 75 for uninspected mess and $12 50@13 for prime, the latter for very choice.

Beef dull and prices without changed.

Cut meats steady, with moderate demand.

Hogs dull and prices in favor of buyers, sales at 6½@7½c for corn fed dressed; 5⅞@6c for live weights.

Bacon dull and heavy.

Lard dull and unchanged; sales of 100 brls at 9½@10½c.

Sugar and molasses unchanged.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 4.

The attention of the mercantile community was withdrawn from business to-day, in consequence of the anxiety to hear from Washington.

Flour very dull at $4 50 for superfine; sales of 600 brls in lots at $4 50 for superfine $4 60 for extra.

No change in grain; not much done.

Whisky declined to 14½c and closed dull.

Mess pork $17 and not much demand.

Bacon—100 hhds sold at 7¼@7½c; the demand is less active.

Lard dull and nominal.

Groceries quiet and demand limited; prices unchanged.

Money and exchange market quiet and rates unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

MARKET DAY, Wednesday, February 27, 1861.

Total receipts of cattle of all kinds, for the week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
Total	3,233	84	322	5,670	4,710
Last week	3,811	98	460	8,123	7,616
Correspon'g week last year	3,318	155	436	5,733	2,925
Average No. per week last year	4,344	140	763	9,938	6,160

BEEVES.

With smaller receipts than we have reported for several weeks, the market opened yesterday with a brisk demand at an advance of 50@75 per cwt; to-day, however the butchers were less eager to buy, and though the stock was nearly all sold, the market closed somewhat tamely at our quotations. There were no strictly prime cattle offered but there were several choice droves which averaged fully 80 per cwt. Brooklyn was represented by some very common distillers, which sold at about $5 50. Altogether the drovers have made a very good week of it, and go home in good spirits. We quote:

BEEF CATTLE.

Prime qualities	per cwt	$1....@ ....
Premium qualities	do	9 25@10 00
Medium to good qualities	do	8 50@ 9 00
Poor do	do	6 50@ 7 50
Poorest qualities	do	5 00@ 5 50
General selling prices	do	7 50@ 9 00
Average do	do	8 00@ 8 25

COWS

The business has been very moderate, owing to light receipts and very small demand. We quote:

Best qualities	per head	$45@50
Good do	do	35@40
Fair do	do	30@35
Common do	do	25@30

VEALS.

There was less done during the past week, but prices ruled steady at our last quotations.

Good and extra qualities	per lb	6 @7 cts.
Other qualities	do	5 @5½ cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Have been in good demand, and prices have advanced fully 50c per head, owing, in part, to the diminished receipts; 160 head of choice sheep brought 6c per lb. The average quality of the stock this week has been good.

Sheep, per head	$3 50, 3 75, 5 25@5 67 00
Lambs, do	3 00, 3 75, 4 50@6 00

SWINE.

Hogs have been in fair demand, particularly for the city trade, and prices have advanced; the market closing firmly and quite bare of stock.

	Live Hogs.	Dressed.
Heavy prime corn fed	5⅞@6	7¼@7½
Light do	5¾@5⅞	7¼@7½
Heavy still fed	5¼@5¾	6½@6¾

SPECIAL NOTICES.

C. C. C.

CARY'S COUGH CURE. See advertisement. dec12'60-dtf.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ROBERT BROWNING,

Druggist,

22 East Washington Street,

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

HAS IN STORE, AND FOR SALE,

AS LOW AS THE SAME QUALITY OF ARTICLES CAN BE PURCHASED IN ANY OTHER WESTERN HOUSE.

ARTIST COLORS, best English, in tubes, canvas, &c., &c.

BOTANIC MEDICINES, and all the Eclectic Preparations.

COAL OIL, an extra article, with a good assortment of Lamps.

DYE-STUFFS of all kinds and best quality.

EXTRACTS for the Handkerchief—Colognes, Cosmetics, &c.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS for Cooking, of all kinds and best quality.

GLUE, GLASSWARE, Jars, Bottles, Flasks, Vials, &c

HAIR OILS, Hair Brushes and Pomades of all kinds.

INSTRUMENTS, Surgical and Dental—a good stock.

JAYNE'S MEDICINES, and all the popular remedies of the day.

KIDDER'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MACHINES at manufacturer's prices.

LARD OIL, Burning Fluid, Turpentine.

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, foreign and domestic, fresh and pure.

NEAT'S FOOT OIL and Tanners' Oil, best quality.

OIL—Linseed, Castor, Olive, Sperm, and Oils of all kinds.

PAINTS of all kinds, dry and ground in oil, best quality, at low figures.

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