WEEKLY SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 13, 1861

For the Daily State Sentinel.

Meteorological Observations.

BY S. MATHEW.

Range of thermometer (above zero) for the week ending Saturday, March 9th, 1861.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Daily Av
Sunday, March 3,....	00	43	35	46.3
Monday, 4,.....	32	36	28	33
Tuesday, 5,.....	19	28	24	24.7
Wednesday, 6,.....	30	48	37	42.8
Thursday, 7,.....	26	44	39	38.2
Friday, 8,.....	46	43	35	42.7
Saturday, 9,.....	31	31	27	31.5
Sunday, 10,.....	23	33	—	——

AN EXCITED HOUSEKEEPER.—A middle-aged gentleman who is engaged in the grocery business in one of the best localities in the city for supplying families with the manifold comforts kept in family grocery stores, on Saturday passed through a scene of tribulation that must have tried his temper to the breaking point. He was a widower, having buried two wives, who had each left him one or more pledges of affection. He was devoted to his little family, and had provided for them one of those tasty little cottages that so beautify and adorn our city. Here surrounded with every comfort, and with a tidy and pretty housekeeper who was devoted to the children, our business man passed the hours that he could spare from his store. It was his home. We will not intrude into the privacy of his household to inquire whether he ever cast glances of love on the charming face of the woman who kept his house so clean and tidy as it always looked—whether he ever chucked her playfully under the chin and looked into her bright eyes to find his shadow there; whether he ever drew her fondly to his bosom and whispered words of love and hope in her willing ear; whether—but why speculate farther. We have nothing to do, as we said before, with any domestic relation that grew up under the vine and fig tree that sheltered the pair; but the lady, as the sequel will show, loved fondly and had the sweet milk of her affections suddenly soured by an unexpected lightning flash.

On Saturday morning she went visiting to be gone all day, and watching his opportunity our friend the grocer who had all things, license included in readiness, slipped off and got married. Afraid of a storm if he took his wife to the cottage home where his house-keeper ruled, he rented another house and in the evening was engaged in removing some of the choisest furniture when the divinity who had presided there returned. It was some time before she could comprehend how matters stood; but when she did her rage was terrible. The grocer fled to his store, and she commenced with a billet of wood on the furniture, knocking glasses and glassware into millions of pieces and battering at the tables and chairs until she was exhausted. Then she sped on the wings of vengeance, jealousy or baffled love, whichever runs the fastest, to the grocery store, and commenced at once on the window, mingling sash and glass in one mass of ruin—

"Hell has no fury like a woman scorned."

The neighborhood gathered around to hear her loud lamentations after she had destroyed the brittle wares of the shop. With her eyes flashing and her hair disordered, and her dress disarranged and torn, she called down all manner of curses on the head of him who had wormed himself into her affections by years of kindness, and then dared to marry without consulting her. Tears at length came to her relief, and she went off into a fainting fit in true dramatic style. We believe the fainting usually comes first, induced by the dryness of the eyes, but, no matter. Poor Mr.—— bore the infliction like a philosopher, kindly throwing a cup of water in her face after she went off, and providing for her removal where she would be cared for. Some of the spectators of the closing scene were so heartless as to laugh, but we thought it one of the most affecting dramas we ever witnessed, and pocketed an onion out of a bucket to apply to our eyes. *Moral*—Middle-aged widowers who hire housekeepers should never chuck them under the chin.

GREELEY, THE SANCTIFIED.—The popular delusion that Greeley was a saint, whose every word is akin to a prayer, and whose piety would adorn a Bishoprick, is pretty well dissipated by recent events. The robe of sanctity in which he was enveloped for so many long years has been torn aside, and his abundant stock of selfishness and malignity is exposed to the world. We have heard many anecdotes of the profanity of the pious Greeley which have heretofore been confined to the craft. On one occasion a printer, now in this city, accidentally dropped a few drops of water on the bald head of the philosopher as he was passing near a stairway in the *Tribune* office, and the pious Greeley entered the news room like an enraged tiger, cursing most profanely, in search of the offender. He d—d everything in the room and about it, and swore terrible vengeance against the unlucky typo if he could find him out. This is the man whose hypocritical cant about the nigger and whose holy horror of slavery has raised an army of sickly sentimentalists at the North who are willing to overturn the Government and plunge the country in civil war. The Reign of Terror in France produced no more cold blooded calculator than this same philosopher of the *Tribune*.

HAWES' OHIO RIVER GUIDE.—We have been favored with the proof sheets of this valuable work by our townsman, George W. Hawes. It is a complete view, directory and gazetteer of the trade and commerce, and the leading interesting statistics of the shores of the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cairo. As such it is invaluable to those having business in or with any of the towns or landings on the river. The work will contain a map of the river and adjacent shores, with the towns and landings, engraved by Ben. B. Chamberlain, of Pittsburgh, and also a view of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, by William Schuchmons, and one of Louisville, by Hart and Mapother, of that city. These views are splendidly executed, showing every prominent point and building. The view of Louisville is taken from the Indiana shore, and is strikingly correct. The book will be ready for delivery in a week or ten days.

PATIENT.—A gentleman who drives a quiet family horse to the city and often lets him stand for hours while he transacts business, missed him the other day from his accustomed post when ready to start home. The horse and buggy were enquired about and searched for, but no one had seen them. It was one of the cold days in the early part of the week. The gentleman hired a horse from a livery stable and rode home, and to vary the monotony of a cold ride in the face of a keen west wind the horse fell and cut and bruised his face severely. The next morning the missing horse and buggy was found in the north part of the city, the horse leaning his head against a post as if desirous to be hitched to it. Not a scrap of the harness was injured. The horse had wandered about all night searching for his master or for somebody to tie him up, and failing in that, appeared to be determined to wait until he was found.

ABSENT MINDED.—A gentleman who lives four miles in the country, drove to town on Thursday in a buggy, and hitched his horse opposite Glenns' Block. After transacting his business he started home on foot complaining to several of his friends whom he met on his way, that walking fatigued him very much of late years. Arriving at his house he sat down and while wiping the perspiration from his brow and mentally resolving that he would not take such long walks in future, his daughter asked—"Pa where is the horse and buggy?" It was only then that he remembered that he had walked home and left his carriage behind him. A boy was dispatched to town after the vehicle with strict orders to say nothing—but boys will talk.

☞ The number of convicts in the Indiana Penitentiary at Jeffersonville, at present, is 414, and the number in the Northern Penitentiary is 187.

VARNISHING THE CABINET.—The unqualified approval of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet by the *Journal*, reminds us of a sign on Illinois street, just north of the Bates House, which reads as follows: "Furn-i-ture Varn-i-shed."

☞ No charge whatever is made by Delzell & Smith, real estate agents, on property put on their books unless they either make, or assist in making, a trade to the owner's satisfaction.

☞ J. D. Defrees is a candidate for Superintendent of Public printing. He is also an applicant for the assistant Secretaryship of the Interior.

EXILED.—N. B. Judd, of Chicago, has been nominated for Minister to Berlin, in place of Ex-Governor Wright. It appears that Mr. Lincoln was exceedingly anxious to get rid of his officious sucker friend.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Saturday last Mr. Fred. Laycock, a student in the Vincennes (Ind.) University, was hunting on the Illinois side a short distance from Vincennes, when he was approached by two men, who succeeded in taking from him his gun and a valuable gold watch. On Sunday the chaps were arrested by two farmers and brought over the river, and the gun and watch recovered. They are now in the Lawrence county jail.

PERSONAL.—We notice that our old personal friend, W. H. H. Terrell, Esq., is a candidate for Mayor of Vincennes. The genial, social qualities and popular address of Mr. T. has attached to him a host of devoted friends. In addition, he possesses business qualifications of a high order. If a Republican is to be elected the chief magistrate of the "Old Fort" we cannot but hope that "Buck" may be successful, and we know he will fill the place, not only with credit to himself, but honor to the ancient borough.

ARRESTED FOR CATTLE STEALING.—Mr. Foudry arrested, on Saturday evening, a man named Williams, charged with stealing six beef cattle from a farmer in Hendricks county. Two of the number were sold to Mr. Cox, the butcher on Illinois street, and doubtless made a savory Sunday dinner for a number of that gentleman's customers. Mr. Cox knew nothing of their being stolen. Williams will be examined to-day. He plead like a major when arrested—making a most feeling appeal to the inexorable ex-Sheriff who held him in his custody.

Washington Correspondence.

The Incidents of the Coronation—A Military Inauguration—A Mob in the Senate—The Decision of Senator Douglas on the Occasion—The Disreputable Conduct of Andy Johnson.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the Daily State Sentinel:

My last letter was written so hurriedly that I entirely forgot to give you any of the details of the inauguration, or rather *coronation* of *King* Lincoln. It was, indeed, a coronation, not an inauguration. Let me detail some of the facts and incidents of the occasion. On the evening of the 3d, the U. S. troops were served with *twenty-four rounds of ammunition*, and ordered to hold themselves ready for action at a moment's warning! Bugle signals were sounded throughout the night, and the horses of the dragoons were kept saddled, and their riders standing beside them till daylight! A file of thirty-six soldiers were placed in the Treasury building, at various points, on guard during the night, without even consultation with the Secretary. At midnight he went into the building, and, to his surprise, found the soldiers there. He inquired the cause, and was told that they had been placed there by the order of their superior officer.

On the 4th, the soldiers were all under arms, regulars and volunteers, except Capt. Schaffer's volunteers; they, being Democrats, were *omitted* from the programme. Files of soldiers were placed on each side of Mr. Lincoln as he passed from Willard's to the Capitol to take the oath of office. His carriage was preceded and followed by dragoons and foot soldiers, and he himself was hid from public view in a hollow square of cavalry three or four deep. Sharp-shooters and musketeers occupied the tops of the houses, at convenient points on each side of the avenue, with loaded rifles and muskets in their hands, to *overlook* the crowd below! They were also posted on the top of the Smithsonian Institute, with carbine and telescope, to look out for the approach of the enemy! Signals were arranged so that the whole military force could be concentrated at any given point at the shortest notice. The flying-artillery were stationed, after the procession passed, opposite the Treasury building, in Pennsylvania avenue, loaded with grape and canister, and with their muzzles pointed across the avenue! A similar *precaution* was taken at the Postoffice and the Patent Office buildings. Even while the oath of office was being administered to him, Mr. Lincoln stood surrounded by bayonets! The same programme was observed as he returned to the White House.

This is the first time in our history that a President of the United States was inaugurated, surrounded by an armed soldiery, with loaded pieces and fixed bayonets. I hope never to see such a sight again. In all this display was "nobody hurt?" Yes, American honor was wounded, and humiliated, and the country was disgraced and "hurt." Louis Napoleon, when he usurped the liberties of France, was inaugurated with just such demonstrations. Victoria, who through her Minister, with high hand, trampled upon the rights of the poor people, and with a rod of iron rules and oppresses the Irish nation, was crowned at the point of the bayonet. The Austrian tyrant, and the Rusian Autocrat, together with the other Kingly despots of the Old World, were attended on their coronations, with sabre, and gun, and cannon. But Mr. Lincoln is the first President, who, either guided by timidity and nervousness, or an insatiable thirst for pomp and parade, has dared to spit upon and insult the genius of our American institutions by following their hated examples. Alas! we have fallen upon evil times.

The expiring hours of the last session of Congress witnessed scenes never before enacted in those Chambers. A mob composed of Wide Awakes took possession of the Senate galleries, and for some time, interrupted the proceedings and defied the power of the Senate. They commenced cheering occasionally when Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was speaking in reply to Gen. Lane. Regardless of the decorum due the place and occasion, one of their number proposed "three cheers for Andy Johnson," which were given with a fury. At this point, Mr. Kennedy, (American) of Maryland, denounced the disorder in the galleries as degrading to the Senate, and demanded that they be cleared. Mr. Crittenden seconded the motion, and said that such conduct was grossly insulting, and that it was due to the dignity of the Senate that they be kept cleared. At this stage, the Wide Awake ruffians set up such a yell as would have induced any one to believe that the infernal regions had broken loose.

Mr. Douglas asked if the Sergeant-at-Arms had been directed to clear the galleries?

The President said he had.

Mr. Douglas asked why it was not done. He said he should move to clear the galleries entirely. He was not to be controlled by a mob.

The crowd still remaining in the galleries, Mr. Douglas said:

If the Sergeant-at-Arms don't do his duty, I will move we elect another one who will—I see him on the floor now when he ought to be in the gallery doing his duty. The President said the Sergeant-at-Arms reported that it was impossible to clear the galleries.

Mr. Douglas—Then I move we elect one who will not report that it is impossible to do his duty.

Mr. Douglas moved to clear all the galleries. He said they were trying to get a vote on amendments to the Constitution, but objections were made on the other side of the chamber, while the mob in the galleries were the friends of those who object."

Loud and repeated hisses greeted Mr. Douglas while he was speaking, but when they saw that he was in earnest and that he intended to have the galleries cleared, with "three cheers for Andy Johnson" and "three cheers for the Union," the drunken rowdies left the galleries shouting, swearing, throwing up their hats, &c.

This is the first time in the history of our country that the Senate has been menaced by a mob. But what is more humiliating still, one Senator was found so lost to decency and shame, and so given to play the demagogue, as to lend his countenance to the mob by addressing himself in the most inflammatory language to them. That Senator was Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, and his conduct on this occasion disgusted everybody except the mob itself. He actually directed his discourse to the fanatics in the galleries, and in the most vehement style, as if he were addressing the people from the stump, talked to them. On every hand his conduct is severely condemned. The truth is, Andy is a very small man but a big demagogue. He comes under the category, according to Col. Benton, of those "who have never crossed their legs under the table of a gentleman." Low in all his instincts and feelings, he is incapable of enacting any other part than that of a demagogue. His course towards Mr. Bell, last Congress, showed him to be utterly unfit to play the part of a gentleman. If any body desires to see Andy Johnson delineated in his true character, let him get the debate between Bell and Johnson on that occasion, and read the coarse, vindictive and vituperative speeches of the latter, and the gentlemanly but severe exposition of him by the former.

I had intended to say something in reference to the inaugural and other matters, but I find that this letter is sufficiently long already. So, in the classic language of Lincoln, "I come to a close."

PEN.

☞ XIV Indiana Reports will be published tomorrow, by Merrill & Co.

Indiana Legislature.

Legislative Summary.

TUESDAY, March 5, 1861.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented from Knox county in favor of the Crittenden amendments; from Cass county in favor of a settlement of national difficulties on the basis of President Lincoln's message; praying for an appropriation to aid the suffering in Kansas, and from the late Attorney-General objecting to some words used in debate. The first three petitions were referred, and the last ordered to be spread upon the journals. A number of bills were passed; among others, to legalize assessment lists when they are not returned in the time prescribed by law; to amend section 23 of the University law of last session and appropriating $20,000 of the funds arising from the sale of University lands to the payment of its debts; giving manufacturing companies power to increase their capital stock; to authorize the incorporation of turnpike companies; to exempt from taxation lands belonging to manual labor schools; in relation to juries, making it ground for a challenge having served on a jury within the year; to amend the 89th section of the practice act; to appropriate $500 annually to the Indiana Historical Society; for the relief of Joseph Moore; appropriating $30 to each Senator and Representative of future legislatures in lieu of newspapers, stationery, and postage.

The Senate went to the chamber of the House for the purpose of electing Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, &c., and on their return proceeded to elect one President of the Board and two trustees each for the three benevolent institutions. Andrew Wallace, of Marion, was elected President of the Board; James C. Bush and Dr. John M. Kitchen, trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Institute; John R. Moody and P. H. Jameison, trustees of the Insane Asylum, and John Beard and W. M. Smith, trustees of the Institute for the Blind.

HOUSE.—The committees reported on a number of bills, and some few were passed. The apportionment bill of Mr. Cameron was taken up and debated during the morning session, and at the meeting in the afternoon it was made the special order for Wednesday morning at nine o'clock. The general appropriation bill was read the second time and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Gresham's military bill was passed after a debate occupying the House nearly all of the afternoon session.

JOINT CONVENTION.—The election of Sinking Fund Commissioners to fill the places to be vacated by Mr. Parks and Mr. Bemusdaffer, resulted in the election of Isaac Jenkinson, of Allen county, and Nathaniel Kemp, of Randolph county.

WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1861.

SENATE.—The President laid before the Senate a notice of the contract with the Messrs. Drapier for 600 copies of the Brevier Legislative Reports for the use of the Senate. A petition from Harrison county was presented by Mr. Wolfe in favor of the Crittenden amendment. Bills were passed—giving landlords a lien on crops for rents; to raise a revenue for State purposes for 1861-'2; fixing the time of holding courts in the First Judicial Circuit; and one or two others. The apportionment bill was reported from the committee, recommending its passage; and after a spicy debate, the report was concurred in. Republican members avowed their determination to make the districts Republican, if they could; and Democratic members were equally resolved to oppose to the last, and by all means, an unfair and unjust bill. The vote on the passage of the bill was not taken.

HOUSE.—A motion was made to correct the journal, which gave rise to a spicy debate between Mr. Cameron and Mr. Heffren. The name of Mr. Davis, of Scott, was entered on the journal as present, but not voting on the passage of the military bill. Mr. Davis did not hear his name called, and did not think he was in the Chamber when the bill passed. He was not within the bar, and yet his name was entered as present. The Speaker decided that if a member was within the wall—not the bar, as the rule and usage have it—he was present, and the House refused to correct the journal. Mr. Cameron read some resolutions passed by the Democratic caucus, in which they agreed to bolt to prevent the passage of certain obnoxious measures, and called such proceedings revolutionary. Mr. Heffren replied with spirit, and the further debate was stopped by the Chair.

The revenue bill for 1861 and 1862, introduced by the Committee on Ways and Means, was passed under a suspension of the rules. It levies two cents on the $100 for 1861, and five cents on the $100 (and fifty cents poll) for 1862, and five years thereafter. It also levies ten cents on the $100, and fifty cents poll for school purposes. The general appropriation bill, the common school bill (S. 217) and the sinking fund bill (S. 14) were also passed. The House then went into the election of a President and Trustees for the benevolent institutions, which resulted in the same selections made by the Senate yesterday, Mr. Gresham and one or two other Republican members only, dissenting from the action of the majority.

THURSDAY, March 7, 1861.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at nine o'clock, but an atiempt to force the objectionable Congressional apportionment bill through prevented the presence of a quorum until half-past eleven, when it was postponed until two o'clock to-morrow. The House bill (336) making general appropriations for the years 1861 and 1862 was read a first and second time and referred, with amendments, to the Committee on Finance. A communication was read from the contractors of the State Prison North offering to surrender their contract on certain conditions, and a resolution was offered rescinding the contract and a joint resolution accepting the offer of the contractors, but the whole subject was laid oper. A number of bills were passed, among which were—to provide for the payment of the interest on the State debt January 1, 1861 (H. B. 283); in relation to draining swamp lands, and the appropriation bill as returned from the committee. The Senate joined the House in joint convention to elect directors for the prisons, and also held an evening session.

HOUSE.—It was a working day in the House. The following, among other bills, were passed: To amend the 33d section of the assessment act of January 21, 1852, so as to make corporations pay special school tax just as individuals; supplemental to the act to establish a bank with branches, [the Bank of the State may alter or redistrict any bank district in the State, upon petition of two-thirds of the stockholders, provided that no branch shall be located in any town where one is already located and doing business]; to amend the Justices' act of May 29, 1852, in State prosecutions, adding the words "costs," "shall stand committed till the fine and costs be paid"; to give the several Clerks of the Courts of Common Pleas custody of the papers of the former Probate Courts; authorizing county libraries to loan certain funds, and regulating the same; to authorize Judges of the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts to make certain orders in vacation; to provide for numbering the several districts of the Court of Common Pleas in the State of Indiana.

The Joint Committee for the election of one Director for the State Prison south and three for the Prison north, was held and resulted in the choice of John W. Ray, of Clark, for the Prison south; Northern Prison, Wm. Williams, of Kosciusko county; Milton S. Robinson, of Madison county, and Hugh Hanna, of Wabash.

The House held an evening session, but the proceedings were received too late for insertion in this morning's issue.

FRIDAY, March 8, 1861.

SENATE.—Mr. Ray made an ineffectual effort by resolution to get the consent of the Senate to adhere to the present apportionment laws, Congressional and Legislative. Mr. Newcomb offered a joint resolution ratifying the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations under the rule. The bill (House 52) creating five additional bank districts for the Bank of the State was debated at considerable length on being called up, and was so amended that if the Bank accepted the boon of additional districts they subjected their stock to taxation for municipal purposes, and in that stage it was left. The Senate and House by conference agreed on sundry amendments to various bills heretofore noticed as passed, which will thus become laws. A number of bills of no general interest or importance were passed, chiefly with regard to Courts in the several districts, which it is presumed were made to conform to the wishes of the several Senators. The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment to the general appropriation bill giving $15,000 to the State Prison north, and a committee of conference was appointed. The Senate held a night session.

HOUSE.—The morning session was consumed in considering the items of the specific appropriation bill. The general appropriation bill, as it came from the Senate and agreed to, except the item of $15,000 for the Northern Prison, and on this a conference was held. Bills were passed—extending the time of loans to borrowers from the sinking fund; to amend sections 3, 4, 6, 7 and 49 of the general banking law; in relation to highways, giving the control of changes of roads within townships to the trustees instead of the county commissioners; to authorize justices of the peace, mayors of towns and cities, clerks of the circuit and common pleas courts, master commissioners, and county auditors (and the respective counties to road viewers, &c. to administer oaths); to amend sections 13 and 14 of the justices act of June 9th, 1852, to prevent evasions of the law by the assignment of claims, and bringing suit against the assignor in a different county.

SATURDAY, March 9, 1861.

SENATE.—A protest was presented by the Democratic members against the decision of the President of the Senate, that the reading of the Journal of the Senate's proceedings was within the control of the majority of the Senators present, and the protest was ordered to be spread upon the journals. The several clauses of the appropriation bills on which conference was had with the House were arranged satisfactorily to both branches, and the bills were sent to the Governor. A number of bills were passed both in the afternoon and evening session, which will be noticed hereafter in the list of bills which passed both branches and became laws.

HOUSE.—The House continued to work on bills all day, and up to twelve o'clock at night. A large number of bills were passed; but as we have only been able to get the numbers of those acted on at the night session, which does not give an idea of what they are, we do not think it necessary to enumerate them, as they will all be included in the general summary of the laws passed at this session. Both houses meet at ten o'clock to-day, when they will finally and formally adjourn *sine die*.

The contract for the erection of the State Prison North was rescinded, and appropriations were made to meet the estimates of work done; $25,000 a year was also appropriated, for four successive years, to be expended on the prison.

☞ The Republican nominating election for the selection of candidates for township officers did not excite much interest in the community on Saturday. The day was stormy and disagreeable and the number of votes polled was not as large as was given at the city primary election. Mr. Turner was nominated for Trustee, over Neiman, the regular out and out partisan candidate, and although we are unacquainted with Mr. Turner, we are satisfied he will be an improvement, if elected, on the present specimen. The names of the Constables nominated we did not learn, with the exception of that of Mr. Johnson.

☞ Mr. Davis, the Chief Fire Engineer, tells us that the project of erecting a central fire alarm is not abandoned, but that he has not yet succeeded in securing a desirable location for it. Odd Fellows' Hall was the first choice of the Council, as of himself, but he has not got the consent of the Trustees to have it there. Perhaps the offer of Mr. New to erect a building on Pennsylvania street, between the new postoffice and the Ætna Building, with rooms above arranged expressly for a Council-chamber and city offices—a city building—with a fire-alarm on the top, provided the city will take a lease of the part built for their use, is the best arrangement that can be made for its permanent location. A committee has been appointed to confer with Mr. New, and they will report at the next meeting of Council.

Minister to Berlin.

Ex-Governor Wright of Indiana, Minister to Berlin, has the honor of being the first officer to fall beneath Mr. Lincoln's official axe. The Honorable N. B. Judd of Illinois, a confidential friend of the new President, has been nominated to that mission. Why Governor Wright should be singled out as the first object for removal we can not say, unless it be his late letter squinting towards coercion of the seceded States. Possibly Mr. Lincoln took this early opportunity of manifesting to the country his disapprobation of the policy of attempting to force back the recusant States.

The appointment of Mr. Judd will disappoint some of our Indiana Republicans, as it was understood that our fellow-citizen, Judge Otto, was desirous of stepping into Wright's shoes. Possibly, however, the President intends to bestow some other high position upon Judge Otto. We might think that he intended to send him to St. Cloud (inasmuch as he "talks French like a Frenchman,") were it not understood that that position is to be given to Colonel Fremont. Whether the Judge would accept a lesser grade of mission than that to Berlin we are not apprised, though we presume not.—*N. A. Ledger.*

FIENDISH.—We learn from the Salem (Ind.) *Times* that an inhuman wretch in an adjoining county to Washington deliberately plotted the folowing by which to put his wife to death: It seems that to accomplish his hellish work, it was necessary to employ his own son, a small boy, to assist him. He set his fence on fire, and instructed his little son to perpetrate the deed. After he set the fence on fire, he sent the little boy to the house after his (the boy's) mother, to come and put the fire out, while he (the father) secreted himself in the woods near by, telling the boy before this, that while his mother was engaged in extinguishing the fire, to approach her from behind and set her clothes on fire, which he did, and before she was aware, her clothes were in a blaze, burning her to death. The *Times* does not state that the inhuman wretch has been arrested.

GENERAL JACKSON ON COERCION—ADVICE OF A PATRIOT.—General JACKSON, in his farewell address to the American people, in March, 1837, thus alluded to coercion. He said:

If such a struggle is ever begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of union, and with it an end to the hopes of freemen. The victory of the victors would not secure to them the blessings of liberty. It would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

These words of the venerable patriot ought to be inscribed in letters of gold and everywhere distributed. *A civil war is the end of the Union.* Let no Republican, after this, presume to quote ANDREW JACKSON in favor of coercion.

INDIANA APPOINTMENTS.—It is currently reported that the following Indiana appointments have been made by the Republican Administration: JAMES H. TYNER, Special Mail Agent; D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents, and M. L. BUNDY, District Attorney.

INDIANA OFFICE-SEEKERS.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The following candidates are named for the principal Federal offices of Indiana: U. S. Marshal, Gen. George H. Steele, Garland Rose, J. H. Farquhar. District Attorney, P. S. Kennedy, M. L. Bundy, D. McDonald, Benjamin Spooner, John Hanna. Postmaster at Indianapolis, A. H. Conner, James Blake, L. M. Vance, V. C. Hanna, Thomas Cottrell, T. M. Smith, G. W. Geisendorff, G. W. Miller. Thomas H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, wants the Brazilian mission. Will Cumback, of Indiana, was very strongly backed up for the Berlin mission, but Lincoln considered Judd's devotion to his political fortunes a paramount claim. Caleb B. Smith's son is appointed Librarian of the Interior Department, *vice* a Secessionist removed.

[A man who does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel.]

☞ Two hundred thousand bushels of peanuts are raised for export in and about Scott's Hill, South Carolina. They are more profitable than cotton.

COMMERCIAL.

New York Cattle Market.

MARKET DAY, Wednesday, March 6, 1861

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

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep & Lambs	Swine.
Total.....	3,653	95	432	5,880	6,624
Last week.....	3,233	84	322	5,670	4,710
Correspon'g week last year.....	3,760	136	574	6,248	3,330
Average No. per week last year.	4,344	140	763	9,938	6,160

BEEVES.

Beeves came to the market all day yesterday in straggling lots, and at noon to-day about 200 head arrived by the Harlem road, which connects with the New York Central and brings stock; this irregularity of arrivals was owing in part to a freshet at Albany, making it difficult for the ferry-boats to cross. This state of things caused the butchers to hold off from buying, on the expectation of larger receipts; but as soon as the arrivals ceased they came forward and bought at about the quotations of last week. The cattle this week are rather coarse, and hardly equal to the average of last week.

There was a very good inquiry this week for working oxen, which brought $125@150 per pair.

Drovers complain that the engines of the Harlem road are too light for cattle trains and that they were delayed this week by the trains coming to a stop in several instances on that account. We quote.

BEEF CATTLE.

Prime qualities.....	per cwt....	$1....@ ....
Premium qualities.....	do	9 50@ 9 75
Medium to good qualities.....	do	8 25@ 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

Are dull and unchanged, the receipts are less than last year, at the same time prices are lower this year. We quote—

Best qualities.....	per head	$50@60
Good do	do	40@45
Fair do	do	35@40
Common do	do	25@30

VEALS.

As the season comes round the demand for veal increases, so that the increased number upon the market this week were all sold readily and at full prices. Our quotations are for—

Good and extra qualities	per lb	6½@7 cts.
Other qualities.....	do	4½@6 cts.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Are in much better demand this week and prices are a little better; sales of live weights are made 5½@6, a few prime extra bring 6¼c. One lot of good dressed sheep sold at 11½c for the meat.

Sheep per head.....$4@9

SWINE.

The receipts have been larger, and prices have tended downward throughout the week, showing at the close a decline of 25@50 per cwt., with a dull market at the decline. We quote:

	Live Hogs.	Dressed.
Heavy prime corn fed.....	5¾@5¾	7 @7¼
Light do	5½@5¾	7 @7¼
Heavy still fed	4¾@5	6 @6¼

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 9.

Flour in better demand at the close and $4 50@4 55.

Grain unchanged and in moderate demand.

Corn unchanged at 33c in the ear; shelled dull at 34@35c for mixed and 35@37c in bulk.

Oats dull at 26½c.

Rye 59@60c and in good demand.

Whisky dull at 14c, with sales of 1,200 brls.

Provisions quiet; some small lots of bacon sold at 7¼@7½c for sides; bulk meats at 8¼c.

Lard dull and not saleable at over 8c for prime.

Groceries unchanged and firm at full prices.

Money matters steady.

[BY THE STEAMER BOHEMIAN.]

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 26.

Breadstuffs generally dull.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

LONDON, February 26.

Consols closed at 91¾@91¾ for money, and 91¾@91¾ for account.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MRS. THOMPSON,

Female Physician and Obstetrician,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, No. 74 North Illinois street, nearly opposite the Third Presbyterian Church.

sept-'60dly

C. C. C.

CARY'S COUGH CURE. See advertisement.

dec12'60-dtf.

THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.

In order to meet the requirements of gentlemen who prefer a thinner Watch than those usually made by us, we have lately issued a new style of Watch on the three-quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose.

In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a Watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss Watch manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.

In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, of accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of practical results, our new three-quarter plate Watch challenges comparison with any in the world.

The following named Gentlemen may be Referred to in Relation to these Watches:

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Me., N. P. Willis, New York, Horace Greeley, Cyrus W. Field, New York, Paul Morphy, New Orleans, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Lieut. H. A. Wise, U. S. N., S. I. Prime, D. D., Wh't P'ts, Gen. G. P. Morris, N. Y., John G. Saxe, Vermont, Hon. N. P. Banks, Mass., Frank Leslie, Wm. H. Cary, New York, Norman Ward, Wisconsin, Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Col. W. J. Hardee, U. S. A., Wilson G. Hunt, N. Y., Peter Cooper, N. Y.

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,

Wholesale Agents, No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.

nov27'60-deod&weow3m-mwf.

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.

The Great English Remedy!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES!

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly periods with regularity. Each bottle, price one dollar, bears the Government stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

Caution.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, the Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)

Rochester, New York.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere. nov24'60-d&w1y

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Administrator of the estate of John H. Meikle, deceased, in pursuance with a decree of the Marion County Court of Common Pleas, will, on Saturday, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1861, between the hours of ten A. M. and four P. M., of said day, on the premises, sell an undivided one-fourth part of lot seven (7) in square sixty-nine (69,) in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder over and above the two-thirds appraised value thereof—it is appraised at $225. Terms—One-third cash, balance due in six and twelve months, the purchaser giving his notes therefor with interest.

KILBY FERGUSON,

Administrator Estate of John H. Meikle, deceased.

mch11-w4w-dlt

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as the Guardian of the estates of Catharine Meikle and Margaret Meikle, in pursuance with an order and decree of the Marion County Court of Common Pleas, will, on Saturday, the 13th day April, A. D. 1861, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, on the premises, sell an undivided one-half of lot seven (7,) in square sixty-nine (69,) in the city of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, over and above the two-thirds appraised value thereof, it being appraised at $500.

Terms—One-third cash, balance in six and twelve months, bearing interest, the purchaser giving his notes therefor, with interest.

KILBY FERGUSON,

mch11-w4w-dlt Guardian.

N. B.—In above sales, as Administrator, I will sell an undivided one-fourth of the real estate therein described, as Guardian one-half, making three-quarters of the lot described; the remaining one-fourth is owned by Mrs. Catharine Huffman, in her own right, and by her consent and request will be offered for sale at same time, so that the purchaser can acquire title to the entire lot.

mch11 KILBY FERGUSON.

WANTED.

WANTED—1000 CANVASSERS—To sell new and popular works, which are sold exclusively by subscription. Our books comprise a large assortment of valuable family works which command a ready sale, and agents now employed by us are making from $50 to $100 per month. Female agents can make a good living by selling our books. For further particulars and descriptive catalogues address DICK & FITZGERALD,

18 Ann street, New York.

We have just published a book containing about 1200 engravings, which we sell for $1. feb20-w4t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PRINTING OFFICE—On account of ill health, the proprietor of a Democratic newspaper, located in one of the most flourishing towns in Indiana, (of 12,000 inhabitants,) offers for sale his entire printing office, consisting