TERRE HAUTE DAILY GAZETTE

VOL. 2. TERRE HAUTE, IND.: FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 5, 1872. No.

The Evening Gazette

CITY POST OFFICE.

CLOSE. DAILY MAILS. OPEN.

5:30 a. m	East Through	7:30 and 11 a. m
3:10 p. m	" "	4:40 p. m
5:30 a. m	" Way	12:30 and 4:40 p. m
5:30 a. m	Cincinnati & Washington	4:40 p. m
3:10 p. m	" "	7:30 a. m
3:10 p. m	Chicago	4:30 p. m
5:00 a. m	" "	7:30 a. m.
	St. Louis and West.	
10:10 a. m	Via Alton Railroad	4:20 p. m
11:30 a. m	Via Vandalia Railroad	4:00 p. m
3:30 p. m	Evansville and way	4:00 p. m
5:00 a. m	" Through	7:30 a. m
3:30 p. m	Rockville and way	11:00 a. m
6:00 a. m	E. T. H. & C. Railroad	10:15 a. m

SEMI-WEEKLY MAILS.

Graysville via Prairieton, Prairie Creek and Thurman's Creek—
Closes Tuesdays and Fridays at ..... 7 a. m
Opens Mondays and Thursdays at ..... 6 p. m
Nelson—Closes Tuesdays & Saturdays at 11 a. m
Opens Tuesdays & Saturdays at 10 a. m

WEEKLY MAILS.

Jasonville via Riley, Cookerly, Lewis, Coffee and Hewesville—Closes Fridays at 9 p. m.
Opens Fridays at 4 p. m.
Ashboro via Christy's Prairie—
Closes Saturdays at 1 p. m
Opens Saturdays at 12 m

Money Order office and Delivery windows open from 7.30 a. m. to 7:00 p. m. Lock boxes and stamp office open from 7.30 a. m. to 8 p. m.
On Sundays open from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m.
No Money Order business transacted on Sunday.

L. A. BURNETT P. M.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1872.

Additional Local News.

VIENNA DEMOREST is going to exhibit her nice clothes at the State Capital soon, which excites much more enthusiasm on the part of the fashionables of the Hoosier metropolis, than the contemplated re-appearance there of the gushing Nilsson. "Fine feathers," etc.

THE Chief of Police of Fort Wayne was shot and instantly killed in that city, by Dr. J. H. Thacker, yesterday morning. The doctor is now in jail, having immediately given himself up. The deceased struck him with a cane preceding the tragedy. This is the result of an old feud.

THERE were 1.755 deposits entered on the books of the Savings Bank, up to noon yesterday. The accomplished accountant of the institution, Mr. Martin, keeps his books in the neatest and most accurate manner, reflecting great credit on himself and the heavy responsibility resting upon him.

A MOON-EYED Indianapolis *Journal* man confusedly condenses the item from the Terre Haute papers in reference to the man who was found with his throat cut, and gave his name as Mooney. His name is Sweeney. The man, Mooney, is the engineer whose throat was cut some time since, and is now in a very precarious condition.

THE Rockville *Republican* says that "A musical entertainment will be given on Friday evening, January 12th, at the Presbyterian Church at that place, by amateurs from Terre Haute; the object of which will be made known hereafter." Why not give the impatient, expectant and languishing public the object of the entertainment at once, and say it is money!

TOUTE'S BAND, of this city furnish the music for all first-class receptions, not only in this city, but in all the surrounding cities and towns. On the evening of the 12th inst., they will furnish the music for a Young People's Reception, at Charleston, Illinois. A few days since, by an "unavoidable delay in a train," this excellent organization disappointed a reception party at one of the little cities on the I. & St. L., and in consequence the local paper has since been draped in mourning.

WILL our correspondents who write on both sides of the paper, let up on us? Our devil is getting on such a vast stock of this character of waste paper that he is at a loss what to do with it. He has supplied the mammoth paper warehouse of Locke & Son with this volumuous correspondence for some time. Just wait until the Terre Haute paper mill is established and the GAZTTE will be ready to receive communications from any number of correspondents who write on both sides of the paper.

THE proprietors of the Warsaw *Indianian* favor us with a very neat pamphlet, entitled "The Northern Indianan and its New Homes." By reference to this pamphlet we see that the office has been several times destroyed by fire, and each time re-established on the ruins. Now, the proprietors and managers have erected a magnificent office, and are putting on metropolitan airs. The *Indianian* is one of our best country exchanges, and we extend them our congratulations. We admire enterprise.

WE are pained to learn from the Mattoon *Journal*, that Mr. Nathan Noyes of that city died very suddenly at the residence of his father, Ebenezer Noyes, Esq., a few days since. We have long known "Nath" as one of the kindest hearted men we ever met, ever ready to speak a kind and courteous word to all whom he knew. Mr. Noyes and his family have our warm and interested sympathy in this, their deep affliction, as they have of their many hundreds of other friends throughout the country, where they are known.

BLITZ IS COMING.—This celebrated illusionist and vantriloquist will commence an engagement at Dowling Hall Wednesday, Jan. 10th, for four evenings. It is unnecessary to praise the performance of this wonderful man. His reputation is world-wide. The LaFayette *Journal* of a recent date says:

"Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather, a large and fashionable audience assembled at the Academy of Music last evening to witness the marvelous feats of the world-famed Blitz. His feats were nearly all new and were performed in a masterly manner. His illusion of drawing a live cat out of a boy's mouth brought down the house. His son, Eugene, personated a number of comic characters, which soon placed him on good terms with the audience. His Punch and Judy performance is very laughable. Taking the entertainment altogether it was first-class throughout and well worthy of patronage. The presents were given away in a fair and impartial manner. The leading present to-night will be twenty-five dollars. They give a matinee the last afternoon for ladies and children."

AND STILL THEY COME.—Up to last evening, our increased subscriptions during the week to the Daily GAZETTE, have been *sixty-eight*. These added to those received since we commenced receiving the afternoon dispatches, overtops three hundred considerably. In a few days more we expect to be able to announce to our readers that we have the largest daily circulation ever attained in this city for any newspaper.

FEMININITIES.

Have you seen all the new brides?

Nebraska courtships, are said to average three hours and a half in length.

A Detroit lady visited a menagerie and asked to be shown a cundurango.

Vinnie Ream has saved money enough to buy a twenty thousand dollar house and lot in Washington.

A man requested his wife in a ballroom to hold a baby of another man's wife while he danced with the baby's mother.

A Connecticut woman's grief for her husband's death is said to have been increased by the thought that the parlor custains were in the wash.

An Illinois mother was so indignant at the low stand her daughter took in the printed graded list of her school, that she knocked the principal down with a curling iron.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames is to write the memoirs of Alice and Phebe Carey. The letters and papers left by the two sisters will be intrusted to Mrs. Ames, who was one of their most intimate frends, by their executor.

Mrs. Margaret Brown is engrossing clerk of the Tennessee Senate, and with such signal ability does she perform her duties, that a resolution was recently offered in that body thanking her "for the intelligent industry, faultless accuracy and perfect neatness" displayed in her department.

The Danbury *News* speaks of a dejected individual who asked the editor what the charge was for inserting a notice of the death of his wife. On being told that it would be done for nothing, he brightened up considerably, and observed that "death had been robbed of half its terrors."

GENERALITIES.

Boston city debt—$29,000,000.

Name it Alexis, of course, if it is a boy.

London is tired of the postal card system.

Three comets are now visible to astronomers, who gloat on the sight.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his last sermon, called John the Baptist a wandering maniac.

A notice over the sleeping car office in Atlanta reads, "Births can be secured here."

At a recent fox hunt in Vermont, the fox ate up two of the dogs and frightened the rest away.

Trenton, New Jersey, has the largest circular saw in the world. It is twenty-two feet in circumference.

Our Western civilization is gradually, overshadowing all nations. Japan has just seen its first base ball match.

An editor in Illinois having engaged a new reporter, received the following as his first effort: "We are informed that the gentleman who stood on his head under a pile driver for the purpose of having a tight pair of butes druv on, shortly afterwards found himself in Chiny, perfectly naked and without a cent in his pocket."

For the Gazette.

Foreign Correspondence.

[CONCLUDED.]

It is by this route, and not by the Simplon, that Hannibal crossed with his Carthagenian legions, in order to carry the war to the very gates of ancient Rome. Cæsar, himself, took the same path in order to surprise and subdue the Veragres; and later the Celts, at war with the people of Lombardy, used this pass as a means of sudden attack. In 1800, Napoleon I. crossed the Alps into Italy with thirty thousand men, in the month of May, one of the most dangerous seasons, for the snows are then melting and the avalanches are frequent. He crossed with his army, baggage and artillery in six days, one of the greatest military feats recorded in history, one which only Napoleon could have achieved. There still exists in the chapel of the Hospice, a marble monument to one of his Generals, who fell at the battle of Marengo.

The Hospice of St. Bernard, the highest human habitation in Europe, is situated, *not* on the summit of a mountain, but at the top of a pass, and is dominated by the surrounding heights. Mount St. Bernard is not a single isolated mountain; but a chain of mountains, about the center of which is situated the Hospice. It consists of two buildings; one with a great number of chambers, separated by wooden partitions; is intended for travelers. The other serves as a granary, or receptacle for fuel, provisions, etc. On arriving, a bell at the door is answered by one of the monks, who welcomes the stranger, shows him a room, and gives him eat and drink. He is lodged and nourished gratuitously, and can remain as long as he wishes. In parting one of the monks offers himself as a guide.

St. Bernard de Meuthon, founded the monastery in 962. The ten or fifteen monks who reside here, are bound by the rules of their order to receive and take care of all travelers *gratis*, and to go every day to the assistance of any who may be in danger, during the snow season, which lasts about nine months, They are always accompanied by large dogs, who are of immense value to them. These dogs are of a superior race, and their sagacity and keenness of scent are astonishing. They have found persons at a depth of twenty-five feet under the snow, and to carry on their backs to the Hospice, whom they had found, in a state of insensibility. They always go two together, and if they find a traveler buried in the snow, drag him out, and one of them will lie down by the body to impart to it proper warmth, while the other begins to bark, to call assistance. The order of St. Bernard consists of about forty members, ten of whom are constantly at the Hospice, where each one remains for the space of six years, after which time they descend to the town of Martigny, where they have a house. Poor men! this is generally the term of life for them, for after six years passed in that frozen region, they are completely worn out, and rarely survive for any length of time. Their life is so rough, and hardships so great, that the strongest constitutions can not withstand the strain.

There is still another building which I have not mentioned, and never heard of in connection with the Hospice. It is one of awful significance, "the morgue," or receptacle for the dead bodies found in "the pass." Imagine a low, one story building, with but one apartment, in which, arranged around the wall, are thirty or forty skeletons, and you have an idea of "the morgue." It is here that are placed all the dead bodies immediatley after being discovered. The floor, to the depth of several feet, is composed entirely of human bones. You think this enough to create a pest, do you not? But it is not so. I entered the room and did not detect the least unpleasant odor. The air is so pure that there is no decomposition, so that the bodies are completely dried, and remain there for years without becoming altered. They are there in the same position as when found, some straight, others bent, others lying flat, a few on their knees; in one corner is a woman clasping in her arms a little baby. It was a most touching sight.

The Hospice is situated at a height of seven thousand, four hundred and nineteen feet, more than half as high as Mont Blanc. The average temperature during the winter is about 7.60 degrees Reaumur below zero. Even when I was there in mid-summer, it was necessary to wear an overcoat in the sun. The Hospice of late is very much frequented, about twenty thousand being received annually, and all entertained gratis. The night we spent at St. Bernard's, there were sixty guests; and the table was excellent. I cannot conceive how the order can afford to support such an expense as they are necessarily bound to undergo, for they are very poor. In leaving, all are allowed to give what they wish, but nothing is asked, and many do not give to this great charity. Who can leave the Hospice without carrying with him a sentiment of profound veneration for these good men, who at the age when man most loves to enjoy life, resign the world and all its comforts, in order to devote themselves to a life of the greatest hardship and privation, which infallibly leads them to an early grave? The world may talk of its philantrophists and lovers of humanity, but no where is this feeling more fully exemplified than by the monks of St. Bernard. Such is Christian charity.

From thence we crossed into Italy, that we might say we had touched Italian soil. The frontier is about a hundred feet from "the Hospice." From the top of the Italian Alps we had a splendid view of the whole Alpsine range of the Appenines on one side, the Swiss mountains on another, and before us arose the group of Mt. Blane (the king of the Alps) in all his majestic granduer. We passed the night on the mountain in order to reach the summit early next morning, and were well repaid, for such a scene I never beheld in all my life. The sun was just rising above the distant mountain, and had commenced to gild the frozen summits of the Alps with his bright and rosy tints, while the earth below was still in shade. Only the wakeful eagle had left his nest and was mounting on high to salute the opening day. The whole horizon seemed as if encircled in a ring of golden light. Below, all was plunged in gloom. A thick fog was rolling calmly through the valleys, now mounting high along the mountain-sides encircling all in its dense gray masses; now descending low into the valley, discovering some new beauty to attract our admiration. Not a sound disturbed the silence that reigned around; far above us on every side rose lofty peaks covered with ice and snow glittering in the sun's first rays; here and there huge glaciers spread out their masses of ice along the mountain gorges or hung pure as crystal over some deep precipice, reflecting a thousand beautiful tints. Alone on the tops of the Alps! We were in a world above the clouds! But the scene changes. The grayness of the dawn gradually disappears; muddy streaks of light tinge the whole surrounding landscapes, descend along the mountain side, into the valley, till at length the obscurity of the earth beneath is lost in one clear and ardent light! What a magnificent spectacle! Uncultivated nature rolls herself out before our enraptured and astonished gaze, in all her savage grandeur. It is now that the distant mountains, the Appenines, and those of Switzerland, seen at first but dimly, are revealed to the eye, in the most varied and beautiful forms. On all sides, craggy peaks, lofty mountains, terrible precipices, immense glaciers, clefts and chasms, ice and snow. The grandness, the astounding sublimity of this picture, could not be expressed in human language, and the feeling of solitude which it awakens, is beyond description. In the world below, imagination delights to expand, as it were, to encounter man and his works; but here in this savage region of snow and ice, the soul loves to bury itself in an ocean of mountains; to hover over the gulf of a cataract; to meditate upon the brink of a precipice, and to find herself, thus to speak, alone with her God. Such, dear reader, is a sunrise on the Alps. You can have but a poor idea of its grandeur from my feeble description. Such a scene I have never before witnessed, and never may again.

We next directed our steps to Mt. Blanc, and crossed the valley of Chamonni, especially noted for its immense glaciers, descending from the very mountain tops along the valleys, and stretching down almost to the road sides. The whole scenery is inexpressibly grand. We did not ascend to the summit of Mt. Blanc. The undertaking is very expensive, and very dangerous; but we went up about a third of the way, and were thus enabled to form an idea of the perils of the ascent. We crossed the "Mer de Glace" (sea of ice) at the lower summit of Mt. Blanc. It is an immense body of ice, twelve miles long and from one to two wide. In some places, the passage is very dangerous, the ice being piled up in every imaginable form, arising in fantastic peaks and pyramids, which are clear as crystal. Again it recedes in a level plain; on all sides are crevices of unfathomable depth. In one place, I remember especially, we had to follow fifteen or twenty steps, a narrow path not more than a foot wide, whilst on both sides were precipices three hundred feet deep. But one false step was sufficient to plunge us where no mortal hand could ever reach us, and to crown all, there were no railings along this passage, nothing but the solid slippery ice. The road across the "Mer de Glace" is constantly changed, as the ice is more or less displaced every day. The guide showed us a place where the road passed the day before, now changed on account of a precipice ten feet wide, which had opened in the night. We descended by a pathway called the "Mauvais Pas" (dangerous step), a passage cut out of the solid rock along the mountain side. Above was a perpendicular mass of rock three thousand feet high, whilst eight hundred feet below were the terrible crevices of the "Mer de Glace." This path, about a hundred feet long, is not really dangerous, as there is an iron railing to which we could cling. Thus ended our excursion to Mt. Blanc. We made it entirely on foot, and walked about 125 miles.

S. B. S.

The Very Latest News

(UP TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M. TO-DAY.)

By the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

Gortschakoff on the Late "Cat-Fish War."

Duke D'Aumale to Make a Political Tour Through Western France.

The Trouble at Rochester About Allayed.

The Negro Howard Sentenced to 20 Years in the Penitentiary.

Tweed Determined to Take his Seat as Senator.

His Bondsmen all Accepted by Judge Cordozo.

No Collision at New Orleans Yet.

Probability that Martial Law will be Declared.

Alexis Indulges in a General "Shake" at Chicago.

&c., &c., &c.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Gortschakoff in a note to Curtin, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, regarding the recall of M. Catacazy, says he considers the respect due to the Russian Minister at Washington not sufficiently consulted. He further states that he has suspended any further action till Catacazy arrives, and has an opportunity to explain. The British press generally consider the position of Catacazy as altogether indefensible.

PARIS, January 5.—Duke D'Aumale will leave here shortly for an extended political tour throughout western France.

NEW YORK January 5.—A special dispatch to the Evening Mail from Rochester, N. Y., January 4, says: The excitement in this city consequent on the riot on the negroes yesterday has by no means subsided. Yesterday the military were still guarding the jail and large crowds gathered in the adjoining streets demanding that the negro Howard be handed over to them. They also demanded an investigation on the shooting into the crowd by the militia on the previous day. The authorities were forced to call out additional troops, and hundreds of citizens were sworn in as special policemen and placed on duty in the vicinity of the jail.

Later in the afternoon when an immense crowd were gathered in Exchange street, at the junction of the court, the police made a charge upon the multitude and drove them back, and pursued them through different streets. They took some prisoners who are held for examination, charged with disturbing the peace. Several of the soldiers, who incautiously got separated from their companions, were badly beaten by the mob. All day the soldiers have been subjected to the jeers of the mob, and occasionally stones and brickbats have been hurled at them. The soldiers, however, have not retaliated to-day, but have patiently performed the duties assigned to them. The authorities are determined to protect the jail at all hazards, and to retain the prisoner Howard.

The Grand Jury has indicted him for the assault on the girl Ochs, but the District Attorney declines to arraign him for examination until the result of the injuries inflicted on the girl is known.

This morning everything is quiet, although it is plain to be seen that a latent feeling of discontent prevails among the populace, and upon the slightest provocation may break out with great fury. At present the authorities are master of the situation, and in all possibility will remain so.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The negro who outraged the girl Ochs, and about whom so much excitement has been caused in this city, was secretly conveyed to the court room at half-past nine o'clock last evening. He was arraigned on an indictment, and pleading guilty, Judge Smith sentenced him to twenty years in the Auburn State prison, at hard labor. The prisoner was immediately removed, and quietly taken from the city. He commences his term of imprisonment to-day. The court and city authorities believe this proceeding will satisfy the ends of justice and avoid further bloodshed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The following is a Times' special from Washington, Jan. 4: The colored people of this city will hold a public meeting to-morrow night to give an expression of their views of the necessity of the passage of Sumner's Civil Rights bill. It is now generally believed that a measure coming upon its own merits in the Senate can pass that bill, and that Sumner will withdraw it as an amendment to the amnesty bill, so as not to hinder its passage by subjecting it to the necessity of a two-third vote, which it will require in connection with that bill.

Senator Scott is busily engaged in furnishing his report upon the investigation made by the Ku Klux Committee during the summer. It will be submitted to Congress soon after recess. The testimony which was taken, is now in type.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Tweed displays a spirit of determination to take his seat as Senator, believing himself to be the bona fide choice of the majority in his District, and he has no idea of relinquishing what he considers to be his right, until forced to do so, either by legislative action or by circumstances over which he has no control.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Horace Greeley, to-day, declined to accept the position of President of the Union Republican General Committee.

The sale of the New York Printing Company, which is advertised by the Sheriff for to-day, has been stopped by order of the Courts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—All the bondsmen offered for Wm. M. Tweed were accepted to-day by Judge Cordozo; but all are ordered to be recorded in the Register's office, where not already done. The Judge held that although Tweed's son, Richard, held property by gift from his father, it did not disqualify him from going on the bond.

The decision in the injunction case of Fisk against Miss Mansfield, restraining her and others from publishing certain letters written by Fisk, was rendered to-day by Judge Brady. The injunction against Miss Mansfield is sustained, so the letters cannot be given to the public.

Before daylight this morning depositors began to gather around the Third Avenue Savings Bank, and by 9 o'clock had formed long lines reaching four blocks. The general impression is that the bank will not stand the run.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—A large number of troops and police are in front of the State House, summoned there by the Warmouth members of the House, now holding session in the regular hall.

The Carter, or Custom House members of the same body, are sitting over the Gem Coffee House, Royal street. No collision yet.

It is firmly believed that martial law will be declared within a week, and that Gen. Amory will be made military Governor.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The Grand Duke last night went through the ceremony of hand-shaking with a great crowd at the Trement House, his first experience of this Democratic ceremony. It became too much for him about 9 o'clock P. M., and he retired much to the disgust of many who came later. The Duke leaves by a special train for St. Louis at 8 o'clock A. M.

There is a quarrel in the City Democratic Committee, Mr. Sheridan, the treasurer, refusing to pay out money for the prosecution of the Democratic Aldermen charged with corruption, although the committee at a previous meeting voted to do so. High words were used in the meeting yesterday, but the majority were against Sheridan, who was finally compelled to resign amid great excitment.

A box which was being unloaded from a delivery wagon of the American Express Company yesterday fell and was broken open, when the spectators were horrified to find it contained the nude body of a beautiful girl, apparently about 18 years of age. The officers of the company were notified but did not appear to be much excited, as scarcely a day passes in which one or more bodies are not shipped from this city to different parts of the country for the use of medical colleges It is thought that this was sent for the same purpose. No marks of violence were upon it. It was sent from a block occupied by the medical college. The Coronor will hold an inquest, but will probably find nothing.

Judge E. S. Williams of the Criminal Court, this county, writes a very severe letter, published in the morning papers, to Governer Palmer, in reply to an attack of the latter upon him, on account of his charge to the Grand Jury, in regard to the indictment of Gen. Sheridan and Mayor Mason, for action during the great fire. The Judge informs the Governor that if he, the Governor, had written to a member of the Grand Jury after they were empannelled, such a letter as he wrote to the State's Attorney in regard to the proposed indictment, he would have issued an attachment for him for contempt of court, and the question would then have been settled, whether courts and juries have any rights which Governors are bound to observe.

The Judge denies most of the charges and insinuations made by Governor Palmer, but says he will never permit any improper interference with the business of his court by any one, more than all by the Chief Executive of State.

MEMPHIS, January 5.—The election passed off without the slightest disturbance. Several ladies who had registered, offered their votes, which were placed in the ballot boxes. Up to this hour—midnight—a majority of the wards have been heard from, which will give Johnson, Democrat, 2,000 majority.

LITTLE ROCK, January 4.—The Union League, of Arkansas, which had been in session in Little Rock the previous two days, adjourned to-day.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 4.—During the session of the Legislature this morning nothing of importance transpired, except the reference of local bills to the several committees. During the session the annual message of Gov. Prowers was read. He says it is a source of gratification to inform the Legislature that there has been no riot or disturbance which the civil authorities have not been able to promptly suppress. The election, although preceded by an active canvass, was attended with no demonstrations of violence, and the will of the people has been generally acquiesced in without a murmur. The Ku Klux, which threatened to override the law and paralize industry, has been entirely suppressed, and the people are free to bestow their attention and energies to their material condition.

On finances he says taxation, when rendered more or less distasteful, makes a good disorganizer, and enkindles insubordination. He recommended reduction of taxes only to the carrying on of the Government. He represents the floating indebtedness as $1,045,723.19, and steadily increasing, being greater by $487,986.77 than it was on the 1st of January, 1871. Also, that State warrants have been fluctuating in a condition prejudicial to the interests of the State. He also states that an administration that permits State finances to suffer is profligate. This deplorable situation he attributes to a false policy, and believes it to be an absurd attempt to conduct the finances of a State in utter disregard of commercial usage or justice, and will lead to ultimate bankruptcy, and recommends that currency shall be received for taxes and other State indebtedness, and that outstanding debts be funded into bonds from one to eight years, bearing 6 per cent. He closes by reposing the utmost confidence in the interity and devotion of the Legislature with the promise to heartily co-operate in any measure calculated to promote peace and happiness.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—A serious accident occurred yesterday morning near Buck Lodge Station, on L. & N. R. R. by the explosion of a locomotive of a freight train. The engineer was instantly killed and the fireman and a brakeman mortally wounded. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a defect in the Crown street north bound passenger train No. 6, which was detained several hours. The train was entirely wrecked. The names of the injured could not be ascertained. The locomotive was of the Baldwin make.

THE MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

COTTON—Firm.
FLOUR—Steady.
WHEAT—Higher and held at $1.52@1.56; choice held at $1.60.
CORN—Quoted at 78@79c.
OATS—56½c.
MESS PORK—Very quiet at $13 for old; $14.25 for new.
WHISKY—Dull at 91c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5—12 M.

COTTON—Very firm; middling, 20c; low, 19½c.
FLOUR—Quiet.
WHEAT—Firmer; sales of sample at $1.50.
PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.
HOGS—Receipts good and prices same as yesterday.
WHISKY—Dull and lower at 88c.
River rising, with 19 feet in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.

FLOUR—In better demand at $6.75@6.50.
WHEAT—Excited and higher; No. 1, $1.27½@1.29; No. 2, $1.24¼@1.25; No. 3, $1.13.
CORN—In good request and stronger at 41@41½c for No. 2, and 38@38¼c for rejected.
OATS—Firmer and unchanged at 32¼@32½c; No. 3, 18c.
RYE—Stronger at 65½@67c for No. 2.
BARLEY—Firmer at 62@62½c.
HIGHWINES—Quiet and nominal at 87c.
LARD—Higher at 8¾c cash.
MESS PORK—10 to 20c higher; sales for cash at $13.30 to $13.40.
HOGS—Dressed, steady at $5.00 to 5.10; live hogs, active and 10 to 20c higher; extreme range. $4.20 to 4.80.
CATTLE—Fairly active at $4.25 to 5.50 for fair to choice shipping stock.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday Evening, January 5, 1872.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE

EMINENT DRAMATIC

AND

Humorous Reader,

Mr. O. H. Fethers!

PROGRAMME—PART I.

The Famine ..... Longfellow.
Sam Weller's Valentine ..... Dickens.
The Bells ..... Poe.
Darius Green and his Flying Machine ..... Trowbridge.

PART II.

The Death of Kathrina ..... Holland.
Pyramis and Thisbe ..... Saxe.
The Raven ..... Poe
Courtship Under Difficulties ..... Avon.

ADMISSION

To all parts of the house ..... 50 cents.
Gallery ..... 25 cents.
All School Children, half-price.
☞ Reserved Seats can be secured without extra charge at B. G. Cox's.

GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

PHILLIP SCHLOSS

HAS RECEIVED

THAT

GOVERNMENT

Clothing!

HE IS SELLING

Infantry Overcoats at $4.50

Cavalry Overcoats at $6.50.

Gov. Blankets, only $2,00.

THEY ARE GOING OFF RAPIDLY.

oct24dtf

CHANGE.

A CHANGE!

C. F. FROEB

Successor to

G. WEISS.

au6d3m.

MEDICAL.

The Great World Tonic

AND

System Renovator!

What the Public Should Know.

WABASH BITTERS
These Bitters are a purely vegetable Tonic, the component Drugs having been selected with the greatest care as to their medicinal Properties. They are no cheap compound prepared with common whisky.

WABASH BITTERS
Just the thing for morning lassitude and depression of spirits caused by late hours or overwork.

WABASH BITTERS
Are an infallible remedy for Dyspepsia, Heart Burn, &c., imparting tone and impulse to the digestive organs, by their healthy action on the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

WABASH BITTERS
Taken regularly three times a day in small wineglassful doses will give strength, health and vigor, and a cheerful and contented disposition.

WABASH BITTERS
Take it if want pure rich, electrical blood—blood that invigorates your system, and gives the glow of health to your cheek.

WABASH BITTERS
Are a sure Preventative of a Chill and Intermitent Fevers.

WABASH BITTERS
Cannot be excelled as a morning Appetizer, Promoting good Digestion, and are infallible for all the manifold diseases arising from a deranged and debilitated stomach.

WABASH BITTERS
Are the best Bitters in the world for purifying the Blood, cleansing the Stomach, gently stimulating the Kidneys and acting as a mild cathartic.

DR. ARNAUD,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of WABASH BITTERS, southeast corner of Ohio and Fifth Sts., Terre Haute, Ind.

aug26tf S

MEDICAL.

PISO'S CURE

FOR

CONSUMPTION

WILL cure pulmonary complaints, difficult breathing, throat diseases and COUGHS which if neglected terminate in serious and too often fatal diseases of the lungs.
Try it If it fails to satisfy you of its efficacy the agent will refund your money.

A FAIR OFFER.

The Proprietors of Piso's

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Agree to repay the price to all who try the remedy and receive from it no benefit. Thus if it does no good it COSTS NOTHING, and if it cures one is satisfied.
PISO'S CURE is very pleasant to the taste and does not produce nausea. It is intended to soothe and not irritate. It cures a Cough much quicker than any other medicine, and yet does not dry it up.
If you have "only a Cough," do not let it become something worse, but cure it immediately.

Piso's Cure for Consumption

being a certain remedy for the worst of human ailments, must of necessity be the best remedy for Cough and diseases of the throat; which if neglected too often terminate fatally.

It is a Fact That 50,000 persons die nually in the United State of Consumption.
It is a Fact That 25,000 persons die annually from heridatory Consumption.
It is a Fact That 25,000 persons die annually from Cough ending in Consumption.
It is a Fact That a slight cough often terminates in Consumption.
It is a Fact That Consumption can be cured.
It is a Fact That recent and protracted coughs can be cured.
It is a Fact That Piso's Cure has cured and will cure these diseases.
It is a Fact That Piso's Cure is warranted.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.
E. T. HAZELTINE,
Proprietor, Warren, Pennsylvania.

HAIR VIGOR.

AYER'S

HAIR VIGOR,

For the Renovation of the Hair!

The Great Desideratum of the Age!

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands trophied or decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from falling off and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

SAW WORKS.

PASSAIC SAW WORKS,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY,

[Trade Mark Challenge RXB.]

RICHARDSON BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS Superior Tempered Machine Ground, Extra Cast Steel, Circular, Mill, Muly, Gang, Pit, Drag and Cross Cut Saws. Also, Hand Panel Ripping, Butcher, Bow, Back, Compass, and every description of Light Saws, of the very best quality.
Every saw is warranted perfect; challenges inspection. Warranted of uniform good temper. Ground thin on back and gauged. 1dly

DEEDS.

BLANK DEEDS, neatly printed, for sale by single one, or by the quire, at the DAILY GAZETTE Office, North 5th street