INDIANAPOLIS DAILY SENTINEL.

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The Cost of It.

The Republican members of the Legislature, who broke up the Legislative branch of the Government by insisting upon ratifying the negro suffrage proposition, to which a majority of the people are opposed, will have a pretty big account to settle with their constituents. Let us examine the state of the account.

The Indiana Republican Convention that met in February, 1868, and nominated BAKER and WILL CUMBACK, solemnly declared that "the question of suffrage in all the loyal States belongs to the people of those States under the Constitution of the United States."

The National Republican Convention that met in May last and nominated GRANT and COLFAX, with equal solemnity assured the people that "the question of suffrage, in all the loyal States, properly belongs to the people of those States."

The Radical Congress met, and one of its latest acts before it expired was to take away from even the loyal States the regulation of the suffrage question and to assume the control of it in all the States by the adoption of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Legislature of Indiana, that was elected under the platforms adopted at Indianapolis and Chicago met, and the majority, notwithstanding the pledges that had been made to the country, resolved to ratify this amendment. The session was drawing rapidly to a close, and the most important and necessary legislation was yet to be acted upon. The Governor submitted the proposed amendment to the Legislature. It was made the special order for the Thursday afternoon previous to the day that the Legislature must adjourn by Constitutional limit. A Democratic member proposed that the question should be deferred until the Saturday following. He hoped no such fire-brand would be thrown into the House to retard legislation or defeat it altogether. That there was a great deal of legislation yet undone and that the minority was willing to assist in doing the necessary work.

The Republican leader of the House said a majority proposed to consider the matter on Thursday, without fail, and leave to the minority the responsibility attaching, should they succeed in defeating action.

Such is the record of the Republican party and the Republican majority in the Legislature. And it makes them clearly responsible for destroying the Legislative branch of the Government, as if its existence had not been recognized in the Constitution. Now let us count the cost of it. The Radical members of the Legislature will have the following account to settle with the people of Indiana:

They have defeated all the appropriation bills, which compels another session in order to allow the ordinary machinery of the State Government to be kept in motion. This will cost the State from $75,000 to $100,000.

They have put forty-six counties to the expense of special elections to fill vacancies, and added about $1,000 to each county's tax, or about $50,000 in all. Add this to the extra expense of a special session, and we have from $120,000 to $150,000 as the cost of the trick by which the Radicals sought to force the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment securing negro suffrage, over the pledges of both parties and the will of a majority of the people.

They have left the Asylums, the Penitentiaries, the State debt, and a score of important interests, without any provision whatever. Unless a special session is called, the insane will have to be sent to the county poor houses; the blind and deaf mutes will have to be taken home or turned into the streets; the penitentiaries may not be entirely closed, because one at least is self-supporting, but if any accident should happen them they would have no remedy, and no means of repair; the State debt would remain unpaid; the House of Refuge would have to be closed, and the inmates let loose on society again; the Soldiers' Home would be emptied into the roads and fields, and its heroic relics of the war left to beg to escape starvation, and all in order to carry the negro voting proposition over the opposition of a large majority of the people.

Such is the cost of the Radical majority in the Legislature to the tax payers of Indiana. Does the luxury pay?

THE SOUTH.

Georgia Fails to Ratify—Adjournment of Legislature Sine Die.

ATLANTA, March 6.

The Senate suspended the rules to take up the Fifteenth Amendment. The resolution, after being amended, was tabled by a vote of 20 to 11.

A motion to make the Fifteenth Amendment the special order for Monday was also lost.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th instant passed both Houses.

A motion to appoint a committee, to wait on the Governor to ascertain if the Fifteenth Amendment had been officially transmitted to his office by the Secretary of State, and if so to request him to send it to the House, with such recommendation as he may deem proper, was lost by a vote of 84 to 48.

The general appropriation bill passed. It appropriates $150,000 to furnish artificial limbs to maimed soldiers.

G. P. Ashburn has been arrested, charged with mail robbery. He is the son of G. W. Ashburn, who was murdered here last fall.

Decision Withheld—Negro Outrages, etc.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—Owing to the excitement regarding Major Earl's case, Judge Lee withholds his decision until next week.

J. H. Carraway, who has charge of the lands on President's Island, was brought to the city this morning, badly wounded by a party of negroes, who allege that Carraway had burned some of their dwellings in order to get them off the lands. On their attempting to arrest him, he had started to run, when they shot him. He now lies at the station, suffering intensely.

Joseph Little, a member of the Arkansas militia, was executed at Marion yesterday, for murdering and robbing John Davis, a citizen of Mound City, about a month since.

Retrenchment—The Cause of Sinking of the Pantheon.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The State authorities say that no more bonds will be issued, and that Governor Wadsworth will approve of no act of the Legislature granting subsidies to internal improvements in the State. They have resolved to adopt the policy of confining expenditures to the absolute requirements of government.

A later report from Southwest Pass states that the sinking of the Pantheon was not caused by her collision with the tow boat Heroine. She had six feet of water in when towed off the bar. She sank in five fathoms of water. There were $17,000 in specie on board. The specie and a portion of the cotton on board were saved. She was insured in foreign offices.

SACRAMENTO.

Overland Mails Detained—Railroad Matters.

SACRAMENTO, March 7.—The overland mails, both west, are still detained by snow. And the Northern Pacific railroad at the crossing of the Rocky and Walsick mountains, the Range of the Blockade extends 200 miles as is all East of Salt Lake, The Central Pacific trains West of Salt Lake are making regular trips.

No detention of more than twelve hours has occurred during winter. The track of the Central road has reached the Utah boundary and is graded with the exception of a few unimportant points continuously to Ogden City, where it is expected the rails will be laid in May next.

—Eliza Callahan, aged thirty-five years was found dead in a shanty in Central Park, New York, yesterday morning. She was evidently murdered. John Hillput, a German who lived with her, has been arrested on suspicion.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS

WASHINGTON.

Grant's Blundering Cabinet Appointment.

Efforts to Cover the General's Mistake.

Attempts to Induce Stewart to Decline.

Another Unpopular Order.

Restoring Obnoxious Military Commanders.

THE STRUGGLE FOR OFFICE.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Dispatch to Indianapolis Sentinel.

Efforts to Cover Grant's Blunder.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, March 7.

Grant's blunder in appointing as Secretary of the Treasury a person ineligible by law, has been followed by a still greater blunder. I telegraphed on Friday night that the law of 1789 forbid any one occupying this position who was engaged in commerce or navigation. Grant was not aware of the existence of this law when he sent Stewart's name in, and curiously, too, the Senate confirmed the appointment; being totally ignorant that such a law was on the Statute books. Now the President formally asks that his appointee shall be exempted from the operation of the law. Sherman, of Ohio, sleek and servile, wanted it done forthwith, but Sumner did a creditable thing by objecting to the consideration of the resolution, and so it went over until Monday. Since then it appears that some of the more discreet Senators, who yesterday were more disposed to acquiesce in Grant's wishes, are now opposed to them, and the opposition to the proposed action is strengthening. There will be a sharp contest upon the question in both Houses. In the meantime, some of Grant's friends have attempted a strategical movement to induce Stewart to decline, and thus cover their General's blunder, but Stewart actually desires the place, and up to this moment, there is no indication that he will decline. Parties are at work to-night to ascertain the probable result of the vote on the question.

Restoring of Obnoxious Military Commanders.

Grant's action in restoring Sheridan and the other obnoxious commanders to the Southern Districts, whence they were removed by Johnson, also, creates an unfavorable impression. If this is the peace he referred to, it bodes no good to the South. It is equally unfortunate on the army—the order sending Hancock to the Indian country. Grant dislikes Hancock, and hence this gallant officer is banished from civilized life.

The Struggle for Office

Will commence in earnest as soon as the Secretaries are qualified.

Grant and Family

Went to church to-day, and finding his pew filled with visitors through some oversight, the President's family promptly marched out, and proceeded to another church, where they met with a better reception.

[To the Associated Press.]

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS

Changes in Department Commanders.

Sheridan Returns to New Orleans.

Matters at the Executive Departments.

Interesting News Items.

National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers.

A Cabinet Meeting to be Held on Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 6.

Military Changes—Assignment of Military Commanders.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 5, 1869.

The President of the United States directs that the following orders be carried into execution as soon as practicable:

First—The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet General A. H. Terry.

Second—Major General G. Meade is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will transfer his headquarters to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He will turn over his present command, temporarily, to Brevet Major General T. H. Ruger, Colonel of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his brevet of Major General while in the exercise of this command.

Third—Major General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the Department of Louisiana, and will turn over the command of the Department of the Missouri, temporarily, to the next senior officer.

Fourth—Major General W. S. Hancock is assigned to the command of the Department of Dacotah.

Fifth—Brigadier and Brevet Major General T. R. S. Capby is assigned to the command of the First Military District, and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Major General Reynolds.

Sixth—Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, will turn over the command of the Fourth Military District to the next senior officer, and join his regiment.

Seventh—Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, Colonel of Twenty-sixth infantry, is assigned to the Fifth Military District, according to his brevet of Major General.

Eighth—Brevet Major General W. H. Emory, Colonel of the Fifth cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, according to his brevet of Major General.

By command of the General of the Army.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Matters at the Executive Department

This forenoon were rather animated, although there was no general admission of visitors.

The President in the Executive Office.

The President was occupied in the Executive Office shortly after nine o'clock, and during the forenoon Messrs. Washburne, Cresswell and Stewart were present. There was no formal organization of the Cabinet. A few members of Congress were also present, including Senator Schurz and Representatives Boutwell and Maynard.

The Military Staff.

Of General Grant, is still on duty in capacity of Secretary for the President, although it is his intention in a few days to appoint civilians to the different offices in the President's household.

General Sherman's Staff.

General's Dent, Comstock and Porter, will be assigned to positions on the staff of General Sherman.

Officers Relieved.

The door keeper of the executive office, E. Kirsham and Messenger, in attendance upon Secretary's office, were relieved this morning. W. R. Price, who has been on duty at the headquarters, of the army for some time, has been relieved.

Inquiry into Condition of Public Matters.

The former Secretaries of the different departments, were summoned at the executive mansion at noon to-day. The object being to ascertain the conditions of public matters here, and to instruct them not to transact anything beyond the routine of business, until the Secretaries take charge.

Postmaster General Cresswell

Intended entering upon his duties this evening.

Secretary Schofiel!

Was at the Executive Mansion to-day for several hours.

Ex-Attorney General Evarts

Was with the President for some time.

General Sherman

Is still unwell, and was not at headquarters this morning.

Judge Hoar.

A dispatch was received at the Attorney General's office from Judge Hoar, the new Attorney General, stating that he would leave Concord on Monday morning, expecting to be in this city Tuesday night.

Commissioner Delano

Was at the Internal Revenue Bureau this morning, but has not qualified. Rollins will leave next week.

Brigadier General Forsyth

Who was recently wounded in an Indian engagement, is in this city.

Currency Report.

Fractional currency printed, $129,610; shipments, $411,162; National bank notes issued, $129,610; actual circulation, $29,905,063; fractional currency redeemed, $369,185.

Managers of National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers

Met at the office of the Surgeon General yesterday. Present, Chief Justice Chase, General B. F. Butler, Jay Cooke, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor Smith, of New Hampshire; Judge H. P. Bond, of Maryland; Governor J. M. Merrimdale, of New York; Hon. L. B. Gunckle, of Ohio, and Dr. E. B. Wolcott, of Wisconsin.

Reports from Several Asylums

Show that there are over one thousand disabled soldiers at Central Asylum, Dayton, Ohio; two hundred at Eastern Branch, Augusta, Maine; one hundred at Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee; and about eight hundred more at temporary asylums. It is supposed by the Board that the new asylum building at Augusta, Maine, will be completed in a few weeks, when the Board will be able to accommodate all entitled to refuge, and for this reason no further aid will be extended to local homes after that period. The establishment of schools, libraries, reading rooms, and amusement halls, has been attended with success. The men are contented and happy, and in many cases either restored or fitted to go into the world and earn their own living. Their moral improvement is equally marked, as is evidenced by their gentlemanly deportment and their interest in the cause of temperance. Societies are being organized in the asylums.

Opposition to Repeal of Law of 1789.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Since the President's message was sent to the Senate asking a repeal of the law which precludes Mr. Stewart's acceptance of the Treasury without he retires from business, there has been much consultation among members of Congress on the subject. Some Republicans have openly declared they will vote for such a resolution; others express their reluctance to do so, but say they will do nothing to embarrass the President at the commencement of his administration.

Mr. A. T. Stewart

Was in consultation with various Senators to-day. In view of what has occurred to-night, it is probable the President will withdraw the message, or Mr. Stewart will resign, in order to leave the President free to make another appointment.

Business of the Session.

On account of the amount of business to be transacted by Congress, the session is not likely to be a very short one.

Political.

Gentlemen connected with Republican associations in the South have been in consultation regarding the interests of that section. Those from Alabama and Mississippi will hold a meeting to-morrow night.

Ex-President Johnson and Wife

Are still stopping with a friend. It is expected that he will, by an invitation of the corporate authorities of Baltimore, visit that city Wednesday. On his return to Washington he will take the train via Lynchburg to his home in Tennessee.

Election of Officers of Board.

The following are the officers elected: President, General B. F. Butler; First President, Major General Mendenhall; Second Vice President, Jay Cooke; Secretary, Hon. L. B. Gunckle. After the making of appropriations, the Board adjourned to meet at the Eastern Asylum, at Augusta, Maine, on the fourth of July next.

Cabinet Meeting Called.

A Cabinet meeting has been called for eleven o'clock to-morrow, All the members will be present, except Hoar and Cox.

A Seducer Murdered by his Victim.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—James A. Engle, watchman in the Interior Department, refusing to provide for an illegitimate child by a young woman, she killed him last night by beating his skull in with a hammer, and then gave herself up to the police.

FORT HAYS.

The Indian War Ended—Return of Gen. Sheridan—The Savages Taught a Salutary Lesson.

FORT HAYS, March 6.

The Indian war has ended. General Sheridan and staff returned this evening from Medicine Bluff creek, on February 24. General Custer with the Seventh cavalry and the Nineteenth Kansas volunteers, remained behind with orders to move along the south side of the Washitaw mountain to the head waters of Red river, thence north to Washitaw, thence to Camp Supply, at the junction of Bear and Wolf river.

Affairs at Medicine Bluff Creek are in a highly satisfactory condition. The Indians are confident they can find protection at no season of the year, and the campaign has proved a salutary lesson. There is not a hostile Indian in the limits of the Missouri Department. The refractory tribes have been entirely subdued. The few that have not yet come in, but have made promises, have been driven out of the department.

The troops are healthy, and the weather is very cold. The camp supply at the north forks of the Canadian will be kept up for the present.

Before reaching this point the General met a courier, sent with a telegraphic announcement of his promotion to the Lieutenant Generalcy. The General's arrival was entirely a surprise. He leaves by special train to-morrow for Fort Leavenworth, thence immediately to Washington, whither he has been summoned by telegraph.

DETROIT.

Press Opinions of Cabinet.

DETROIT, March 6.

There was much excitement to hear the names of Grant's Cabinet, which were announced yesterday afternoon. This morning's Tribune concedes to some disappointment, and says, taken all together it is not a strong Cabinet. It thinks there will be changes in its composition before long.

The Post says: "The Cabinet does not strike us as one that will command at the outset the qualified confidence of the country." It thinks the selection of Washburne indicates a vigorous, plain-spoken, thoroughly American foreign policy.

The Free Press says of the Cabinet: "There is not a first-class man among them. Not one of them could receive the support of his party at home for the place they are selected to fill."

John S. Newberry, a prominent lawyer, states in a card published this morning, that by the law of 1789, A. T. Stewart is ineligible to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, unless he disposes of his business before accepting the office.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Forty-first Congress---1st Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message was received from the President requesting the passage of the joint resolution relieving A. T. Stewart from the effects of the law of 1789, which declares no person engaged in trade shall be Secretary of the Treasury.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to effect this, but Mr. Sumner objected, and it went over.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill for the further securing of equal rights in the District of Columbia, and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. Vickers objected.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to reorganize the navy of the United States.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill supplementary to an act to authorize the lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into the District of Columbia. The bill is the same as that pending before the last Congress.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to further devise an act for punishment of crimes against the United States.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill in relation to treaties with Indians. It provides that no treaties shall be made with Indian tribes in the United States; and they shall be deemed incapable of making treaties with the United States; and no agreement or contract between the United States and any Indian tribe, entered into or ratified after the enactment of this bill, authorizing and providing for the payment of money from the United States Treasury, or sale or other disposition of public lands or Indian reservations, in whole or in part, whether held in general or in common, shall have force and effect, either in law or equity, or be enforced by an officer of the United States, or of any State or Territory, unless the enforcement thereof shall be authorized by an act of Congress. Passed and approved subsequently to debate.

REPEAL OF ACT OF 1789.

Mr. Patterson introduced the following bill, and asked for immediate consideration:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the eighth section of the act entitled an act to establish a Treasury Department as provides that no person holding any office instituted by this act, shall directly or indirectly be concerned in carrying on business of trade or commerce, and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. Sherman—The bill ought to be passed.

Mr. Sumner—I think it ought not to be acted upon so hastily. I must object to it.

Mr. Sherman—It is necessary that the provision should be repealed to enable the new Secretary of the Treasury to hold office.

Mr. Sumner—Does the Senator think it ought to be repealed?

Mr. Sherman—I think there is no reason why it should not be repealed.

Mr. Sumner—I should rather see the matter carefully considered by a committee.

Mr. Sherman—Very well; I move it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Vice-President—There is no Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sprague suggested that the difficulty might be met by providing that claims and questions of a strictly commercial character should be considered and determined by some other officer than the Secretary of the Treasury.

There being no committee to which to refer the bill, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill for the improvement of the river, bay and harbor of Mobile.

Mr. Thayer moved to take up his resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to consider all propositions relating to the Indian tribes.

Mr. Howard hoped it would not be taken up, and the Senate refused.

At this point a message was received from the President.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT.

The following message was sent to the Senate to-day by President Grant:

To the Senate of the United States:

Since the nomination and confirmation of Alexander T. Stewart to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I find that by the eighth section of the act of Congress, approved September 2, 1789, it provides as follows, to-wit:

And be it further enacted, that no person appointed to any office instituted by this act shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business, or trade, or commerce, or owner in whole or in part of any sea vessel, or purchase by himself, or another in trust for him, any public lands or other public property or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities by any State or of the United States, or take or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department other than what shall be allowed by law; and, if any person shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and forfeit to the United States the penalty of $3,000, and shall, upon conviction, be removed from office and forever thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the United States; provided, that any other, and not a public prosecutor, shall give information of any such offence upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had. One-half of the aforesaid penalty of $3,000, when recovered, shall be for the use of the person giving such information.

In view of these provisions, and the fact that Mr. Stewart has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I would ask that he be exempted by the joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, from the operations of the same.

Signed U. S. GRANT.

Mr. Sherman asked leave to introduce a bill.

Vice President—The first question is what disposition shall be made of the Executive message.

Mr. Sumner moved it be laid on the table and printed. Agreed to.

A BILL TO REPEAL ACT OF 1789 OBJECTED TO.

Mr. Sherman introduced the following bill, and asked its immediate consideration:

Be it enacted, that so much of the act approved Semptember 2, 1789, entitled an act to establish a Treasury Department, as prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from being concerned or interested in carrying on business of trade and commerce, be and the same are hereby repealed; but in no case shall the Secretary of the Treasury act in any matter, claim or account in which he is personally interested.

The Vice President—Is there any objection to considering the bill at this time?

Mr. Sumner—I object. I think that ought to be profoundly considered before it is repealed.

The Vice President—The bill is not before the Senate. The Chair will lay before the Senate the resolutions laid over yesterday, in their order.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Drake's resolution, providing that the troubles with Indian tribes shall be considered in open session, after a brief discussion, was passed.

Mr. Sawyer's resolution, providing for the appointment of a joint committee to consider all appointments and propositions for removal of political disabilities, being next—

Mr. Pomeroy opposed increasing the number of special committees.

Mr. Rice thought there ought do be a separate committee of each house.

Mr. Trumbull was in favor of the resolution, because it was impossible for the Judiciary Committee or any other committee having to do other business, to consider the applications for removal of disabilities; already the Committee on Judiciary has to examine bundles of papers on such business.

Mr. Ferry, speaking upon the resolution, said yesterday he had introduced a bill for the general removal of political disabilities at the South, which he hoped would soon receive the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Abbott was in favor of the appointment of a committee, but opposed Mr. Ferry's bill.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Revision of Rules.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a joint resolution from the Legislature of Kansas, ratifying the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Ex-President Johnson's Pardon of the Dupreys Revoked by Order of President Grant.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Marshal Murray to-day received from Washington a pardon from President Johnson, for Jacob and Moses Duprey, father and son, who were convicted at the January, 1869, term of the United States Circuit Court, of this District, of rescuing seized whisky from a revenue officer. Jacob was sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor and fined $600, and Moses was sentenced to one year imprisonment and fined $200. The pardon is granted on the ground that the Dupreys had given valuable information in regard to revenue frauds, and had been promised protection. The pardons are conditional upon payment of the fines imposed.

Shortly after the pardon was received by Deputy Marshal Thompson, District Attorney, sent a telegram to Commissioner Rollins, informing him of the fact, and the Commissioner had a brief interview with President Grant, the result of which is embodied in the following dispatch received at the District Attorney's office at three o'clock:

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 6.

To Samuel G. Courtney, Esq., United States District Attorney, No. 41 Chamber street, New York:

I have just seen the President, who instantly ordered the withholding of the pardon of the Dupreys. I have sent to the State Department to see if the pardons were issued. If the marshal has them let him withhold them, the President is in earnest about this. (Signed,)

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

At half-past two o'clock Assistant District Attorney Bell had a fresh warrant made out for the rearrest of the Dupreys and an indictment was found by the Grand Jury against them, charging them with having obstructed officers of Marshal Murray's deputies, in the execution of their duty, when they attempted, it is said, to fire on the latter. A bench warrant was promptly issued, and is in the hands of an officer for execution. Jacob Duprey is to pay a fine of $600 and Moses $200, before they can be liberated on the first indictment charge. Later in the day the following dispatch was received at the Marshal's office:

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1869.

Robert Murray, Esq., United States Marshall, New York:

If Jacob and Moses Duprey have not been released, you will regard their pardon as canceled, and return the same at once to this department.

[Signed] E. B. WASHBURNE,
Secretary of State.

In compliance, Deputy Marshal Thompson sent the pardons of the Dupreys back to the State Department. What further action will be taken in the matter, is not at present known.

Distinguished Arrivals—Resignation of Collector Smythe—Meeting of Merchants—Etc.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Hon. Wm. H. Seward arrived this evening, having remained last night at Trenton. He was accompanied by ex-Postmaster Kelly, ex-Postmaster General Randall, ex-Senator Morgan and Mr. Goodrich, of St. Paul, Minnesota, all of whom are stopping at the Astor House. Mr. Seward has been besieged by visitors all day. He declines to express his views on public matters, but expressed a favorable opinion of Grant's Cabinet.

Collector of Customs Smythe forwarded his resignation to Washington to-day.

A large meeting of merchants and others was held to-day at the Merchants' Exchange to protest against the present unjust system of protection. J. M. Brown presided, and addresses were delivered by W. Cullen Bryant and David Dudley Field.

Resolutions were moved by Robert B. Minton demanding free trade and appointing a committee to co-operate with the Free Trade League in its promotion. A subscription was announced of seventeen thousand dollars.

Mr. Field, in his address, approved of the appointment of Mr. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury, understanding him to be a free trader.

The Evening Post believes Grant has takena false step in his recommendation to Congress to-day. It says the law he asks repealed is a proper and salutory one, and Mr. Stewart may easily conform to it by disposing of the vast mercantile business he has managed so successfully.

Newspapers on Grant's Cabinet.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Herald says of the new Cabinet;

"We see in this new Cabinet that Grant has given the managing Republican politicians a wide berth; that he has chosen his men for business and as his subordinates, and without the remotest idea that they are to be his masters or his co-equals in the administration."

The Tribune says the new Cabinet means business emphatically. Each man was chosen by General Grant expressly to aid him in carrying out the programme of economy and integrity embodied in the inaugural address.

The Times says the Cabinet, as a whole, will not commend itself to the favor of politicians, because it has not been taken from their ranks; nor are the men who compose it sufficiently well known to the public at large to command in advance the full confidence of the community, but in the very freshness of its character in the fact that its members are business men, rather than politicians, and are likely to make the practical interests of the country their first care, we see ground for believing that the Cabinet will, by its practical working, vindicate the wisdom of its selection.

The World says Grant has made such a Cabinet as no politician would have advised; such a Cabinet as no newspaper could have confectioned; a Cabinet which fills his political opponents with wonder and his political friends with suppressed dismay. It derides the appointments and says that not one has ever been known in the councils of the nation.

South American Advices.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The steamer Rising Star from Aspinwall, brings $385,000 in specie and California papers of the 13th of February. South American advices are of little consequence. The yellow fever still rages on the lower coast of Peru.

The Columbian Congress has rejected the proposition for an annual decree banishing Mosquera. The leading journal of Bogota opposes the Dutrey Canal treaty, and it is said the Congress will reject it. But the arguments against the treaty are very weak, and it is evident the main object is to get all the money possible from the United States.

Central American news is to the effect that Durnas is re-elected President of Salvador, and that the shock of an earthquake was felt in that city on February 22d.

HAVANA.

Capture and Execution of a Rebel Brigadier—Insurgent Forces Concentrating—American Consul—Military Alterations—Etc.

HAVANA, March 5.

On Thursday of last week, the rebel Brigadier General Arcose was taken prisoner and brought to Sala, where he was shot on the following Saturday.

The insurgents in the eastern department have concentrated their forces at Neayne, and troops have left Santiago to attack them. A fight occurred between the colored volunteers and a band of colored insurgents in the neighborhood of Santiago De Cuba, in which seventeen of the latter are reported to have been killed.

The Captain General has recognized Henry G. Sall as Consul of the United States.

Arrests continue. Three hundred and fifty additional troops have arrived.

It is believed here that General De Rodes will replace Count Valmiasda in command of the troops, but does not relieve Dulce as Captain General.

A force of cavalry has gone to Cienfuegos, and a battalion of volunteers is starting for the same place.

There are reports here of the landing of a revolutionary expedition near the mouth of the Sanqua La Grande river, and that the inhabitants of the vicinity sunk the schooner in which they came to prevent their escape; troops have been sent in pursuit.

Encounters of troops with the insurgents have taken place near Romedias, Sagua, LaGrande, Villa Clara, Cienfuegas and Trinidad, but the results are not stated.

Laborers are repairing the railroads at such points as are deemed safe from the attacks of the insurgents.

The Actions of Dulce Impeached—Powder Found—Cowardly Assassination, Etc.

HAVANA, March 6.—Jose de Almas, recently sent as commissioner by Dulce to the insurgents, is alleged to have issued a proclamation at Nassau impugning the action of Dulce. Correa, who was a companion of Almas, denounces the alleged proclamation as a forgery, and the statements therein false.

Two hundred tons of powder has been found secreted in the house of Mr. Terry.

Blockade-running into the interior, from Confuegas, is quite successful.

The revolutionary General Quesada is sick with the small-pox.

The Voce de Cuba to-day publishes an account of the assassination of the sleeping crew of a coaster in Saugre Chica river, by the insurgents. Still another schooner landed a body of insurgents in the vicinity of Saugua. The citizens sunk the vessel to prevent their escape and now government troops are marching against the parties landed.

Spanish Ambassador to Washington—Serious Engagements Reported—Aid for Volunteers—Small Pox—Etc.

HAVANA, March 7.—Senor Roberts, the Spanish Ambassador to Washington, sailed to-day for New York.

There are rumors of serious engagements near Santi Esperiati. No particulars.

Nobody has offered to carry the political prisoners to Fedinandepo, but it is reported that the Government has ordered the war steamer Cadiz to transport them.

The ladies of this city are collecting subscriptions of large amounts of money in aid of the volunteers.

The small pox is raging at Constaticion Delsar.

Advices from Trinidad, Tuesday last, report that the seige has been raised. Three columns were in constant pursuit of the insurgent bands.

Advices from Santiago, to Saturday last, state that every Spaniard in the town of Maria had been killed. A column of 850 Government troops, all armed. had gone there.

The Proclamation of General Dulce's Commissioner to the Insurgents—Abuse of the Spanish Government and the Captain General—Etc.

HAVANA, March 6.—A proclamation, dated Nashua, New Providence, and signed by Jose DeArme, General Dulce's Commissioner to the insurgents, has recently appeared. It is full of bitter words against the Spanish government and against Dulce personally, placing that gentleman in the position of accessory himself of the most contemptible outrages. Reedgues Corria, a companion of the Commissioner, publishes a card today in the Deardeo, wherein he expresses the belief that the proclamation is a forgery, and saying if it is genuine the statements are false, and his conduct infamous.

The clergy have offered the Government one-sixth of their incomes to defray the expenses of the war against the insurgents.

General Dulce is recruiting another regiment of volunteers for active service.

Two hundred tons of powder have been found secreted in the house of a Mr. Terry, in this city, lately.

The Centefugos papers say there is plenty of blockade running into the interior of that place.

Information from Port Principe state that the insurgent General Quesada is ill with the small pox.

Renewal of Efforts for sale of St. Thomas to United States—Etc.

HAVANA, March 7.—The advices from St. Joseph, state the renewal efforts to consummate the sale of St. Thomas to the United States. It causes intense disgust among the inhabitants. The Governor of St. Thomas has forbidden exports, arms and amunitions, during the war in Hayti, St. Domingo and Cuba, Ex-President Cabrot, and General Luperor, have sailed from the Island. It is believed their destination is St. Domingo.

Later from Hayti—Salnave's Attack and Repulse—Etc.

HAVANA, March 7.—Later news received from Hayti says President Salnave made his long expected attack on the city of Auxcia, by sea and land, but met with no success. After bombarding the city for twenty-four hours with no success, he suddenly sailed away to Port au Principe. His land forces simultaneously assaulted the town, but were repulsed.

The rebel President Sagot has arrived at St. Mary's.

The rebels have purchased an American monitor, and intend to made demonstrations against Salnave's fleet.

The French Admiral reiterates his demand on the Haytian Government for the payment of the French debt.

Arrivals bring later dates from Carracas, the Venezuela Congress had entrusted to the executive powers of General Joas. Rupertn, Monoghas and Guillerino Villiages, provisionally, until the election is held for President of the Republic.

A report comes from St. Domingo, that General Luperor purchased a war steamer at St. Thomas in which he intends to embark with an expedition to overthrow President Baez.

The rebellion in the southern and eastern quarters of St, Domingo has not been suppressed, and the rebels there are very active.

It is rumored that President Baez has sent Mr. Fabers to Washington, as a special commissioner to treat for annexation to the United States. The project is extremely unpopular in St. Domingo.

BY CABLE.

Fenians Liberated.

LONDON, March 6.

Seven of the Fenians imprisoned in various parts of the Kingdom have been liberated. The following are their names:

Thomas F. Burke, an American Fenian and organizer; Dennis F. Burke, recently confined at Clerkenwell; Charles Kickevell, poet, and one of the editors of the Irish People; Captain Mackey, and Messrs. O'Conner, Storke, and O'Keef. The latter was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for having written treasonable articles published in the Irish People. Messrs. O'Conner, Storke and O'Keef were liberated unconditionally.

Cabinet Changes.

PARIS, March 6.—The following changes have been made in consequence of the death of Mr. Traplong:

Adolph Vin.ree has been appointed President of the Senate, vice Traplong. Deforcade La Paquette succeeds Vintry as President of the Council. M. Rhoar takes the Interior Department, provisionally, in addition to the foreign portolio.

Amnesty for Fenians.

LONDON, March 6.—Ten monster petitions were presented to Queen Victoria at Windsor yesterday, praying amnesty to Fenians.

Monopolies.

MADRID, March 6.—The subject of government monopoly in salt and tobacco in the Spanish colonies, has been referred to a select committee.

Minister Bancroft.

BERLIN, March 6.—Mr. Brancroft, the American Minister, gave a grand dinner day before yesterday, in honor of the inauguration of General Grant. Count Bismark was present and made a speech. He said no dispute had ever arisen between the United States and Germany, and friendly relations between the two [illegible] were now especially guaranted.

[illegible]mored Death of the Pope.

LONDON, March 6.—Rumors from the Continent, again mention the death of the Pope.

Latter advices from Rio Janeiro, states that the United States steamer Kansas, got aground at Aquilla on the Paraguay River.

Late Advices from Japan.

LONDON, March 7.—Late advices have been received from Japan, via Shanghai.

The Minister of France to Japan had an audience with the Mikado at Jeddo, and presented his credentials.

The ports of Yeddo and Megota have been opened to foreigners.

Yeddo is to be the official residence of the Mikado and permanent capital of the Japanese Empire.

Marine.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The steamer from New York on February 24, and Ætna from New York on same date, have arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 7.—The steamers Allemonia, from New York on February 26, for Hamburg, arrived off this port at nine o'clock this evening.

Financial.

FRANFORT, March 7.—Five-twenties are quoted at 87¼.

CHICAGO.

Newspaper Opinions of the Cabinet.

CHICAGO, March 6.

The Chicago Tribune heartily indorses the new Cabinet. It says Stewart's appointment is of itself an improvement of public credit, and that the new Secretary knows how to collect customs and revenue better than any other man in the United States. It thinks we shall hear no more scandal concerning favoritism in Wall street by the coming Secretary. The country will be disappointed by Grant's selection; that in capacity the Cabinet is not equal to the one President Johnson had at the close of his term, and is much weaker than Mr. Lincoln had during his administration. It says Stewart is a merchant, and it remains to be seen whether the same qualities will fit him for the management of the finances.

The Republican objects to Mr. Stewart on account of his position on the tariff. He has made himself especially distasteful to the advocates of protection by the very prominent and active part he has taken against all plans to adjust the custom duties to the needs of internal developments.

The Post says the fact that the Cabinet has been selected by one who has the prestige of having never made a mistake in the choice of instruments through which to exercise his will, creates strong presumption in its favor.

The Journal indorses the Cabinet as a working body and says Stewart's appointment will give new strength and confidence to the administration.

Singular Cause for Suicide—Billiards—Recovery of Bodies of Burned Firemen—Etc.

CHICAGO, March 6.—This morning Christian Loenstein committed suicide, from a singular cause. He was a tailor, from Philadelphia, out of work, and returning from the fire last night remarked that little sympathy was shown for the families of the burned firemen, and that he would not live in such a city, but would kill himself. His companions laughed, thinking he was joking, but this morning he was found dead with his throat cut.

John McDevitt proposes to challenge the winner of the chrmpion cue at the forthcoming billiard tournament in New York.

The bodies of the four firemen burned to death last night were recovered this morning. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that the roof of the building was not built according to the fire ordinance. The deceased were insured in the Travelers' Company, of Hartford, for $2,000 each, as are all the Chicago firemen, by the city merchants.

A fire at Austin, Minnesota, Wednesday, destroyed property worth $30,000.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPH.

—Gold closed in New York Saturday at $1 31½.

—Secretary Seward has gone to Auburn.

—Eight gambling houses were raided in St. Louis Friday night.

—Chicago was visited by e

DAILY SENTINEL.

R. J. BRIGHT, Proprietor.

OFFICE:
161-2 E. Washington Street, Sentinel Building.

Monday Morning, March 8.

The Journal on the Constitution.

The *Journal* is of the opinion that it is unconstitutional for members of the Legislature to resign their offices, and thus break up the legislative department of the State Government. It says by the Democratic members resigning "the Legislative branch of the State Government is as effectually destroyed, for the present, as if its existence had not been recognized in the Constitution." And it adds, in its peculiar nervous language:

"Its assassins are the faithless men who resigned their places as Senators and Representatives, without providing means for supporting the State Government, or carrying on its benevolent and reformatory institutions." We rather like this virtuous indignation, especially when the history of the Republican party and a Republican minority in a former Legislature are reviewed. If we appreciate the *Journal's* indignation and its transcendent regard for the Constitution aright, the crime of the Democratic members of the Legislature consists in destroying the legislative branch of the Government for the present, "as if its existence had not been recognized in the Constitution."

A few years ago a Republican minority in the Legislature, in cool blood and with malice aforethought, assassinated the Constitution, that is the word, by as effectually destroying the Legislative branch of the State Government, "as if its existence had not been recognized by the Constitution." A measure was proposed that the minority did not like and they determined to defeat it by breaking up the Legislature, destroying the legislative branch, not by resigning, they hadn't the courage to do that, but by skedaddling to Madison. Yes, they stood by with stolid indifference and saw that sacred instrument, the Constitution, nullified—they witnessed the assassination without the slightest apparent scruple of conscience.

What was the great crime that the Republican minority committed? We give the answer in the words of the organ of the God and morality party: "Each member of the Legislature that assembled at that time was required to take, and did take, an oath that he would support the constitution of the State of Indiana and faithfully perform the duties of his office." If that Republican minority in the Legislature had resigned their seats, then they would have been relieved from the obligations of the oath, but they didn't resign. They held on to their places with a death grip, but broke a quorum, destroyed the legislative branch of the government and assassinated the constitution by bolting. "Those assassins," those faithless men who bolted their places, without providing means for supporting the State Government or carrying on its benevolent or reformatory institutions, demanded pay for the full legislative session, just as though they had faithfully performed the duties of their office.

The *Journal* justified the bolt of the Republican members of the Legislature in 1863, upon the ground that the majority intended to force upon them an obnoxious bill. It not only justified, but applauded this destruction of the Legislative branch of the State Government for the time being—this assassination of the Constitution. If there was an excuse for the Republicans bolting then, how much greater the apology for the Democrats defeating legislation or suspending the Legislative branch of the State Government now. The Republican party stands equally pledged with the Democratic party against the enforcement of the principle involved in the controversy. The Democratic members of the Legislature regarded it a fraud for Congress to pass the Constitutional Suffrage Amendment, and a swindle upon the people of Indiana for this Legislature to ratify it. All they asked was that it should be referred to the people, and they would abide their decision, whatever it might be. This is the crime that the *Journal* denounces as a nullification or assassination of the Constitution, but it looked with the utmost complacency upon the Republican minority destroying the Legislative branch of the Government six years ago, to prevent the adoption of a bill that could not have passed if they had remained in their seats. It makes a great deal of difference with the virtuous Radical organ whose ox is gored, and it bellows most lustily when its animal is hurt, just as it is now doing.

Negro Suffrage.

The Hon. Garrett Davis made the following just comment on the negro suffrage amendment in the late debate upon it:

Sir, this is simply an act of revolution. The veil of amendment that is sought to be thrown over it is too thin. It is revolting, it is absurd and entirely usurping in its nature. This is a simple proposition to establish in the general government a power supreme over the governments of the States, and that can at its pleasure, in any form that a majority of the two houses of Congress may choose, exercise the power of amendment to revolutionize our system of general and State governments, to abolish our State governments, to bring those State governments to the feet of a tyrannical and despotic action in the two houses of Congress. That is now the position of things. This is no amendment. No man who understands the principles of the Constitution and our complicated system of blended governments would ever hazard his judgment and his knowledge of the principles of that system of government by asserting that this power existed under the Constitution in virtue of the restricted and qualified right and power that Congress has to propose amendments to the Constitution. No sir; it is a bald, naked attempt to usurp power and to bring all the sovereign and reserved powers of the States to the feet of a tyrannical and despotic faction in Congress. This is the whole of it. That is the undisguised proposition; and an intelligent and virtuous Supreme Court, if the question could be brought before them and they would entertain jurisdiction of it, would so decide.

For the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Senator Gifford and Representative Addison.

The Democracy and Conservative men of Greenfield, upon a few minutes notice, hearing that Senator Gifford and our Honorable Representative, John Addison, were to pass through on the four and a half o'clock train, met at the depot, and after a few brief and well timed remarks by Hon. J. L. Mason, assuring them that the people commended their course everywhere, and would be returned to the General Assembly by almost double the usual majorities for having the boldness to resign their seats to defeat the passage of the Constitutional Suffrage Amendment; gave them three hearty cheers. Hancock will let the Rads know "she is all right," that her people is opposed to negro suffrage, and will justify her representatives in resigning a thousand times to defeat such legislation. M. L. PAULUS.

Seth Knowles *alias* Sam Slick, the man who shot Conductor Theodore Corwin, near Peru, on the 11th of February last, was arrested at Union City last Wednesday morning, and lodged in the Miami county jail the same evening, where he was identified. The Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad had offered a reward of $500 for his arrest, which amount we suppose will be shared by one or two persons in this city, who aided in the arrest.

The Constitutional Amendment. The Evansville Journal Opposes it.

The Evansville *Journal*, a decided Radical paper, came out on Thursday morning last flat footed against the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment. The *Journal*, no doubt, reflects the sentiments of the great mass of the Republicans of Southern Indiana in the position it has assumed. It frankly admits that the Fortieth Congress made a great mistake in passing the proposed amendment. The *Journal* says "the people were not demanding an amendment to the Constitution recognizing suffrage. * * * Congress did the wrong thing at the wrong time. It abandoned finance, on which the people wanted it to legislate, and devoted its attention to the negro. * * * We are confident, if it is submitted to a vote of the people of the State, it will be rejected."

The Senator, Dr. MORGAN, and the Representatives Messrs. WELBORN and CALVERT, from Vanderburgh county, could have no stronger justification than the grounds presented by the Evansville *Journal* for doing whatever they thought necessary to defeat a measure not demanded by the people of the country, and to which a majority of the people of this State are opposed. The Legislature of Indiana, as the *Journal* suggests, should not have made even the attempt to approve the negro suffrage amendment, but when it was received from the Governor, it should have been promptly referred to the next Legislature or else made some provision for submitting the question to a direct vote of the people. At any rate, no legislative action should have been taken upon it until the whole matter had been submitted to the people for their opinion. We give the *Journal's* article in full, as the honest expression of a Republican paper:

On Monday last the Governor transmitted to our State Senate a copy of the proposed Fifteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States. The exact language of the new article is as follows:

"Article XV.—The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

This Constitutional amendment was made the special order in the Senate for this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The amendment, as it passed Congress, was not satisfactory to some of the most prominent Republican Senators, who nevertheless, voted for it on the ground that it was the best that could be done at the present time. Senators Morton, Edmunds, Warren and Wilson, all found fault with the phraseology of the amendment, but voted for it because it was reported by the Committee of Conference. They seem to have been under the impression that an amendment of some character must be passed by the Fortieth Congress, or the people would be greatly dissatisfied. Just here we think they made a very grave mistake. *The people were not demanding an amendment to the Constitution recognizing negro suffrage.* They were content to let the question of reconstruction have a year or two of quiet trial under an administration that would insure it fair play. Beyond that they had no particular wish or desire. On the other hand, they were particularly anxious that Congress should adopt some settled financial policy, so that they could go ahead with enterprises of every description with confidence that they would not be bankrupted through some whim or evil design of the Secretary of the Treasury. *Congress did the wrong thing at the wrong time. It abandoned finance, on which the people wanted it to legislate, and devoted its attention to the negro,* whose condition had been so materially improved by the reconstruction measures of Congress that the people desired to see what he would do for himself—once he was guaranteed protection by a friendly administration—before imposing upon him any greater responsibilities.

We do not believe our State Legislature will approve the Fifteenth Amendment. *We are confident, if it is submitted to a vote of the people of the State, it will be rejected.* Therefore, we do not regard it as proper for the Legislature to approve an amendment which they feel confident their constituents will not approve. If three-fourths of the States approve the amendment it will become a law, and Republicans and Democrats of Indiana will have to obey its provisions. Our State Legislature, in that case, will not be responsible. They should at least submit the whole matter to the people for their opinion before taking final action upon it.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 6.

President *pro tem.* Jas. R. Cravens commanded order at qurater past nine o'clock and directed the Secretary to read his minutes of yesterday's proceedings.

AFTER THE READING.

Mr. Bradley called attention to the fact that the Secretary's journal of day before yesterday had never been read.

The President *pro tem.*—The Secretary informs me, that the journal of yesterday is in the hands of the printer. The matter about which the Senator I suppose, is some what solicitous, is already upon the journal.

Mr. Johnson of Spencer—I move that we adjourn till Monday morning at nine o'clock.

Mr. Bradley moved to amend that motion, so that we adjourn *sine die* that members may go home to-day.

Mr. Fisher supposed that, under the rules when we adjourn it must be till nine o'clock, unless a resolution be adopted fixing another time; and we can not adopt a resolution because we are without a quorum.

The President *pro tem.*—We can only adjourn from day to-day to the regular hour.

The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, March 6, 1869.

The Speaker took the Chair at nine o'clock A. M.

Mr. Palmer moved ineffectually, that when the House adjourns to-day, it shall be till Monday at twelve o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Parke, the adjournment was ordered till Monday at half-past ten o'clock.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, announcing that thirty-seven members of the House of Representatives having placed their resignations in his hands, he will communicate their names to-morrow. The Governor also acquainted the House with the fact that he had issued writs of election to fill the vacancies occasioned by said resignations.

The communication was laid on the table.

And then the House adjourned.

The Resignation of the Democratic Members of the Legislature—Opinion of the Press.

We say the gaallant men who defeated the infamous proposition, by resigning deserve the thanks of all fair minded citizens.—*Terre Haute Journal.*

We say, all honor to the thirty-seven Representatives and the seventeen Senators who resigned their seats, rather than have negro suffrage fastened on Indiana without the *people* having a voice in the matter. Let the question be put to a direct vote before the people, and the Democracy will be willing to abide by the decision; but to have it *forced* upon the people without their sanction, *never!*—*Princeton Democrat*

This action was forced upon the Democrats by the efforts of the Radicals to pass through the Legislature the odious negro suffrage amendment, just passed by Congress, and sent out for ratification, without being presented to the President, and before the people have had an opportunity of passing upon it. All honor to the Democrats for their manly course! The people will sustain them unhesitatingly. —*Vincennes Sun.*

The Evansville *Union*, in reproducing an article from its cotemporary, the Evansville *Journal*, which appeared in the latter paper on Thursday morning, the day the Democratic members of the Legislature resigned, remarks:

"Now, aside from the slight reflection upon the Secretary of the Treasury, we find nothing of an objectionable character in the remarks we have quoted. But since they were written, we have news from the State capital that the amendment has been presented to the Legislature for ratification, together with the startling announcement that thirty-seven Representatives and seventeen Senators have resigned to prevent the result which was otherwise inevitable. What will the *Journal* say now? Will it adhere to the views expressed yesterday, or will it denounce the action of Democratic Representatives and Senators as revolutionary? According to the *Journal's* own statement, the people of the State do not want negro suffrage. Which, then, we ask, are the revolutionists, the small majority in the Legislature which attempts to set the well known will of the people at defiance, or the large minority, which honorably resigns in order that the will of the people may be sustained?"

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"It is stated in special dispatches from Indianapolis that the Democratic members of the Legislature intend to leave in a body, and so prevent the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, which forces negro suffrage on all the States. By the Constitution of Indiana it requires three-fifths of the Legislature to constitute a quorum. Two-fifths can break it if they choose, and the Democracy have two-fifths of the members. This remedy for extraordinary legislation has frequently been adopted by both parties in our sister State. The precedent was first set by the Whig members of the Legislature of Ohio, in 1842, when they resigned to defeat a Congressional apportionment law.

"We are not in favor as a general thing, of such revolutionary measures. But this is a case which would justify it.

The Legislature was not elected with reference to any such proposition. Its action upon it would be a fraud upon the people, who contemplated no such amendment when they voted for the Legislature. Under these circumstances the Democratic members will be entirely sustained if they resort to this extreme constitutional measure of a disruption of the ties that bind them to the Legislative body.

Indeed, we think that they are in duty bound to withdraw if the amendment is pressed in the manner indicated.

The Democratic Legislature of Ohio, which has the majority to reject it, will not act in the premises, but will defer the matter to another Legislature to be elected this fall.

This option is worthy of imitation by the Republican majority of the Legislature of Indiana. The amendment is submitted to the people, and they have a right to be heard at the coming State elections. Any attempt to anticipate them is a fraud and should be anticipated at all hazards.

The New Albany *Ledger* says:

The action of the Democratic members in resigning their seats to prevent the consummation of this great outrage upon the rights of the people of the States, will no doubt be characterized by their enemies as revolutionary and a new rebellion. But it is neither revolutionary or rebellious. In resigning their seats they exercised an unquestionable right. If needed legislation has been defeated, not upon the Democratic members rests the responsibility. Under our constitution bills could not be passed the last three days of the session, which in this case would be Friday, Saturday and Monday. All necessary bills, therefore, could have been passed on Thursday, and the consideration of this amendment fixed for one of the days mentioned, when other business could not be transacted. But this did not suit the Radical leaders. They supposed they could coerce Democrats to remain in their seats and see this fraud consummated, by placing its consideration at a time before legislation had been concluded. If the appropriation and some other necessary bills have failed, upon the Radicals who were willing to risk these bills to secure the adoption of the amendment descends the responsibility.

The fact is, however, that if the members of the General Assembly voted their own sentiments, the Fifteenth Amendment would be voted down in both Houses by decided majorities. But Republican members were not permitted to exercise their own judgment. Morton had voted for this amendment, and it was known he would be committed to it; and hence every member who was himself an applicant for office, or had friends who wanted office—which embraces all of them—was afraid to disobey the magnates of the party, and vote their own convictions.

There is one way in which this question can be decided within the next thirty days. Let the Republican members of the Legislature follow the example of the Democrats, resign their seats, and leave this whole question to the people. A special election can be ordered, and if the people so decide at the polls, the amendment can be ratified by the middle of April. It is understood that upon the action of Indiana the fate of this amendment depends. If she ratifies it it becomes a part of the Constitution; if she refuses it fails. The question, therefore, is a momentous one, and it is of the utmost importance that the people of this State, at least should have an opportunity of passing upon it at the polls.

STATE ITEMS.

--Two white swans were captured near Covington recently.

—Newport has a new jail, but is sadly in want of somebody to put in it.

—General Reub. Kise has taken editorial charge of the Boone county *Pioneer.*

—A Hebrew synagogue, costing $6,000, was recently dedicated at Laporte.

—A citizen of Edinburg has not tasted water for fifteen years. He is a temperate man, too.

—The Valparaiso *Vidette* has learned a cure for laziness. It is to milk a cow on the run and live on the milk.

—Vincennes wants a first class hotel. So do lots of other places, Indianapolis included.

—Rev. Wm. Smith and wife, of Greencastle, celebrated their golden wedding last Wednesday night.

—Richmond is greatly agitated over the small pox. More than five hundred children were vacinated last Monday.

--New Albany is to have a thirty thousand dollar Methodist Church—provided the stamps can be raised.

—M. E. Pleas and H. H. Hoover have taken charge of the Newcastle *Courier*, Elwood Pleas retiring.

—A man named Campbell was fatally stabbed by one Williams, at Union Mills, Laporte county, last Wednesday, in an altercation growing out of some business affairs.

—The big brewery at Aurora was sold at bankrupt sale last Saturday week, subject to mortgages amounting to over $220,000 and we don't know how many lawsuits, for $350.

—Capital has been secured for the immediate completion of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, contingent only on the adjustment of the questions in the courts and Legislature of Michigan.

—A limb fell on the head of Francis Laramie while he was chopping in the woods near West Baden, Orange county, last week, and fractured his skull. He is expected to recover, however.

—Thomas N. Braxton, of Orange county, has within the last two months bought in that county, over thirty thousand dollars worth of horses and mules for the Southern market.

—The sudden appearance of a skunk disturbed the deliberations of the Muncie City Council at its last meeting. No imaginable number of those animals could phaze our Council. The members are skunk proof.

—Simon Grosman, a German resident of Brookville, sixty-seven years old, was found lying dead on the river bank, near that place, Sunday before last. He had had not been seen for four weeks, and is supposed to have been drowned during a freshet.

—A couple of bears which have been in training for a fight, at Covington, for a long time, were put into the ring the other day before a great many spectators. The beasts stuck their tails between their legs and sneaked into the furthest corners. No amount of beating would bring them up to the scratch.

—A Lagrange preacher warned the unmarried ladies of his flock, a short time since, to beware of the sleek and nice young men who pretend great reverence for Christianity whilst seeking their affections, but who in reality, have no more respect for religion than "a dog has for his grandmother."

—The Boone County *Pioneer* gives the the following particulars of a horrid double murder which was committed near Lebanon on Thursday night, and which for atrocity equals the Cold Spring tragedy:

George W. Todd and his wife, who resided in Harrison township, about eight miles south-west of Lebanon, were found dead early yesterday morning, under circumstances which leave no doubt that they were both murdered. The house is a common hewed log one, with but one room, and there are two doors in it, one on the north and the other directly opposite on the south. There is a large fire place in the west side, and in each corner of the room, on the east side, there is a bed. Todd and his wife were sleeping in the bed in the north-east corner, at the time of the murder, with their heads to the north. Mrs. Todd was in front, and her husband at the back side, next the wall. Todd's throat was cut in a horrible manner—the wind-pipe half in twain, and the muscles, artery and jugular, on the left side, were entirely severed. A great pool of blood was found in the bed where he had lain. Todd had also been shot in the left breast with an old musket which was found in the house. The blood on the stock and trigger of the gun indicated that the throat had first been cut. The knife used had a blade about eight inches long, resembling that of a case knife, with a round wooden handle.

Mrs. Todd was killed with an old hatchet, by four strokes on the head, two of which fractured the skull. She also had a frightful gash on the left side of the face, four or five inches long and three deep. The right arm was also badly bruised, and also had one severe cut, testifying that the woman had tried to ward off the blows from the hatchet. The bodies were discovered yesterday morning by a nephew of Mrs. Todd, who came to the house and knocked, but getting no answer he looked in at the window, and the sight that met his gaze almost stupefied him with horror. Todd was stretched upon the floor, his feet toward the fireplace and his hands folded on his breast, his head almost severed from his body. But little blood was on the floor. How he got from the bed to the floor is a mystery. Mrs. T. was lying on the front side of the bed, with one leg out. The bloody knife, gun and hatchet were found in the room.

A few yards from the house a small piece of muslin, saturated with blood, was found—probably a part of the murderer's shirt which he had thrown off to escape detection. Todd had on a flannel shirt untoken. Close by were several drops of blood. Todd was about thirty-two years old—his wife forty. No motive is assigned for this terrible act. Todd was poor. He had just finished paying for the little piece of land upon which he lived. He had no children, and it is not known that he had a single enemy in his neighborhood, though there is a rumor that he and a brother-in-law had quarreled about a piece of land. He and his wife are supposed to have lived agreeably together. A pocketbook containing $12 or $13 was found in the house. The murder is supposed to have been committed between midnight of night before last and daylight yesterday morning. Mrs. Todd's back was warm when the Coroner and physician arrived. Todd and his wife were both seen late Thursday evening. This whole affair is shrouded in an impenetrable mystery. As we are just going to press it is impossible to give one half of the numerous surmises that are afloat in regard to motives for the deed, and by whom it was done. Some assert the belief that Todd first murdered his wife, and afterward killed himself. But, taking all the facts and circumstances together, we can not come to this conclusion. We believe that Todd's throat was cut before his wife was awakened from sleep. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict, in each case, of murder by a person or persons unknown.

On Saturday a man and woman who had formerly lived with the Todds, and who were heirs to their property, were arrested for committing the murder. It is said that spots of blood were found on the woman's dress.

—Dr. J. S. Jameson, of Lebanon, Boone county, died the other day. For more than sixty days before he died he tasted no food. In accordance with his dying request, a *post mortem* examination was held, which revealed the fact that the stomach was eaten away and entirely disconnected from the bowels, and the liver was ulcerated and nearly destroyed. The lungs were perfectly sound and healthy.

—Mr. William Hudson, of Booneville, met with a singular accident the other day, while untieing a horse, which resulted in the loss of two of the fingers of the right hand. The horse was tied by a rope halter, and while Mr. Hudson was untieing the knot, suddenly jerked backward, catching his fingers in the noose, and severing them as if cut by a knife.

The New Cabinet.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Elihu B. Washburne, Secretary of State, was borne in Livermore, Oxford County, Maine, September 23, 1816, and commenced life as a printer, in the office of the Kennebec *Journal.* Leaving this occupation as soon as he was able, he took up the law, and spent a year or two at the Cambridge law school, in Massachusetts. Having completed his studies, he removed to the West, and located himself at Galena, Illinois. Soon mingling in politics, he was elected in 1852 to the Thirty-third Congress, and has been reelected to each succeeding Congress since. Throughout most of his Congressional career, he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, though, in the Congress which has just dissolved, he was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and, in that capacity, he was dubbed by his friends "The Watch-dog of the Treasury." In the winter of 1865, he was the rival Radical candidate for the United States Senatorship against Richard Yates, and very nearly secured the nomination in his place. Perhaps his reputation does not rest so much upon his official record as upon two other facts, by each of which, latterly, he has become a well known individual. These are: First, that he belongs to a very large family, of whom a great number have found their way into Congress or other departments of the public service. Secondly, he was an early friend of General Grant, assisted him in obtaining his first regiment, and has clung to his fortunes ever since, not excepting, it is said, the long and depressing period between the battle of Shiloh and the capture of Vicksburg, when many other "earnest Radical" lights, calling for his removal. Since General Grant's election to the Presidency it has been freely stated that Mr. Washburne could have any office he might choose; but it was not supposed that his choice would lie in any such direction as this.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in the year 1804, of Scotch-Irish parentage. In his eighth year he lost his parents and was placed under the care of his grandfather, who sent him to Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated with honor. In 1823 he came to America, with letters of introduction to some leading Quakers, and began life as a teacher. This vocation, however, he soon relinquished, and entered a mercantile establishment—being subsequently forced, by the death of his partner, to continue in the same in order to save his property. The establishment was small, but steadily prospered, until, within less than ten years, it made Stewart one of the leading merchants of New York. Ere long he began to take place among the wealthiest also, and now the question is an open one, whether Stewart or Astor be the richer man. During the forty years which Mr. Stewart has lived as a merchant in New York, he has been entirely devoted to business seeming to care for nothing else. The two splendid marble palaces in which his business is transacted have been heard of by all, and seen by not a few. Indeed, the first built and smaller of the two, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, was once one of the wonders of the city. Mr. Stewart's wealth is variously estimated at from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000; and his income is believed to be much larger than that of Mr. Astor. His property is chiefly invested in real estate. He conducts his business upon Quaker principles strictly, and is known to be in favor of a speedy return to specie payments. Politically, Mr. Stewart was always a Democrat, and does not now rank as a Republican. During the last canvass, his name headed a list of those who signed a call for a meeting of "war Democrats," in support of the election of General Grant. He was, in fact, one of the very first to urge the nomination of Grant to the Presidency—he hoping, at that time, that it would not be a party nomination.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

Major General John McAllister Schofield, who is retained as Secretary of War, is a native of Pennsylvania, from which State a brother of the General was, quite lately, a member of the House of Representatives at Washington. General Schofield is a graduate of West Point, and was an officer of the regular army at the outbreak of the late war. He was, at that time, stationed in Missouri, and rendered efficient aid to General Lyon in the early struggles in that State. Then he was transfered to East Tennessee, and back again to Missouri. He participated in the Atlanta campaign, remaining with General Thomas when Sherman undertook the march through Georgia. He distinguished himself at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and soon after was sent to North Carolina, where he assisted in the capture of Johnson's army. Here he remained for some months after, but was soon appointed to the command of the department of Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond. General Schofield, during the early part of the war, was so much of a conservative as to fall under Radical denunciations, and to be set down as a "copperhead." President Lincoln once removed him from the command of the Missouri department, in obedience to the "pressure" to which he so often yielded. But, latterly, General Schofield seems to have been "pressed" out of his conservative views, and now ranks among the trusted Radical Generals, though not, perhaps, so completely so as Sheridan, Thomas, and others. It is intimated that he will, in a short time, resign as Secretary of War, and his place be taken by General John A. Rawlings, the late chief of staff of General Grant.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Adolph E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, is a gentleman hitherto unknown to fame, insomuch that probably the entire Nation, save his immediate friends, were ignorant of his existence. The most that be known of him, without further information, is, that he is a native of Philadelphia, a wealthy retired merchant, Vice President of the Philadelphia Union League, prominent in the Sanitary Commission during the war, one of the largest contributors to the fund for the purchase of a house for General Grant in Philadelphia, and at one time connected with the navy. Not even the Pennsylvania politicians, who lately made such an uproar about the prospective Cabinet officer from that State, could have dreamed that he was the "coming man" who was to dash all their hopes.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior, is a native of Canada, whence he came, many years ago, to Ohio, settling upon the "Western Reserve" section of that State, and marrying a daughter of the famous revivalist, President Finney, of Oberlin College. He became prominent before the country as a General, during the war of the rebellion. He first saw service in West Virginia, under Rosecrans and McClellan. He served in Virginia during most of the war, though latterly connected with Sherman's army. His first appearance in politics was in 1865, after the war had closed, when he received the Radical nomination for Governor of Ohio, his Democratic opponent being General George W. Morgan, whom he defeated by about 30,000 votes. General Cox has always been an anti-slavery man; but during the canvass he wrote a letter in opposition to negro suffrage, which nearly ruined his reputation for loyalty. He did not, however, press the subject, and the general supposition has been that, if he did not recant, he was at least to keep silent in the future.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Hon. E. Rockwood Roar, of Massachusetts, Attorney General, is as little known to the country at large, almost, as the Secretary of the Navy. He has held high office in his native State, and was strongly urged, during last November, as the Radical candidate for Governor of his State—his successful rival being the Hon. H. B. Claflin. He has been, until lately, a Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which office he recently resigned.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Hon. John A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland, Postmaster General, was born at Port Deposit, Cecil county, in that State, November 18, 1828. He graduated at Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania, in 1848, studied law, and, two years later, obtained admission to the bar of Maryland. At the breaking out of the war he was a member of the Maryland Legislature, and took strong grounds against secession, speedily becoming a Radical of the extreme type. In 1863 he was elected to Congress, and in 1865 was chosen Senator in place of Governor Hicks. He had previously participated in the Baltimore convention which renominated Mr. Lincoln for President. His Senatorial term expired last year, when he was succeeded by William Pinckney Whyte. In his Senatorial career, Mr. Cresswell always acted with the Radical wing of his party. He was a delegate to the "Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention," in 1866, as also to the Border State Convention, in Baltimore, in the succeeding year.

BABY'S RIGHTS.

A Baby's Story—By a Baby.

I ain't very old to write—I'm only *one!* It was my birthday yesterday, and I don't have milk out of my bottle any more—I have bread and milk out of a bowl. Bridget ties my bib under my chin and feeds me very fast—she doesn't understand that I ought to have time to swallow. When I shut my lips and sputter, she says, "There, now! take your supper good, like a darlin'!" I can't swallow a whole bowl at a time; and I cry, and she gives me a shake. After that I have the stomach ache.

Lying awake with it one night, I began to think I hadn't my rights; and I want 'em. How to get 'em I don't know. I cry all I can—but that's no use. I kick, too—but what comes of it? They only give me drops to make me sleep; then I feel hot and sick and stupid all the next day. One of my rights is not to have drops; but there now, how am I not to have 'em. There it comes again!

The most comfortable thing I ever had was an India rubber bottle. What are mothers made for, if a baby isn't to have one? Who invented nursing bottles? I hate him, whoever he was.

I have a mother, you know—a lady who says she is, comes in some times and tells other ladies that she is "not contented with Bridget!" Neither am I, for that matter: but you see my mother is not thinking of my rights, but of hers. She wants to vote, and even wanting to do it takes a great deal of time. She writes, too, for the newspapers. When I want to find out whether she is really my mother, and begin to talk to her, she says "Bridget, you must really take that darlin' child away—he disturbs me dreadfully!"

Bridget is big and coarse; her great knobs of kuckles hurt me. She ties strings too tight and jogs me too hard.

My own mother is soft and fair, and her skin is like silk, and I like to touch her. I'm a lady's baby, and one of my rights is that a lady should handle and dandle me. No one sees it. I'm put off on Bridget.

Mamma don't like to sit at the table with Bridget, but she lets her feed me. Perhaps I have aristocratic notions, too; who cares for them?

One day Bridget had a big pewter breastpin, with a yellow stone in it, on her collar, and it kept scratching my head; no body knew it. One day she took me out in my wagon and upset me; no one knew *that* either.

She takes me out to her cousin's shanty, where little Pat has the measles or the small pox, and if I don't catch 'em both, its because "There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft," to keep watch for poor, motherless babies.

Sometimes she leaves me alone in the room with a grate fire. I always put my fingers into it, and they always burn. Once mamma found it out and I had a different Bridget. They are all alike; they come from the intelligence office, and are rough and coarse, and smell of smoke, and take care of me for money and not for love. The new one is sleepy, and nods over and drops me sometimes. One got tipsy and lay our me. Some day one will tumble down stairs with her big feet and slip-shod shoes, and break my neck, I dare say.

A father, too. I have a right to a father. Mine is a Wall street man; he goes out early and comes home to dinner. I should think he might be very nice to know, but I'm not acquainted with him; he has nice black whiskers and he laughs and says, "hallo, old fellow," when we meet, and I try to tell him about Bridget; and my feelings overpower me, and I cry, and he says, "Take the little rascal away, Biddy."

One dreadful thing I do have: it's a family doctor; he says I'm a very fine child, and does dreadful things to me. Once he lanced my gums, once he vaccinated me. After that I had a sore arm, and Bridgetts blue merino hurt it.

In summer there used to be some comfort in going out in my perambulator, and seeing that after all I was not worse off than other babies, all given over to Bridgets, whom I met; but now its winter, and I have to stay in my nursery, in a flannel shawl, and do nothing but think; and I've decided that I must have my rights. A whole mother ought to belong to every baby; and a bridget is an imposition. A lady's baby ought to lie sometimes in a lady's arms, and be talked to by a lady. When I am able to speak, I shall say what Bridget says, and with her accent, and then I shall be scolded, as if it were my fault. That's the way with my brother Tom.

Here I lie now, while Bridget talks to the milkman in the area. I'm hungry, and damp, and wretched. I'm tired of being in the cradle, and I shall hurt myself if I roll out. I want the big orange on the mantle piece, and to sit in somebody's lap and have my feet tossed, and hear "Little pig goes to market;" but mamma is at a political meeting, and papa in Wall street, and Bridget in the area, and who cares for what I want! Rights! I wonder where my rights are? Nobody talks about them. No matter, I'll yell until I get 'em.

P. S.—I have yelled, and Bridget has given me drops. No matter, when I'm a man, I'll go in for the rights of babies. I'm going to sleep. Good by.

ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Acts and Joint Resolutions Passed by the Forty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Indiana, at the Regular Session, Begun and Held in the City of Indianapolis, January 7, 1869. Embracing the Number of the Bill, its Author's Name, Title, Description, and the Time the Law Takes Effect, with Date of Approval.

[PREPARED BY W. H. DE PIER.]

Senate Bills.

Introduced by Mr. Green:

S. 1. An act to fix the times of holding the Courts of Common Pleas in the Fourteenth Judicial District of the State of Indiana, and other matters properly connected therewith. Approved January 19, 1869. [Affecting the counties of Hamilton, Tipton, Howard and Grant.] Takes effect immediately.

Introduced by Mr. Cravens:

S. 11. An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to repeal the 17th section of an act to incorporate the Firemen's and Mechanics' Insurance Company." Approved February 1, 1869.

Introduced by Mr. Beardsley:

S. 27. An Act authorizing the Bristol Hydraulic Company to erect a dam across the St. Joseph River, at or near Bristol. [This act was presented to the Governor on the 25th day of February, 1869, and nothaving been acted upon by him within the time limited by the Constitution, it became a law without Executive approval, on the first day of March, 1869.] Takes effect immediately.

Introduced by Mr. Robinson, of Madison:

S. 32. An act to fix the time of holding the Circuit Courts in the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, repealing all other laws on the same subject, and declaring when this act shall take effect. Approved February 1, 1869. [Affecting the counties of Hamilton, Madison, Tipton and Hancock.] Takes effect immediately.

Introduced by Mr. Scott:

S. 55. An act creating the 24th Judicial Circuit, providing for the election of a Judge thereof, and providing compensation therefor, declaring the jurisdiction of said Court, and providing for a transfer of actions, and declaring an emergency. Approved March 1, 1869. [Affecting Vigo County, and establishing a Criminal Circuit Court therein.] Takes effect immediately.

Introduced by Mr. Case:

S. 56. An act to amend sections 133 and 134 of an act entitled "An act providing for the settlement of decedents estates, prescribing the rights, liabilities and duties of officers connected with the management thereof, and the heirs thereto, and certain forms to be used in such settlements, approved June 17, 1852. Approved February 24, 1869. [It provides that estates shall be delivered to the widow if it does not exceed $500.]

Introduced by Mr. Wood:

S. 96. An act prohibiting Supreme, Circuit or Common Pleas Judges, Clerks of the Circuit Court, Clerks of the Common Pleas, Auditors, Treasurers, Recorders, Sheriffs, and their Deputies, from practicing law in any of the courts of this State, except as in this act permitted and prescribing punishment for the violation thereof. Approved March 1, 1869. [Takes effect immediately.] The only exception is that a judge may be an attorney in the Supreme Court in business in any case appealed from his court.

Introduced by Mr. Hawk:

S. 119. An act to fix the times of holding the Courts of Common Pleas in the various counties composing the Fourth Common Pleas Judicial District, providing for the return of process, repealing all acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, and declaring an emergency. Approved February 25, 1869. [Affecting the counties of Scott, Washington, Harrison, Clark and Floyd.] Takes effect immediately.

Introduced by Mr. Beardsley:

S. 123. An act to amend the 17th section of an act entitle l "An act providing for the organization of County Boards, and prescribing some of their powers and duties," approved June 1, 1852. Approved March 4, 1869. [Takes effect immediately.]

To construct or repair county buildings, or fund or average any debt, the revenues being insufficient, County Commissioners may borrow money, proceeding "on the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the county" at an interest "not exceeding the rate of ten per cent per annum; provided, that no such money shall be borrowed or contracted or authorized by said Commissioners, as above provided, so long as any former loan made under the provisions of this act shall remain unpaid."

Introduced by Mr. Hanna:

S. 133. An act to amend sections 1 and 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the relocation of county seats, and for the erection of public buildings in counties in case of such relocation," approved March 2, 1855, and to amend section 1 of an act amendatory of said act, approved December 18, 1865, and to provide for the appointment of Commissioners. Approved February 24, 1869. [Took effect February 26, 1869.]

Amends section one so that "fifty-five per cent." of legal voters shall petition for removal, (instead of two-thirds) and shall deposit (instead of $50) "$100 to pay an architect and $150, to pay commissioners to assess damages" Section two amends section three of the act of March 2, 1855, so as to read "if such petitioners or some of them shall, within three months after such estimates and plans are presented, cause to be paid into the county treasury, or the payment thereof secured to such board, to their satisfaction a sum equal to the value of the real property belonging to the county at the then county seat," then such board, etc.

SECTION 2. "To ascertain and fix the amount and value of the real property of any county, at the county seat, it shall be the duty of the County Board of any county before whom a petition shall be filed, as provided in the first section of this act, to direct the Auditor of said county to notify the Governor of the State of the filing of the same, who shall, upon the reception of said notice, appoint three disinterested persons, non-residents of said county, as Commissioners, to examine said real estate at said county seat, and assess the value thereof; and to enable them so to do, they shall meet at said county seat on a day, whereof public notice shall be given, and they may examine competent witnesses as to such value, and after they, or a majority of them, shall have agreed, they shall make out duplicate statements of such action and conclusions, and file one copy with the Auditor of said county, and transmit, by mail, the other copy to the Governor of the State."

Introduced by Mr. Huey:

S. 138. An act to amend the second section of an act entitled "An act to amend the Fourteenth and Eighteenth sections of an act to f

DAILY SENTINEL.

Monday Morning, March 8.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, 1869.

The following are the quotations of Government bonds, gold, etc.:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States sixes of 1881	1.15½	1.16½
" " " 1862	1.16½	1.18½
" " " 1864	1.13½	1.14½
" " " 1865	1.15½	1.16½
" " " " new	1.12	1.13
" " " 1867	1.12	1.13
" " " 1868	1. 2	1.13
" 10-40's	1.14½	1.15½
Gold	1.31½	1.31½

Indianapolis Wholesale Market

SATURDAY, March 6.

FLOUR—Unchanged. We quote:

Fancy bands City	$ 9 00@ 9 50
Country ditto	8 00
Extra family	7 00@ 8 00
Round Hoop extra	6 00@ 6 50
Fine	4 50@ 4 75
Superfine	5 00

WHEAT—No essential change; demand light; receipts small. We quote: $1 45 for prime red winter in car load lots; $1 50 for amber; white $1 75. Wagons at $1 30@1 40 for red winter; amber $1 65; white $1 55@1 65.

CORN—Firm and in fair demand and higher at 62c for high mixed shelled in car load lots; and wagon 50@55c.

OATS—In demand at 53c.

BRAN AND SHORTS—Shorts, $17@18; middling, fine, $30@35 per ton; middlings coarse at $22.

COFFEE—Firm for choice grades; Rio, fair 23@22½c; prime, 25@25½c; choice, 26@26½c; Laguayra, 27@27½c; Java, 38@40c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—We give below the quotations of Messrs. Budd & Hinesley, general produce dealers, No. 81 West Pearl street.

Butter—28@30c. per pound for strictly fresh.

Eggs—20c. per dozen for fresh.

Beeswax—30c.

Hominy—$5 50@6.

Dried Apples—12@12½c.

Feathers—65c. per pound for prime live geese.

Rags—4c. per pound.

Poultry—Turkeys, 15c per pound, dressed; chickens, $3@3 50 per dozen; ducks, $3 50, live; geese, 50c. each.

Beans—Per bushel, $3 50@3 75.

COAL—Dull and unchanged Pittsburg, 25c per bushel; dryst, 20c; Highland, 15c per bushel; Anthracite, $15 50 per ton.

POTATOES—Dull at 75c per bushel for car load lots; 80@90c in store.

PROVISIONS—We quote as follows:

Mess Pork—$31@31 50.

Rumps—$28 for city brands.

Clear Pork—$34@35.

Bacon—Sides, 16½c; shoulders, 13½c; hams, sugar cured, 18½c, plain, 18c.

Lard—Dull at 18c

Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 12c; ribbed sides 14c; clear ribbed, 15c; clear sides, 15½c.

Dried Beef—Very quiet at 20c. Breakfast bacon, 18½c.

Grease—From 10c to 14c, as to quality.

SALT—Lake, $3 85@3 90; Kanawha, $3 85@3 90.

SOAPS—Firm: Indianapolis German, 5½c. Proctor and Gamble's, 11@11½c; Work's German, 11@11½c; Babbitt's, 12½@13c.

SUGAR—Firm, and still advancing.

Hard refined	21 @21½
Yellow	17 @18
Cubs, raw	15 @16
New Orleans Sugar	15 @17½
White soft, refined	19½@20
Porto Rico, raw	16 @17½
Prime to choice Demerara	18 @19½

TALLOW—Firm. We quote: 11@11½c.

Condensed Markets.

SATURDAY, March 5.

Memphis—Flour, superfine, $5@5 50. Corn, 75c. Hay, 27@28c. Pork, $33@3 50. Bulk meats weak; clear sides, 17@17½c; shoulders, 13½c.

Louisville—Mess pork, $32 00. Lard, 18½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 16c; clear rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 16c; bulk shoulders, 13; clear rib sides, 16c; clear sides, 16½; all packed. Flour, $5 50@6. Wheat, $1 50@1 55. Corn, 62@65c.

Milwaukee—Flour dull; choice Minnesota, $6@6 25; choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $5 62@6, medium, $4 25@5 50. Wheat unsettled and lower; $1 13 for No. 1 $1 08 for No. 2. Corn quiet and drooping, 55@57. New rye quiet; 1 15 for No. 1. Provisions, dull and unchanged.

Toledo—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull, heavy and le lower; amber, $1 51 on spot, $1 54 buyers' for the month; No. 1 white Michigan $1 73; No. 2 spring $1 25. Corn, No. 1 declined 1@2c, with spot sales at 66@67c; sellers' April, 67c; No. 2, 64; no grade fair.

Philadelphia—Flour dull. Wheat dull; declined 1c; sales 6,000 bushels; red, $1 70@1 80; white, $2. Corn dull and lower; sales 6,000 bushels; yellow, 95c; mixed Western, 90c. Oats, fair demand; sales 10,000 bushels; Western 73@76. Provisions, unchanged.

Baltimore—Flour quiet, unchanged. Grains, unchanged. Mess pork quiet at 33c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard unchanged.

St. Louis—Flour very quiet and only an order business done; superfine at $4@5 50; X at $5 00@6 50; XX at $7 75@8 50. Wheat all grades below choice declined 5c; strictly prime to fancy fall, sold at $1 05@2; spring declined 2c; fair to choice, sold at $1 25@1 31. Corn heavy and drooping, buyers holding off; bulk sold at 55½@59c; sacked 55@58. Pork dull and lower; small sales at $31 75; generally held at $31 50@32. Bulk meats very little doing; packed clear sides, sold at 16½c; shoulders nominal at 12½@13c. A lot of loose meats sold on short time at 12½c for shoulders; 16c for short rib sides; 16½c for clear rib sides. Bacon dull and irregular; orders filled at 14c for shoulders; 17c for clear rib; 17½ for clear sides; but sales were made at 16½@17c for clear sides, and 16½c for clear rib. Lard, dull at 18c for prime tierce.

Cleveland—Flour, we quote city made at $10 50@10 75 for XX white; $8 75@9 00 for XXX amber; $7 00@7 75 for XX red winter; $6 75@7 25 for X red; country made at $7 25@8 00 for XX red and amber; $6 50@7 25 for XX spring; $9 75@10 25 for XX white winter. Wheat, sale of one car, No. 1 Ohio spring at $1 35; No. 1 red winter held at $1 56; No. 2 at $1 42. Corn, sales of 3 cars at 67c.

New Orleans—Flour weaker; superfine, $6 35; XX, $6 75; XXX, $7 25. Corn dull, 79c. Pork, dull and lower; shoulders 14c; clear rib 17½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard, dull; tierce 19@20c; keg 21½@22c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 6—Evening.

Consols, 92¾@92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for account; 5-20's 83¾; Stocks steady; Erie, 35; Illinois Central, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 32¼. Tallow, 46s 9d. Sugar 20s 3d; on spot, Calcutta linseed. 58s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 6.—Petroleum, 58⅝@58¾f.

FRANKFORT, March 6.—Bonds, 86¼@86⅞.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Cotton, active; middling uplands, on spot, 12¾@12¾d; afloat, 12¾; Orleans, on spot, 12¾d@12¾d. Sales of 15,000 bushels of California white wheat at 10s 5d; 6d; red Western, 9s 4d; Western flour, 24s 6d; corn, 31s old; new 30s. Oats, 30s 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 46s 6d. Pork, 97s 6d. Beef, 95s. Lard, firmer but no higher, 73s 6d. Cheese, 76s. Bacon, 58s 6d. Spirits of petroleum, 7½d; refined, 1s 6d. Tallow, 54s 6d.

New York Money and Stock Market

NEW YORK, March 6.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. on call, with liberal offerings at close at 9 per cent.

The change of time of rendering the National bank statements has created some cheerful features regarding the future. Some banks, it is said, decline to recognize the law forbidding certification of checks, except as against deposits.

The bank statement is unfavorable, showing a large decrease in specie, consequent on the demand for customs; also, a large falling off legal tenders, from shipments to Philadelphia, and a heavy decline in deposits; each of the legal reserves has decreased $2,389,655. Loans, $282,089,863; decrease, $717,966. Specie, $19,486,634; decrease, $13,459,307. Circulation, $34,275,885; increase, $27,904. Deposits, $182,604,437; decrease, $2,217,738. Legal tenders, $4,914,536; decrease, $1,669,685.

Sterling is quiet and steady at 8¾@8⅞ for prime bankers', sixty days, and 9⅛@9¼ for sight.

Gold opened at $1.29⅞, and upon doubts of Mr. Stewart's eligibility to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and the rumored fall of bonds in London to 82¾, which, however, was not authenticated, advanced to $1.31⅛, but subsequently receded to $1.30⅞, closing, however, at $1.31⅛.

Exports to-day, $165,554—nearly one-half to Havana. Exports for the week, $607,463.

Clearances to-day, $182,000,000.

The market ended quietly, after a day of great excitement. Loans were made at 5 per cent. for carrying to flat.

Government bonds opened strong, but subsequently became heavy. The quotation of 5-20's did not respond to yesterday's decline in gold here. The prices of the day have fallen largely, but closed firm.

Coupons of 1881, 116@116¼; ditto 1862, 116¼@116¾; ditto 1864, 114¼@114¾; ditto of 1865, 116¼@116¾; ditto new, 112½@113; ditto 1867, 112¾@113; ditto 1868, 112¾@113; 10-40s, 105⅛@105¾.

State bonds, quiet and steady. Missouri, 80½@90; dew Tennessee, 65½@66; North Carolina, 58; Louisiana levee 6's, 71¾@71⅞.

The stock market during the forenoon was steady, but devoid of special interest though the larger dealings were in New York Central, Michigan Southern, Wabash, Pacific Mail and Mariposa preferred.

Express shares, were exceptionally stormy, with the Adams as the feature.

The market generally became stronger as the day progressed, and in the afternoon there was a general advance, the closing prices being the highest of the day in most cases.

The following were the 5-30 P. M. prices:

Cumberland	37½	Terre Haute	38
Wells Express	31	ditto preferred	65½
American	43	Wabash	68
Adams	62¾	ditto preferred	76½
United States	54	St. Paul	65½
Merchants' Union	17¼	ditto preferred	77½
Quicksilver	34¼	Fort Wayne	118¾
Canton	59½	Ohio & Mississippi	33¾
Pacific Mail	109½	Illinois Central	137½
W. U. Telegraph	37	Michigan Southern	96
Mariposa	14½	Michigan Central	140
ditto preferred	33¾	Pittsburg	89¾
N. Y. Central	168½	Toledo	105
Erie	36¼	Rock Island	126¼
Hudson	130½	Northwestern	81½
Harlem	135½	ditto preferred	89½
Reading	91½	Chicago & Alton	158

Mining shares dull.

The following are the quotations of copper stocks at Boston.

Calumet 50; Copper Falls 15; Franklin 21; Hecla 80; Hancock 5½; Minnesota 3.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $823,998. Payments $1,259,474. Balance $86,924,288.

Imports for the week of dry goods, $3,507,848; general merchandise, $5,747,563.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Cotton—Firmer and more active; sales of 3,000 bales at 29½c for middling uplands; also 1,500 bales in transit.

Flour—Receipts, 1,392 barrels; market dull, heavy, unsettled and declining; sales 5,900 barrels at $5 35@6 15 for superfine State and Western; $6 20@6 70 for extra State; $6 15@7 for extra Western; $7@7 75 for white Wheat extra; $6 35@7 75 for round hoop Ohio; $7@8 50 for extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice ditto, closing heavy.

Rye flour—Quiet and lower; sales of 2,500 barrels at $5@7.

Corn meal—Quiet; sales 350 barrels of Marsh's Calorie at $5 10.

Whisky—Quiet; sales of 500 barrels Western at 95c, free.

Wheat—Receipts, 10,574 barrels; market dull and lower; sales of 39,000 bushels at $1 44@1 47 for No. 2 spring in store and delivered.

Rye—More steady; sales of 5,000 bushels Western at $1 38.

Barley—In moderate request; sales of 9,000 bushels at $2 18 for Hungarian and Canada West; $2 28 for German.

Barley Malt—Quiet; sales of 1,000 bushels.

Rye Malt—Sales at $1 40.

Corn—Ic lower; receipts, 10,025 bushels; sales of 45,000 bushels at 94@95c for new mixed western; 98c@$1 00 for old ditto in store.

Oats—Without decided change; sales of 49,000 bushels at 47½c for western in store; 76½c for ditto afloat; also 34,000 bushels, buyer's option for May, at 77c.

Coal—Quiet.

Leather—Hemlock sole steady at 30@32c for Buenos Ayres.

Wool—In fair request; sales of 550,000 pounds at 48@58c for domestic fleece; 65c combed; 44½@49½c for pulled.

Rice—Quiet.

Coffee—Dull.

Sugar—Quiet; sales of 150 hogheads Cuba at 13@13½c.

Molasses—Dull.

Oils—Peroleum quiet at 20c for crude 35c for crude, bonded. Linseed oil quiet, at $1 01@$1 05.

Spirits Turpentine—Quiet.

Hops—Quiet.

Metals—Sheeting copper steady at 35c; ingot copper quiet at 26¾c for all kinds. Pig iron steady at $40@43 for Scotch and $37@42, American; bar quiet at $92@92 50 for refined English and American; sheet quiet at 11½@13c for Russian. Nails scarce and quiet at 5@5¼c for cut; 6½@7c for clinch, and 27@30c for horse shoe.

Gum Copal—Sales 2,000 pounds; Venezuela 68c in currency, cash.

Provisions—Pork, firmer; sales 160 barrels at $31 20@31 50, new mess closing at $31 20 cash; $31@31 25 for old do; $26@27 25 for prime; $28 50@30 for prime mess; also 1,000 barrels of new mess at sellers' option for four months, at $31 25. Beef dull; sales of 120 barrels at $8 50@16 for new plain mess; $12@18 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef dull; sales of 50 tierces at $25@30 for prime mess; $28@30 for India mess beef. Hams dull; sales of 100 barrels at $25@30. Cut meats quiet; sales of 125 packages at 13@13¾c for shoulders; 16½@17½c for hams.

Dressed Hogs—Quiet; 13¼@13¾c for Western; 14c for fancy ditto; 14@14½c for city middlings, and nominal.

Lard—Heavy and drooping; sales of 480 tierces at 17½@19c for steam and 19¼@19½c for kettle rendered; also sales of 100 tierces steam at sellers' option for March, at 19c.

Butter—firm; 30@38c for Ohio; 42@57c for State.

Cheese—Firm at 19@22½c.

Freights to Liverpool—Dull and lower; engagements 35,000 bushels of wheat per steamer, at 3⅝@¾d.

LATEST MARKET—5 P. M.

Flour—Market closed dull and declining.

Wheat—Quiet and without decided change, but with some speculative demand for spring.

Rye—Quiet and steady at $1 37@1 39 for Western.

Oats—Dull at 74½c for Western in store.

Corn—Dull at 94@94½c for new mixed Western.

Provisions—Pork very dull at $31 12@31 25 for new mess, cash and regular. Beef none. Bacon and cut meats quiet and without decided change.

Lard—Dull at 18¾@19c for good to prime steam.

Eggs—Heavy at 24@26c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 6.

Eastern Exchange—Weak at 1-10 premium selling, 1-10 offered buying.

Flour—Dull and heavy at $5 00@5 90 for spring extra.

Wheat—Declined ⅝c; sales of No. 1 at $1 16@1 16½; No. 2 at $1 11¼@1 12, closing at $1 11¾@1 11¾; sales since change at $1 11¾.

Corn—Dull and easier at 56⅝@57c for new; 54@55c for no grade; closing at 56⅝c for new; nothing doing this afternoon.

Oats—Dull and declined firm; sales of No. 2 at 54½@54⅝, closing at 55¼@54½c.

Rye—Quiet at $1 18@1 20 for No. 1 and $1 17 for No. 2.

Barley—Dull and nominally unchanged and regular; No. 2 $1 78@1 80.

Highwines—Quiet and nominal at 90@90½c.

Provisions—Dull. Mess pork sold at $31, closing nominal at $30 75@31. Sweet pickled hams 16½c. A round lot of dry salted shoulders sold at 12c, buyers' option for March.

Lard—Steady but ¼@½c lower; sales at 18c.

Dressed Hogs—Quiet and firm at $12@13, closing at $12@12 50, dividing on 200.

Live Hogs—Dull and weak and 10@15c lower at $00@95 for common to fair.

Beef Cattle—Active and firm at $4@5 75 for butchers cows and steers; $6 50@6 90 for fair to medium; $7@8 for good to choice shipping beeves.

Receipts for past twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,890 barrels; wheat, 41,066 bushels; corn, 90,755 bushels; oats, 23,888 bushels; rye, 5,645 bushels; barley, 1,150 bushels; hogs, 3,956 head.

Shipments—Flour, 6,829 barrels; wheat, 12,441 bushels; corn, 31,347 bushels; oats, 7,488 bushels; rye, 4,874 bushels; barley, 2,300 bushels; hogs, 2,638 head.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 6.

The inclement weather had a tendency to add to the dullness which generally characterizes as the last day of the week, and hence we have to report the continued quiet in this department of trade. Fine unbleached muslins, are a little depressed, and irregular being the result, more of spasmodic effort on the part of a few jobbers to force trade than any general break in prices, which for the more foremost part, are very low, and selling at very small margin.

Massachusetts B. B. unbleached muslins is reduced to 13½c; Pepperel 14¼c; by the piece, and 14c by the package; Laconia reduced to 13⅛c and E to 14c as Lawrence E to 15; Tremont E to 16½c; and Suffolk E to the same points are generally steady and low enough at 12½@13½c for first class makes, like Oriental Lancaster and Sprague.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 6.

Flour—Dull; family, $5 50@5 75.

Wheat—Quiet and but little offered; red winter, $1 45 for No. 2, and $1 55 for No. 1, nominally.

Corn—Steady at 64@65c.

Oats—Sales at 67@68c.

Rye—Sales at $1 45.

Cotton—Firm at 28@28¼c, but the demand is light.

Whisky—Firm at 91c.

Provisions—Dull and prices unsettled nominal; 100 barrels mess pork sold at $31 50; 300,000 pounds bulk meats at 14½c; 10 hogsheads clear rib bacon sides at 16¼c; pickled bulk shoulders are held at 12¼c, and bacon shoulders at 13¼c.

Lard—Sales of 10 tierces price city at 18c.

Seeds—Clover declined $16. Timothy to $3 30.

Oils—Linseed oil dull at $1 05. Lard oil dull at $1 60@1 65.

Eggs—Advanced to 20c, owing to the intense cold weather.

Butter—Scarce for fresh, and the market price at 40@45c, but the supply of the lower grades is in excess of the demand.

Coffee—Steady at 22@26c.

Molasses—Dull and prices nominal.

Gold—$1.30½ buying.

Exchange—Firm at buying.

Money—Market close.

BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

The Food for Flesh and the Reason Thereof.

Dr. Albert Bellow's book, "How Not to be Sick," has some good suggestions about food. We quote a portion of what he says in regard to

BRAIN WORKERS.

It has been proved by an analysis that the more active the brain, the more phosphorus is used up and thrown off by the system, clergymen using up more on Sundays and lawyers on court days than at any other times, and yet our professional men have lived as other men live—eating what has come before them without thinking whether the elements they take are adapted to develop stupidity or mental vigor; eating, perchance, such stupifying articles as ham, or fat pork, and white bread and butter, while making or preaching a sermon, and such phosphatic food as trout and other fish, unbolted bread, vegetables and fruit, when idle or rusticating. But a little observation would show a vast difference in the quality of sermons, whether made and preached on carbonaceous or phosphatic diet, and the estimate of the old divine, "if the number of tons of beans and pork preached to every Sunday while the owners were asleep might be offset by an estimate of the number of congregations, not only in New England but in Old England, and all the rest of the fat and starch-eating world, who are put asleep by sermons made from stupifying principles extracted from fat pork, fat beef, and superfine flour."

The nitrates and phosphates of all meats and vegetables are partly insoluble and, therefore, in soaking in cold water, all lose much that is important, especially to the thinking man. In cold water, albumen is dissolved or lost, but in albumen is coagulated, and mostly retained; but in hot water as well as cold, the soluble phosphates are lost. Neither fish, meats nor vegetables should, therefore, ever be pickled in brine, nor should they be boiled, unless in a little water, as in the admirable arrangement of Zimmerman or Durckles, where all the soluble materials, as all the flavors are retained in the water that is necessary to keep up the steam, and being used as gravy and soup, all the elements are saved as nature intended.

In roasting, or boiling, or indeed, in any manner of cooking, care must be taken not to burn up or otherwise destroy or lose any of the juices of either vegetable or animal food; especially is this important for thinking men, and for those whose digestion is full—the power of the stomach, as well as the power of the brain, being dependent on soluble phosphorus. And especially is the power of the stomach dependent on the flavor of the food. Let any one try the experiment of cooking meats, fish, potatoes, carrots, turnips, or any other food—animal or vegetable—in a steamer in which the flavor and all the steam are distilled back and saved, and compare the taste of these with that of the same food cooked so that all these elements are lost, and he will be astonished at the difference in flavor, digestibility and mental and physical energy imparted by it."

MUSCLE WORKERS.

From the chapter on "Food for Laboring Men," we make some valuable selections also. The kind of food most wanted, because eaten when not wanted by the system, are the most expensive. The article most used when not wanted, is superfine flour, out of which has been bolted a large portion of its nitrates and phosphates. This being used with butter and sugar, furnishes very little but heating material. The next article on which most money is expended and wasted, because most used with other articles containing enough of carbonaceous elements, is butter, which contains not a particle of strength or life-giving material, and therefore useless except with food deficient in carbon. And another article most extensively used and for the same reason wasted, is sugar, which, though useful with too acid fruits, and as a part of a meal in which is too large a proportion of nitrogenous food, is worse than useless in confectionary, cakes, etc., especially if eaten between meals, and when food is not wanted, as it not only adds to the superfluous heat, but causes fermentation in the stomach and bowels, and causes, or tends to cause, flatulence, colic, dyspepsia, and the thousand and one troubles of the digestive organs, which we are apt to impute to green vegetables and fruit, when the fact is, these extra carbonaceous substances, in their passage out of the system, embarrass the digestion of natural food, and cause it to give us these troubles; and this is proved by the fact that those who avoid these expensive and useless articles may eat as much as they choose of green vegetables and fruits, and they give them no flatulence, produce no irritation.

Our Puritan forefathers, who lived on beans, pears, unbolted grains, and the meats, vegetables and fruits as they came from their fields and gardens, cooked in the simplest manner, best calculated to develop their natural flavor, and prepare them for digestion, were not troubled with flatulence, colic or indigestion. And our mothers were not the pale-faced, flabby-muscled, toothless, chlorotic, consumptive and sentimental race as their degenerate daughters of the present generation. Even our farmers and their wives and daughters have become terribly degenerated. Instead of the robust and healthy men, and the full-chested, healthy, rosy-cheeked, beautiful women of former generations, we see a people almost as feeble and sickly as the city people. And the reason is apparent. The coarser crust of the wheat and buttermilk, which contains the nitrogen, phosphorus and iron, on which strength and energy, mental and physical, and beauty and complexion depend, is given to the cattle and pigs, while they take themselves, instead, the butter, and flour and sugar, which contains only the heating and disease-producing carbonates.

The robust Irishmen and Scotchmen, also, who come here with strong energetic muscles, and sound teeth from their oatmeal, wheat and barley cakes, with their potatoes, buttermilk and cheese, soon fall into our starch and grease-eating habits, and become, or at least their children become as pale, puny and toothless as pure-blooded Yankees.

The Negro Suffrage Amendment.

The New Albany *Ledger*, after noticing the trickery and the violation of faith by which the suffrage constitutional amendment was forced through Congress, makes the following appeal to the Democratic and Conservative members of the Legislature to do whatever they can to defeat its ratification, until the people can have the opportunity to pass upon it:

"But Democratic and Conservative members of the State Legislatures owe it to their constituents, owe it to the country, owe it to the very Constitution which it is proposed to subvert, to defeat this foul thing in any and every way possible. If they can not secure its absolute rejection, they should resort to every expedient known to parliamentary tactics to secure its reference to the people. We believe that in Indiana, at least, there are thousands of Republicans who hate and abominate this attempt to force negro suffrage upon their own and other States, and will hail its defeat by our Legislature as joyfully as Democrats and Conservatives. They will applaud the course of every member who shall join in a movement to resist and defeat this measure in our State Legislature, for we can not doubt that within the few remaining days of the session an effort will be made to secure its ratification. Morton and company knew full well that if this amendment is not adopted at the present session of our Legislature, it will not be adopted at all, and of course will make herculean efforts to get it through. We call upon Democratic members to resist it to the last extremity and at all hazards. They can take no step in this direction that their constituents will not approve, provided it is bold, straightforward and determined.

The Pneumatic Despatch Company are tunneling Broadway, New York, at the rate of ten inches per day.

A fountain in Bennington, Vermont, sends a stream of water one hundred and sixty-nine feet.

Oil borers in Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, have struck a mine of pure sulphur at a depth of from 400 to 600 feet.

DAILY SENTINEL.

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The Indianapolis Daily Sentinel

sent by all the early morning Express Trains and delivered to subscribers in adjacent towns about the same time it is distributed in the city of its publication. This enables readers at a distance from the Capital of Indiana to get the news of the day from six to twelve hours before they can receive it through papers published elsewhere. The papers can be had of news dealers and carriers at any of the railroad towns on the roads centering at Indianapolis.

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Is published every Wednesday, at $2 per annum, in advance.

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Single copies	$2 00
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To the getter up of a club of fifty, a copy of the DAILY SENTINEL will be sent free. Address,

R. J. BRIGHT,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

TIME TABLE.

INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Columbus and Indianpolis Line.

TRAINS LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
Arrow Express	2:35 a. m.	2:35 a. m
Columbus Express	10:10 a. m.	9:50 a. m
Accommodat'n	3:30 p. m.	1:05 p. m
Night Express	7:35 p. m.	8:55 p. m
Sunday Express	7:35 p. m.	8:50 a. m
Cincinnati via Cambridge and Connersville.		
Express	2:35 a. m.	1:05 p. m
Accommodation	10:10 a. m.	2:35 a. m
Express	3:30 p. m.	
Cincinnati via Richmond.		
Express	2:35 a. m.	2:35 a. m
Accommodation	10:10 a. m.	1:05 p. m

Cleveland, Col., Cin. and Indianap'lis Railroad. (*Bee Line.*)

Fast Express	*1:00 a. m.	†12:50 a. m
Accommodation	*8:20 a. m.	†8:45 a. m
Eastern Express	*10:40 a. m.	†3:00 p. m
Night Express	*7:35 p. m.	*3:35 p. m

*Except Sundays. †Except Mondays.

Madison Railroad.

Morning Express	2:50 a. m.	10:00 a. m
Morning Accommodation	11:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Chicago Express	2:50 a. m.	2:15 a. m
Springfield Express	11:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m
Accommodation	8:55 p. m.	7:40 p. m

Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railway.

Chicago Mail	12:05 noon.	6:20 a. m
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	10:57 a. m
Chicago Express	9:15 p. m.	5:25 p. m

Lafayette and Chicago Railroad.

Accommodation	3:00 a. m.	1:40 a. m
Chicago Mail	noon.	10:15 a. m
Chicago Express	p. m.	5:50 p. m

Cincinnati Railroad.

Express	1:45 a. m.	9:40 a. m
Mail and Accommodation	10:55 a. m.	9:50 a. m
Martinsville Accom.	1:50 p. m.	11:50 noon
Express	7:20 p. m.	8:25 p. m

Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad.

Cin. and St. Louis Express	3:50 a. m.	12:50 night
St. Louis Day Express	9:40 a. m.	10:00 a. m
Mail	1:25 p. m.	6:25 p. m
St. Louis Night Express	9:05 p. m.	7:15 p. m

The Evansville passenger leaves on 9:20 a. m. trains.

Vincennes Railroad.

(*Open to Gosport.*)

Accommodation	1:50 p. m.	9:55 a. m

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction. Railroad.

Morning Express	10:55 a. m.	1:05 noon
Mail	3:45 p. m.	8:25 night

Connersville and New Castle Branch.

Connersville	10:30 a. m.	7:20 a. m
Connersville	4:30 p. m.	6:50 p. m
New Castle	6:00 a. m.	12:05 p. m
New Castle	4:40 p. m.	9:55 p. m

RAILROADS.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND Indiana Central Railway.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE EAST.

FOUR TRAINS DAILY

Leave UNION DEPOT, Indianapolis, on and after January 17, 1869, as follows:

2:35 A. M. FAST EXPRESS, (Sundays excepted,) arrives at Dayton, 8:25 A. M.; Toledo, 5:30 P. M.; Detroit, 10:40 P. M.; Cleveland, 3:50 P. M.; Pittsburg, 7:20 P. M.; Philadelphia, 10:00 A. M.; New York, 12 15 P. M.; Baltimore, 9:20 A. M.; Washington, 12:25 P. M.

A SILVER PALACE Day and Night Car runs in this train from Columbus, via Pittsburg and Philadelphia, to New York, and an ELEGANT DAY CAR via Bellaire to Baltimore, without change.

10:10 A. M. MAIL, (Sundays excepted,) stopping at all Stations. Connects at Richmond for Dayton, and arrives at Columbus at 7:00 P. M.

3:30 P. M. ACCOMMODATION, (Sundays excepted,) for Richmond, Connersville, Brookville, and Cincinnati, arriving at 10:40 P. M., without change of cars.

7:25 P. M. NEW YORK EXPRESS, (Daily,) arrives at Pittsburg, 3:00 A. M.; Philadelphia, 3:10 A. M.; New York, 6:15 A. M.; Baltimore, 2:30 A. M.; Washington, 3:15 A. M. On SATURDAY this train will run through as usual, via Pittsburg, arriving at New York Monday morning at 6:15 A. M.

SLEEPING CARS run through on 2:35 A. M. Fast Express from St. LOUIS to COLUMBUS, and on 7:25 P. M. New York Express from INDIANAPOLIS to PITTSBURG.

Call for Tickets via COLUMBUS.

Tickets for sale at Union Depot, Indianapolis, and all principal Railroad offices.

J. CHANDLER, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
J. M. LUNT, General Superintendent.
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"BEE LINE."

(Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, late Bellefontaine Railway.)

VIA CRESTLINE.

ON and after November 29, 1868, Passenger Trains will leave INDIANAPOLIS, and arrive at points named below as follows:

STATIONS.	No. 4.	No. 6.
Indianapolis	1:00 a. m.	10:10 a. m.
Union	4:00 a. m.	1:25 p. m.
Dayton	5:40 a. m.	5:40 p. m.
Bellefont'ne	6:15 a. m.	3:50 p. m.
Crestline	8:40 a. m.	6:25 p. m.
Cleveland	12 noon.	9:50 p. m.
Alliance	1:00 p. m.	10:40 p. m.
Toledo	5:30 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Detroit	10:40 p. m.	8:10 a. m.
Sandusky	6:00 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Dunkirk	5:27 p. m.	3:20 a. m.
Pittsburg	4:25 p. m.	3:00 a. m.
Buffalo	7:00 p. m.	4:55 a. m.
Niagara Falls	8:20 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Harrisburg	3:00 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Albany	7:00 a. m.	4:50 p. m.
Philadelphia	3:10 a. m.	4:20 p. m.
Baltimore	7:20 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Washington	10:10 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
New York	11:00 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Boston	3:50 p. m.	5:00 a. m.

All Trains run DAILY except Sundays.

Accommodation for Union leaves at 8:25 A. M.

SLEEPING CARS attached to "No. 6" run to CLEVELAND and PITTSBURG.

"No. 2" reaches Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, Harrisburg, Albany, Philadelphia, Boston, New York and other Eastern points TWO HOURS AHEAD of any other Line.

"No. 4" lands its passengers in Pittsburg, Buffalo, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington City, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, and NEW YORK from seven to ELEVEN HOURS IN ADVANCE of the other route.

ON SATURDAY "No. 6" will run through as usual, either via CLEVELAND or PITTSBURG, arriving in NEW YORK on MONDAY MORNING.

Ask for Tickets by way of CRESTLINE over the "Bee Line."

E. S. FLINT, Gen'l Sup't, Cleveland.
J. L. COZAD, Ass't Sup't, Indianapolis.
E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland.
dec31 d3m

INSURANCE.

FRANKLIN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office in the Company's Building, (old State Bank) Corner Illinois Street, and Kentucky Avenue.

The Pioneer Indiana Company.

All Kinds of Policies Issued.

JAMES M. RAY, President.
E. P. HOWE, Secretary.
J. F. WITEN, Gen'l Supervising Agent.
nov 28 d1y

CHEESE.

A New Article of Food.

IT was M. Brillat Savarin, the celebrated French *Gastronome*, who first said that the "man who invents a new dish, does more for society than the man who discovers a planet."

THE SANDWICH CHEESE

An Italian preparation, is now offered to the public as a most delicious, wholesome and convenient Lunch, for the use of Families, Hotels, Sample Rooms, Bachelors, Pic Nics and Travelers. It is eaten on bread, buiscuit or Toast, and is just such an article as has long been needed.

On the Continent it is held to be a most palatable relish, and as an Appetizer and promotive of Digestion, very excellent. For Luncheon, or at the close of Dinner, it is UNSURPASSED.

It is excellent for Sandwiches. Especially is it adapted for those climates where the article of Cheese can not be kept in a sound condition for any length of time.

It may be used as a seasoning for soups, hash or stews, and warmed upon a stove; after the can has been opened it makes, without further preparation, a most DELICIOUS WELSH RAREBIT.

For travelers and others, it is far more economical and convenient than Sardines, deviled or potted meats.

The proprietors, whilst unwilling to resort to the usual sensational methods for bringing the

SANDWICH CHEESE

To the notice of the public, can not but ask for it a trial, feeling satisfied that its merits will then be properly acknowledged.

It is neatly put up in cans, with Blue and Gold Labels, in cases of two dozen at $8 per case.

Three sample cans sent per express on receipt of $1 25.

For sale by all respectable Grocers and dealers in Canned Goods. Prepared only by

BEMENT BROTHERS,
No. 68 S

WANTED.

WANTED—A first class business man, (carpenter preferred,) who can command from $300 to $600 cash, or good security, to engage in a first class business that will pay from $15 to $20 per day. For full particulars, call upon O. S. LACKY, day or evening, at the Palmer House, Indianapolis. mch8 d2t

WANTED—TWENTY BOARDERS—With or without lodging, at Rockwell's Dining Rooms, 46 South Meridian street. Meals at all hours. Fare sumptuous, and prices reasonable. mch5 d3t

WANTED—One Pastry Cook, one Dish Washer, one Porter, one Dining Room Boy or Girl. Apply immediately at Rockwell's Dining Room, 46 South Meridian street. mch5 d3t

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—A few men to distribute Dr. Ashaugh's Great Rheumatic Remedy, "The Wonder of the World," on the package system, not to be paid for until fully tested. Address J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. feb16 d1m

WANTED—Everybody to know that Madame O'Dair, Clairvoyant and Healing Medium will delineate character from likeness, and tell future events, relating to all matters of importance. Residence, No. 83 North Pennsylvania street, one-half square north of the Postoffice, Indianapolis. jan15 d2m

WANTED—The public to know that Solomon's great Pawnbroking Establishment is No. 78 South Illinois street. Money advanced liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, etc., etc. nov11 d1y

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND HAND PIANO—Very Cheap, $125, at Indian Music Store, 4 and 5 Bates House. mch8 d6t. WILLARD & STOWELL.

FOR SALE—TO PRINTERS.—A Democratic paper, in a strong Democratic county, in this State. Office doing a good business. Material abundant, and in fine condition. For location, etc., address Sentinel office. mch3 d6t

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY—That fine, large lot on Pennsylvania street, two squares north of Postoffice, formerly owned by Dr. Youart, with house of ten rooms, east front, ready for immediate occupancy. No more desirable location in the city. feb19 d1mo MERRITT & COUGHLEN.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Storeroom No. 25 West Washington street, opposite Trade Palace. Possession soon. feb4 dtf WM. R. HOUSHIRE.

BOARDING.

FURNISHED ROOMS—And Boarding can be had at 47 West Ohio street, by Mrs. M. J. Davis. Also, a lady can be accommodated. mch2 d6t

VELOCIPEDES.

VELOCIPEDES of several styles from now on, at the Gymnasium. New ones every week. Velocipedes can be had at reduced rates for use on the streets.

CHOICE CIGARS,

And cheap, at the cigar stand in the room. feb12 d4w

Indianapolis Business Directory.

PLUMBERS.

COULTER & WHITE, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters and Plumbers, Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, etc., Gas Companies Building, 47 South Pennsylvania street. feb25 d3m

BELL HANGER.

ALBERT ISENSEE, Bell Hanger and Keymaker, No. 63 East Washington Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. Iron Safes opened and repaired. All kinds of Locks repaired. feb16 d3m

DENTISTRY.

KILGORE & HELMS, No. 70 North Illinois street, are manufacturing the best quality of Artificial Teeth at less prices than any other place in the city. jy16 d1y

ATTORNEYS.

O. H. VOSS. EDWIN A. DAVIS.

VOSS & DAVIS, Attorneys at Law, No. 8 Talbott & New's Block, first door south of Postoffice, practice in the United States and State Courts. Attention given to matters in Bankruptcy, and to the preparation of briefs for the Supreme Court, and collections. feb26 d6m

JOHN W. BLAKE, Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Legal business transacted and collections made in all the States and territories. A reliable Agent in each county of Indiana. Special attention given to Collections, and to cases in bankruptcy. Office—No. 45 East Washington street, Indianapolis, Indiana, over Fletcher & Sharpe's Bank. feb12 dawtm

PARKER & BLOOMER, Attorneys at Law, Indianapolis, Indiana. Office No. 32½ East Washington street. feb12 d3m

J. W. NICHOL, Attorney at Law. Office, No. 2 Ætna Building, Indianapolis, Indiana. aug4 d1y

WILLIAM A. LOWE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 16½ East Washington street, Herald Building, Indianapolis. aug4 d1y

BANKS.

INDIANAPOLIS INSURANCE COMPANY'S Banking Office in Company's Building, corner Virginia avenue and Pennsylvania street. W. HENDERSON, Pres't. ALEX. C. JAMESON, Sec'y. jy16 d1y

SAVINGS BANK, 14 East Washington street. J. F. D. LANIER, (formerly of Fletcher's Bank.) jy16 d1y

DRY GOODS.

"TRADE PALACE"—N. R. Smith & Co., Jobbers and Retailers in Dry Goods, 26 and 28 West Washington street. jy16 d1y

HAIR WORK.

F. J. MEDINA, Manufacturer and Dealer in Human Hair Work, Switches, Curls, Wigs, Hair Jewelry, etc., 34 West Washington street. jy5 d1y

HATS, CAPS ETC.

THE One Price Hat Store. E. A. Sexton, dealer in Hats, Caps and Fur Goods, 26 North Pennsylvania street. jy16 d1y

H. BAMBERGER, dealer in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, No. 16 East Washington street. jy16 d1y

OYSTERS.

NEW YORK OYSTER HOUSE, 31 South Illinois street, Indianapolis. Randall & Arney, dealers in Saddle Rock and Baltimore Canned, Fish and Game. dec8 d3m

SADDLERY.

J. M. HUFFER & SON, Saddle and Harness Makers, Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding Saddles, etc., 28 South Meridian street. jy16 d1y

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

MILLER, MITCHELL & STOUGH, Manufacturers of Carriages and Express Wagons, corner Kentucky avenue and Georgia street. jy16 d1y

BARBER SHOP.

The Palmer House Barber Shop,

IN the basement, entrance on Illinois street, is now in complete order for business, having been lately refitted. We have a full corps of experienced workmen, and can dispatch work fast and in the best style of the art. We bespeak of the public a share of their patronage, and guarantee satisfaction. Give us a call. Our charges are moderate. M. MASON & SON. jan15 d3m

STRAWBERRIES.

STRAWBERRIES.

MEXICAN EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY, entirely a new variety, choice fruit, prolific bearer, two weeks earlier than any other, continues to bear bountifully from early spring until late in the fall. Agents wanted in every county to sell the plants. Good men, wanting an agency, will do well to call on R. L. LUKENS, at his agricultural and seed store, 81 Masonic Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana. feb12 d1m

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Farm on which I reside, about four miles from the city on the Lafayette Gravel Road, containing one hundred and sixty acres—fifty to sixty acres of it in wood land. Many choice standard Pear, Cherry, Peach and Apple trees. Also choice Grapes on the farm. A good Dwelling House and Wood House attached, with Cistern and other conveniences. A good Barn, Corn Crib and Carriage House. Little Eagle creek runs through the farm, furnishing stock water the whole year. But few better farms in the county. Reasonable credit will be given for payment of the purchase money. S. MAJOR. mch1 d2w

UPHOLSTERY.

HAVE YOUR BEDS CLEANED!

I RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC that I am now prepared to clean feathers by an improved process. My renovator cleans beds from all impurities and bad odor, and is a thorough Moth and Bug Exterminator. It also causes the feathers to expand about one-fourth, and makes them lively and as good as new. I keep on hand a choice selection of the very best live Geese Feathers, Beds, Bolsters and Pillows filled to order. A general assortment of Fashionable Furniture and Upholstery; also Furniture repaired and varnished equal to new.

67 East Washington Street.

jan28 d3m AUG. GEBHARD.

DAILY SENTINEL.

Monday Morning, March 8.

CITY NEWS.

Cheap Advertising.

There is a growing demand for cheap advertising, and in order to accommodate this want, we have concluded to insert *under appropriate heads* in the DAILY SENTINEL, short advertisements at TWENTY CENTS for three lines or less for each insertion, and FIVE CENTS for each additional line. This is a medium of advertising that offers rare inducements to merchants, traders, manufacturers and mechanics to build up a large trade. It will, also, be found an excellent medium to bring to the notice of the public all kinds of real property that is for sale, rent or lease. To everybody, in fact—to those who desire to buy any article or species of personal property; if a situation of any kind is wanted by a man or woman; if you desire help or if servants want situations; losses of all kinds; articles stolen; estrays of every description—in fact, any advertisements that can be got into a small compass, this cheap advertising system will be found both valuable and economical. While it will cost but little, these advertisements will be widely read. As we offer a great inducement to advertisers in the cheap advertisement columns we hope the advantages of advertising will be tried by all who have any occasion for it.

☞ This is the last week of the Common Pleas Court.

☞ To-night is the night for the regular meeting of the City Council.

☞ There are forty-two prisoners in the county jail, of whom three are women.

☞ That virtuous and interesting tribunal, the Police Court, held no session on Saturday.

☞ Washington bound pilgrims are still numerous. It is thought that the efflux has hardly commenced.

☞ The Board of County Commissioners transacted no business of especial importance Saturday. Its sessions will be continued to-day.

☞ The Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad is constructed and in good running order, for a distance of three miles from Vincennes.

☞ The grand jury, on Saturday, returned forty-five indictments, one of which was for grand larceny, and forty-four for selling liquor without license.

☞ The current number of the *Illustrated Christian* has an engraving of Rev. James B. Simmons, formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church here.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. Maria Douglass was attended from the Second Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon, by a large concourse of friends and relatives.

☞ The "Duchess" of Stringtown wants a divorce, but is barred in her application, as she can not prove a previous good moral character. She had better move to Chicago.

☞ The Legislative employes of the furnace and wood department, on Saturday, presented Rev. B. F. Foster, State Librarian, with a set of solid silver dessert spoons and a butter knife.

☞ The Republican primary election for nominating township officers, will be held on the 20th inst. Five Constables, one Justice of the Peace and one Trustee are to be chosen.

☞ The following returns of sales during February were made to the United States Assessor on Saturday:

Pettis, Dickson & Co., dry goods, $21,412.

Severin & Schnull, groceries, $27,552.

☞ If the street car wheels could be greased occasionally it would add materially to the comfort of those who live along the lines. They creak now worse than the Minnesota ox-carts which are made entirely of wood.

☞ The beauty of a very fine sunrise on Saturday, was greatly increased by the appearance of two large "sun dogs," or parhelia. The oldest inhabitant, who was fortunate enough to see them, says they were the finest seen here for many years. Quite likely.

☞ In the Common Pleas Court on Saturday, Lydia P. Marshall was divorced on her own petition from Charles M. Marshall. In the case of Erie Lock vs. William Bennett, which was tried by the Court, judgment was given against Bennett for $290.

☞ Miss Selma Ingersoll, formerly Principal of the Eighth Ward school, has been tendered the position of Superintendent of writing in the city schools. Miss Ingersoll is well qualified for the position. The public schools will gain greatly by her acceptance.

☞ The public is beginning to complain about the liberties velocipedestrians take with the sidewalks, and the velocipe-what-do-you-call-'oms complain that the public is not appreciative and self-sacrificing enough. We sympathize with the public. If people want to ride velocipedes let them go into the country, where there is only an occasional horse to be scared, or a man to be knocked down.

☞ A great many reports were in circulation on the street, yesterday, to the effect that Syke Hartman had made a confession; that Abrams had quarreled with his attorneys, and had confessed; that Mrs. Clem had confessed and implicated a number of persons. There was no foundation for any of these rumors, which is probably the reason that they circulated so widely.

CRIMINAL COURT.—In the Criminal Court, on Saturday, two cases against Mathias Mauss were tried on an appeal from the city court. One was for malicious trespass, and the other for assault and battery. Both offenses consisted in Mauss' having allowed his horse and wagon to run into another man's wagon, smashing it up considerably, and throwing out the owner's wife, slightly hurting her. He was acquitted of the malicious trespass charge, it being proved that the collision was accidental, but on the assault and battery he was convicted, and fined one dollar and costs.

THE IRON INTERESTS OF THE CITY.—At the regular meeting of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, on Saturday last, J. H. McKernan, Esq., being present by invitation, laid before the meeting a statement of the proceedings of the recent meeting of citizens, relative to the development of the coal and iron resources of the State, and also communicated the plans formed for disseminating information on that subject. A committee of members of the Exchange, consisting of Messrs. Samuel Merrill, George K. Share and E. T. Sinker was thereupon appointed to confer with a committee appointed by the Citizens' meeting, and also with a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, for the same purpose. The three committees will meet at an early day, on the call of Mr. McKernan.

Imported Havana Cigars.—Received, a fine lot of different brands of imported Cigars, which I will sell with a small profit. Please call and try them.

5-2w JOHN A. HEIDLINGER.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Man Killed at a Dance House.

The Murderer Arrested.

Between one and two o'clock last Saturday morning, John Burlon was shot and mortally wounded, in the bar room of the Western House, better known as the Sheridan House, on south Illinois, near Louisiana street.

Burlon, who has been fiddling for dance houses for the last four years, was in attendance on a dance held in the dining room, and had gone from there to the bar room. At the bar room door he met a man who has been staying at the house some three or four weeks, and who registered his name as W. H. Ward, Galion, Ohio, and who is known among his associates as Bill "the molder," who ordered him to get out of the doorway, or he would shoot him. Burlon backed himself against the inside casing of the door, remarking that there was plenty of room to pass, and that he guessed the man did not want to shoot him. Ward then repeated his demand, "saying, "get out of that door, you s—n of a b—h, or I'll shoot you," at the same time making a motion as though in the act of getting out his pistol, in order to carry his threat into execution. Burlon at once sprang forward and struck Ward with his fist, knocking him down, and then sprang upon him and the two men clinched as they lay upon the floor. William Hughes, the bar tender, here interfered for the purpose of separating them and quelling the disturbance, and dragged them to their feet. Burlon, who had not let go of his antagonist, cried out to Hughes "let me go, don't you see he is trying to shoot me." Hughes at once let go of Burlon, who pushed Ward into a corner and bent him backwards over a beer keg. While in this position Burlon told Ward he must give up the pistol or he would break his, Ward's, head. Ward replied that he would give it up if he would let him up. Burlon then loosened his hold and raised up. As soon as Ward got one arm free he struck Burlon over the head with his pistol, and then placing the muzzle within three inches of Burlon's head he fired it, the ball taking effect between the left temple and ear and lodging under the inner plate of the skull above the right ear. Burlon instantly fell on his back and Ward sprang over him and made his escape by going into a bed room, the door of which he locked, and jumping out of a window into an alley.

As soon as the police were informed of the circumstance they made diligent search for him, and it being supposed that he was at the house of Emma Owens, a prostitute, who lives on West Washington street, two separate parties went there, but were unable to find him. He was finally discovered by Hi. Minnick and Captain Jacobs, in a back room, secreted under a pile of old clothes and other rubbish.

The pistol, one of Sharpe's four shooters, with which he committed the deed, was found under the bolster of a bed in an adjoining room, three barrels of it still loaded. When arrested he gave his name as William Davenport, and on being told that he had killed a man, he laughed as though it was a good joke, and inquired, "did I?"

John Burlon was removed, from where he fell, into a miserable cuddy of a hole, called a card room, adjoining the bar room, where he remained, up to the hour of his death, which occurred about four o'clock Saturday afternoon, when his remains were taken to Weaver's undertaking establishment. Burlon originally came from Madison, and several years ago was employed upon the Madison road, but lost his position through bad associates. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted and while in camp here, was shot and severely wounded by a comrade with whom he had quarreled. He was not at all quarrelsome but rather a confiding generous dispossition, and one likely to be influenced and led away by bad associates. He had no family here, except a wife, and an application for a divorce from her was pending when he died and probably would have been granted on Saturday afternoon.

Of Ward there is not much known, but that he is a desperate character may be presumed from the fact that he was ever ready to pick a fight, and went around, generally, with two pistols. About half an hour before he shot Burlon he struck at a German, who was staying at the house, and a friend led him to one side and took a pistol away from him. He then seems to have gone and got his other pistol, with which he shot Burlon. Ward was but lately released from the Southern penitentiary, at which institution he learnt the molders' trade. It is said that during a residence at Galion, Ohio, he was known as a man of desperate character.

A coroner's inquest was held, yesterday, over the body of Burlon, and the jury returned a verdict that he was maliciously shot and killed by W. H. Ward *alias* William Davenport, *alias* William Cummings.

THE FIRE KING.—On last Friday night a house on the farm of John Keling, on the Pogues Creek Gravel Road, four miles from town, was burned to the ground. The house was occupied by two or three negro families, who were thus turned out in the cold. The fire originated from a lot of coals and hot ashes, which had carelessly been left in a corner of the kitchen.

About half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning, an alarm was sounded from box 64. This was caused by a slight fire in the roof of Charles Glazier's warehouse, at No. 14 South Pennsylvania street, and which was extinguished almost as soon as it was discovered.

A few minutes before twelve o'clock some one passing Major Gordon's house, on North New Jersey street, noticed a blaze bursting out of an attic. He immediately rang the bell, and was met by Major Gordon, who had just discovered that something was the matter. The alarm was given from box 15, but so incorrectly that the engines were sent to box 13, corner of Massachusetts avenue and Noble street, and by the time they could get to the fire it was too late to be of much service. The upper story of the house was entirely destroyed and the building is almost wholly ruined. The great loss, however, was in Major Gordon's library, every volume of which was ruined. This contained, among other accumulations of twenty-five years, a very fine collection of works upon constitutional law, which Major Gordon claimed was the finest in the country, and in the collection of which he had spared no pains or expense. The value of the library was about four thousand dollars, upon which there was no insurance. The loss on the building was about $2,000; insured for $1,500, in addition to $500 on the furniture that was saved. The fire caught from a defective flue. Major Gordon's family were absent, and he had been away for several days in the Southern part of the State, but returning at four o'clock had made a fire and then gone to bed, from whence he was aroused by hearing the noise made by the fire, which had probably been burning for some time. Major Gordon desires us to return his thanks to the neighbors, who lent their assistance in removing the furniture, or extinguishing the fire.

"The extraordinary prevalence of crime in the State of Indiana (as shown in the Indiana letter we published yesterday) ought to lead the authorities there to make something like a serious attempt to enforce the laws. Twenty-one murders in ten days in a State whose population does not exceed that of New York and Brooklyn is something frightful, and surpasses the experience of any of the Southern States, even Texas itself. In ten of these cases only were the murderers arrested; in five others they were known to the authorities, but escaped; and in six cases the assassins are unknown. If the authorities of Indiana do not enforce the laws, assassination will soon be the ordinary mode of death for Hoosiers."—*New York Times.*

The above is a very fair sample of the knowledge the New York editors have of States west of the Alleghanies, and if the letter alluded to above was not a great deal better and more truthful than those the *Times* usually receives from Indiana, it is not likely their knowledge will ever be increased. We have not heard of twenty-one murders in any ten days recently, and we generally keep the run of events throughout the State. Even if there had been, it would have been no worse than New York. Indiana has at least fifteen hundred thousand inhabitants, and it would not be strange if a good many crimes were committed among that number of people.

We do not believe that there is a State in the country where there is less crime in proportion to the number of inhabitants; at any rate there is none where it is punished more faithfully. The whole State should not be judged from one or two bad affairs, such as the Seymour New Albany vigilance committee business, which is condemned here as much as it can be in New York or anywhere else. If the *Times* man wants to moralize further, however, we can give him a couple more murders in this morning's issue; he can rest assured, though, that the perpetrators will be brought to justice. In the meantime, we advise him not to trust too implicitly in the statements of his Indiana correspondent, who is not overly reliable.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The Executive Committee of the State Board of Agriculture has adopted plans for, and will build this season a beautiful floral hall, at the Fair Grounds. It will be an octagon, eighty feet in diameter, and inclosed in the best manner. It is also the intention of the Committee to put up a number of neat dining saloons for refreshments, and have them run by the Superintendent, excluding all irregular sheds and dealers from the center of the grounds. These improvements will add greatly to the beauty of the place.

The following circular has been mailed to all officers and members and ex-officers and ex-members of the Board:

ROOMS OF STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, INDIANAPOLIS, March 8, 1859.

SIR: At the last meeting of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, held February 19, 1869, Mr. Sutherland, of La Porte, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The meetings of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture have at all times been pleasant and agreeable, and the fond recollections of past associations with the members and officers, will linger in the minds of us all; and,

WHEREAS, We can but cherish the memory of the officers and members who have passed away; therefore,

Resolved, That each member and officer of the State Board of Agriculture, from its organization to the present time, be requested to furnish a photograph of himself for preservation in the State Agricultural Rooms, and that the Secretary be instructed to correspond with the officers and members, and ex-officers and ex-members of the State Board, and the friends of the deceased officers and members of the same, to obtain them.

Attest: A. J. HOLMES, Secretary I. S. B. Agriculture.

THE STRINGTOWN MYSTERY. — Bob Turbyville, Ben. Irvin and Ed. Kelso, arrested for the supposed murder at Stringtown last Monday night, were discharged from custody by an order from the Grand Jury last Saturday, there being no evidence of a criminative character brought against them. The most probable theory regarding this affair is, that Miller, the hackman—who has ran away—aided in the escape of Brown, *alias* Williams, the counterfeiter, from the Hospital last Monday night, as his back was seen waiting in that neighborhood at a late hour that evening, and that the hack was driven under the bridge, where Turbyville and his companions assisted in dressing Brown, who then crossed over the river to the mouth of Fall Creek by means of the fisherman's boat.

Since the excitement over this mystery was raised, information has been recieved by the police force that several strangers known to have money in their possession, have mysteriously disappeared from the city lately in such a manner as to indicate foul play. One of the persons mentioned as missing is said to be a horse buyer from Lafayette, and that he had $13,000 in his possession when last seen.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Worrell Sisters closed a highly successful engagement at the Academy on Saturday night, and left immediately for St. Louis where they appear to-night. This week we have an entirely different style of entertainment, a class of plays which have never been presented here and which ought to crowd the Academy every night even if given by a mediocre company. Mrs. Scott Siddons the star of the week is a lady who comes to us very highly recommended by the most competent critics in the country. To fine natural abilities, she adds great cultivation and personal beauty, eminently fitting her for the range of characters she personates. If one half that has been said in her praise be true, our theater goers will be warrented in anticipating the most delightful week—with one exception—of the season.

PATENTS.—The following patents were issued to Indianians during the week ending February 23d:

No. 87,333—Horse Rake.—John Porry, Vernon, Indiana. Assigner to himself and Benjamin C. Baker, same place.

No. 87,364—Fence—Thomas E. Phillips, Coatesville, Indiana.

No. 87,396—School-desk and Seat.—William S. Wooton, Richmond, Indiana. Assigner to himself and John F. Phiel, same place.

No. 87,437—Mode of Fastening Trusses.—Richard Metlee, Martinsville, Indiana.

No. 87,457—Tanners' Table.—Franklin C. Sexton, Shelbyville Indiana.

No. 87,494—Antedated February 20, 1869—Device for Soldering Tin Cans.—William H. Henderson, Franklin, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5, 1869.

There will be a meeting of the Union White Boys in Blue, at No. 65 West Washington street, on Monday evening, at seven and a half o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

I. J. TAYLOR, President.

H. N. COWLIN, Secretary.

☞ Meteorological reports for Indianapolis Academy of Medicine, by G. V. Woolen, M. D., Meteorological Committee:

	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	Rain.	Snow.
Mch. 4, 9 P. M.—	29.59	8.	6.		
" 5, 7 A. M.—	49.32	19.	17 5		
" 5, 2 P. M.—	29.14	27.	20.5	0.	0.
" 5, 9 P. M.—	29.19	30.	17		
" 6, 7 A. M.—	29 61	9.	—[illegible]		
" 6, 2 P. M.—	29.66	18.5	10.	0.02	0.5

LOCAL ITEMS.

Attention to Smokers.—I offer to sell now, fine imported Havana Cigars, at 10, 12½, 15 and 20 cents, such as Figaro, Espanola, Partagas, Upmanno and other brands. JOHN A. HEIDLINGER, 5-2w Next door East of Palmer House.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets.—Gall & Rush, No. 101 East Washington street, are offering their entire stock of Carpets at greatly reduced rates. Call and examine them.

How often do you hear the complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and feeble, and that they have no life or energy left. That they are low-spirited, and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasures, or perform any mental or physical duty. And they question is often asked, what shall I do for them? or, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try Plantation Bitters moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. 8-deod&w

Facts and Fancies.

"He that by the plow would thrive, Must either hold the plow or drive"—to McIver's, and see the beautiful spring styles.

"It is less painful to learn in youth than to be ignorant in age"—that McIver's is the cheapest place to buy your Hats and Caps. 8-3

John Huegele is ready to receive his old patrons and the public generally at his new Sample Rooms, No. 39 East Washington street. The best of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, etc., served by his gentlemanly clerks. 6-3

We learn that Mr. Hossler, the popular clothier of the New York One Price Clothing House, has gone East to purchase a fine spring stock of ready made clothing, as well as cloths, cassimeres and vestings. The establishment, already well known through their strict dealings and low prices, will be considerably enlarged by adding an extensive merchant tailoring department. It will be the constant aim of the proprietors to make their establishment the most popular in the city. 6-2

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthy tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. 24-eod(eow)&twitamly.

Central Market.—Nos. 7 and 8 Bates House Block you will find all you can eat, including fruits and vegetables, venison, maple sugar and maple syrup, delivered promptly by

tf BEN G. STOUT & BRO.

Wall Paper, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Window Shades, etc., at greatly reduced prices at Gall & Rush's, No. 101 East Washington street.

Stop Smoking Common Cigars, when you can buy imported Havana Cigars at the same price from

JOHN A. HEIDLINGER,

5-2w No. 39 West Washington St.,

Baskets full of choice Groceries, vegetables, choice fruits, butter and eggs, choice venison and poultry, and all the delicacies of the season at

BEN G. STOUT & BRO.'s,

tf Central Market.

Grant's Great Problem.—Our readers are aware that General Grant is very reticent relative to his choice for Cabinet officers. We are very anxious to know who is to be Secretary of the Treasury after the 4th of next March, and the following letter sets the matter at rest. It was addressed to Dr. Taylor, the proprietor of the celebrated Olive Branch Bitters, and he has kindly given us a copy for publication:

WASHINGTON, December 12.—Dear Doc: I am just trying to get off to Chicago, but stop the train to tell you that I have only appointed one of my Cabinet officers. I think I will give the position of Secretary of the Treasury to Washburne, on account of his well known integrity and continual cutting down of the National expenses. Let me know what you think about the matter, and don't forget to send along a fresh supply of your capital Olive Branch Bitters. Yours, truly, U. SIMP. GRANT.

The depot of the Olive Branch Bitters is at No. 413 Market street, Philadelphia. 2-6

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Goods—Imitation of Ivory—Compressed Ivory Fare Checks.

1¼ inch	$8 00 per 100
1⅜ inch	10 00 "
1½ inch	12 00 "
1⅝ inch	15 00 "

In setts of 600, 1½ inch. Engraved, $100 00.

Billiard Balls—Bagatelle, and Fifteen Ball Pool—2⅝, $9 00; 2⅞, $10 00. Fifteen Ball Pool, 2⅝, $36 00 a set.

White and Black Rubber Martingale Rings, Warranted for six months not to Break, get out of Round, and Colors not to Fade. Black Rings, $10, $12 and $14 single gross. White Rings, $15, $20 and $22 a gross.

A fine assortment of Ivory, Pearl and Gold-plate Sleeve Buttons, Studs and Collar Buttons.

WILLIAM M. WELLING, 571 Broadway, New York. Sole Patentee and Manufacturer. mch5 d3m.

Holloway's Ointment.—Thousands of cripples are now lingering unrelieved, under a false system of treatment, who would be speedily in a condition to cast away their crutches if Holloway's Ointment were applied to their stiff joints and ulcerated limbs. No other lubricant has such penetrating power. Indurated ligaments and contracted muscles relax under its influence, and discharging sores are healed by its disinfectant and tonic principles with a facility that almost transcends belief. Sold by all druggists. mch4 d&w1w

The Magic Comb TRADE MARK. Teeth are coated with solid Dye, hair to be wet when combed, which deposits the Dye upon the Hair and colors it a permanent glossy black or brown. Is not poison, or in any way injurious. One Comb sent by mail for $1 25. Trade invited to send for prices. Address W. PATTON, Treasurer Magic Comb Company, Springfield, Massachusetts. For sale everywhere. feb26 d1y

Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters Can be had in nearly every town in this Western country. Owing to its curative properties it has rapidly grown in public favor generally. Its wonderful effect and cures has brought it before the people almost as rapidly as the winds that sweep the desert plains.

It is a sure cure for all bilious complaints, such as Typhoid and Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all kindred diseases. It will cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headache, Pain in the Side, Breast or Back, Coughs, Colds, and Consumption in first stages. In female irregularities, there is nothing better; in fact, there is no better remedy for the above diseases, as well as debility from any cause. Every family should keep this valuable medicine in their house.

Ward's Rheumatic Liniment is presented to the public, not as an experiment, but as an article whose virtue has been tested, and proved a cure for sprains, pains in the limbs or back, neuralgia and rheumatism. It needs no lengthy eulogy, but to any rheumatic sufferer its merit will soon be apparent, and its remedial virtues fully appreciated by all who may try it.

W. M. WARD, Sole Proprietor. jan26 d3m Covington, Kentucky.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.

A pleasant cordial prepared from Calisaya Bark and Pyrophosphate of Iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus, and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it can not be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify HEGEMAN'S, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable Druggists. nov20 d1y eow

Drunkenness Cured.

Upham's Antidote for strong drink positively cures drunkenness. Given without the knowledge of the patient. No opium. Sent by mail for $1 25. Circulars free.

Address, COCHRANE & CO., 25 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Penn. feb15 eod3m

A Malarious Month.

March, that gives us a new President, is also the inaugural month of many harrassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired, called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses," is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow it with this repellent power is to tone it with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks, and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar, as the store of an apothecary without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals, (the old settlers know all about it,) that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolutely harmless. mch5 deod&w1w

IT is conceded that the great ZIINGARI BITTERS has mastered more diseases, both acute and chronic, than any bitter tonic in the known world. It has cured Cholera, the worst forms of Fevers, Pneumonia, Liver and Heart disease, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and will cure any disease arising from a disordered state of the blood. It is recommended by Governors of States, Members of Congress, distinguished divines and physicians, and the proprietor can show more sworn certificates of cures than any other Bitters manufacturers in America. Send for circulars and read them. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. F. BARTER & CO., sole proprietors, 6 North Front street, Philadelphia. feb25deod6m

Stop Chewing,

By using Dr. Johnston's Aromatic Anti-Tobacco Compound. It tastes sweet and pleasant, creates no vomiting after its use. Tobacco need not be discarded all at once, for the Compound destroys the desire gradually. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Druggists. For sale by BROWNING & SLOAN, Indianapolis. AUG. J. SCHEULLER, sole proprietor, Columbus, Ohio. nov23 d6meod

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good, the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To those three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it assists in making good blood without fermentation of souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs, in some way, are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases, what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now, the only chance is to take Dr. Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and, as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health