LOST.

LOST—A silk handkerchief at the Hibernian ball, at Dowling Hall, Friday night. Any person returning the same to this office will be suitable rewarded.

LOST—This morning on Ohio street between Fourth and Sixth sts, a black morocco pocket book, containing one $10 note and some small change and a letter. Any person returning the same to Ball's cigar store, on Main street, will be liberally rewarded.
T. J. WILMOUTH.

FOUND.

FOUND—Door key, folding pattern, near the gas works, by Mr Adams Call at this office and receive the same.

WANTED.

WANTED—Work at cane bottoming chairs, by an experienced hand, crippled by an accident so as to be unable to do outside work The work will be done cheaply and well and will help a worthy and needy family. Send work to John Kelley, on the east side of Twelfth, between Walnut and Poplar streets.

WANTED—Situations by two girls, in a private house, American people are preferred. Inquire on South Second street between Oak and Wilson, No 86.

WANTED—A good reliable office boy Must come well recommended, and be able to write a good legible hand. Apply at the Gazette office.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper, by an expericed person. Apply at the sixth house north of Locust, on Third street.

WANTED- Work, either driving team or working at any manual labor, by a careful, industrious and reliable man. Address through postoffice, or call at No. 12 North Fifth St. WM. CARTER.

WANTED—Experienced millinery men who have a trade in Indiana and Illinois, by an old and established house, who are opening a new house in Indianapolis. Address Griffith Bros, Dayton, O.

WANTED—A waiter girl and a cook Apply at once at the Exchange Hotel, corner Tenth and Chestnut streets. None but the best need apply,

WANTED—Situation at light work by a man competent and reliable. Address J. Y. Read, P O. Box 654 City.

WANTED—Washing and ironing. Apply to Mrs. Florey East side of Twelfth street, south of Main.

WANTED—A good cook: Apply immediately at the French Restaurant of Eugene Bruning, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

WANTED—A young lady desires board in a respectable family. Reference given and required. Apply at this office.

WANTED—A good girl to cook and do general housework. Apply at 218 South Seventh street, between Walnut and Poplar.

WANTED—Everybody to know that Mrs. C. A. Beard is prepared to make boys suits. Work promptly done and satisfaction guaranteed. Prices very cheap. Call at the south west corner of Third and Swan streets.

WANTED—Board by a gentleman in a private family who need a piano and are willing to let the board apply towards paying for same. The place must be centrally located. Address, stating terms and locality, Postoffice box 1902, city.

WANTED—A purchaser for a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. It is a bargain. Inquire at this office.

WANTED—Two gentlemen can obtain first-class board in private family, by applying at No. 43 South Fifth street.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT—For the New Family and No. 6 and No. 7 Rotary-Hook, Lock Stitch Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. A good chance for the right man For terms, &c., apply to J. T. Grayson, at Terre Haute House.

WANTED—Everybody to know that Brunker' Carminative Balsam is infallible for diarrhœa, flux, pain or congestion of the stomach, or cholera morbus, children's teething complaint, or cholera infantum. Cures without debilitating after all other remedies fail. Pleasant and safe to take. Inquire for it at any druggists.

WANTED agents for the best selling prize package in the world. Sample package, with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents. For other novelties send stamp. Address, F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Horse and Spring Wagon The horse is a gentle one, would make a good family horse. Can be bought at a bargain Call at Wilson's second hand store, No. 20 North Fourth street.

FOR SALE—Buggy for sale cheap, at L. Kussner's, No. 48 Ohio street.

FOR SALE—A merchant, mill with three run of burrs. Is in a good wheat country. For particulars address A. H. Hateman, 1611 Jackson street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, almost new and lately put in perfect order and as good as new, is will be sold at a bargain. For prticulars inquire at this office

FOR RENT OR SALE.

FOR RENT OR SALE—A good house of 9 rooms, suitable for boarding. Good outbuildings, etc Apply on the premises Ohio, between First and Second streets.

FOR TRADE

FOR TRADE—A vacant lot, 10 feet, on South Fifth street, between Wilson and Crawford streets, for a house and lot on Fifth or Sixth street, between Ohio and Crawford streets, worth five or six thousand dollars, the difference paid in cash Inquire at this office.

FOR TRADE—Some town property in Coffeeville, Montgomery county, Kansas. It is a good house and dwelling house. It is valuable an clear of incumbrance. Will be traded for property here in Terre Haute.
MRS. MATTIE A. MCMONIGLE,
Sixth house east of Sixth (No. 76), south side of Chestnut street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Dwelling house. West side of Fifth street, second house south of Locust; eight rooms, well, cistern, &c Rent reasonable. Inquire at the St Charles Hotel.

FOR RENT—2 7 octaves rosewood piano call soon at the Palace of Music, 48 Ohio street.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, fifty illustrated and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. of 876 just issued.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden 35 cents; with cloth covers, 65 cents.
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Read Secrets for Ladies and Gents Sent free for two stamps. Address,
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The Evening Gazette.

WM. C. BALL & CO., Prop'rs.
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Office, South Fifth street, near Main.

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Address all letters,
WM. C. BALL & CO.,
GAZETTE, Terre Haute, Ind

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 12, 1876

HOW TRADE IS TAXED.

"Ordinary" Expenditures of the United States Government in 1874 and 1890. (Exclusive of Interest on Debt.)

	1874.	1880.
War Department	$42,318 927	$16,472 202
Navy Department	30,93 5-7	11,514 649
Civil expenses	17,627,115	6,677,608
Miscellaneous	50,506 4'4	20,708,233
Indians	6,[illegible]92 462	2,991,121
Pensions	29,0[illegible]8 4'4	1,100 802
Foreign intercourse	1,508 064	1,146,198
Total	$178,618,9[illegible]	$60,010,158
Interest on debt	107 119 815	3,17[illegible],314
Polpulation	44 000,000	31,443,321

Increase of "ordinary" expenditures, 200 per cent.
Increase of population, 40 per cent.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, is sick and his recovery is despaired of by his friends.

ONCE in a while a firm goes under across the water, through the failures there where they have a sound currency system, are not nearly so frequent nor so disastrous as here. A heavy metal firm succumbed in London yesterday with liabilities nearly a million of dollars.

MOODY is resting on the laurels he has won in his fight with satan, and is now waging a war on tobacco He should have a care how he antagonizes Christianity and the use of tobacco, or he may find the making of converts to his church a much more difficult matter than he imagines.

ACCORDING to the published proceedings of the investigation at San Francisco, into the Pacific disaster, the commission find that the accident was the fault of the officers of the ship and due to their carelessness. Now, in the language of that pure patriot, Boss Tweed, what do the people intend to do about it?

THE New York World puts one phase of the protective tariff swindle thus pointedly to the people. It says:

Every poor sewing woman in the United States is obliged to make about ten shirts a year to pay the tariff swindle on spool thread—a contrivance for keeping a tax on spool thread and spinners' yarn, which pr fited the United States Treasury $100,000 in 1874 in order that many times as much money might go to the pockets of a few manufacturers.

THE manufacturer of special dispatches from Washington for the Indianapolis Journal claims to have information to the effect that Grant is in cordial sympathy with Bristow in his prosecution of the whisky ring thieves It is hardly probable that Ulysses will render much assistance in the prosecution of Gen. Babcock. He is one guilty man whom he is not adverse to having escape.

MCMAHON begins to find himself surrounded by some of those troubles which beset the path of M. Theirs, and drove him from the Presidency of the Republic. Apparently, about one third of the French people are anarchists, another third incapable, and the remainder never have a fair chance to do anything. The Marshall President of France may hold his seat, and it is to be hoped he will, but the chances are against him.

AS nearly as we can determine the Louisville Courier Journal is not proud of all the history of the Democratic party. It thus chronicles some of its vagaries. Its promise for the future is however sound and good and we believe true. It says:

In 1864 the Democrats put a war candidate on a peace platform. In 1868 they put a hard money nominee on a soft money platform. In 1872 they put a high tariff man on a free trade platform. They lost all the way through. May and December are equally "no go" in politics and love. This time we propose to put a hard money nominee on a hard money platform to carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, California and Oregon, which, with the Southern vote, elect, and to come out of the struggle with a character not debauched, but with a policy equal to the requirements of the whole country

IT is said, in Washington, that a bitter and acrimonious debate in Congress over the pending amnesty bill will have the effect of defeating the Centennial appropriation. Southern members, it is thought, will not very cheerfully vote money for the celebration of the Nation's Centennial if the Republican members, of the North, display a spirit of animosity to them and betray a disposition to revive the bitter memories of the past. If the Centennial is to do any good they say it is in a mutual celebration to cement the bonds of friendship rudely sundered during and by the war. To ask them to vote for an exhibition, in which they are not to be recognized as an integral and equal part of the Union, they deem an act of impertinence. They declare they won't vote for the appropriation unless it is coupled with full and free amnesty.

Mafuka or Darwin's Missing Link

Within the past few months the Darwinian theory has not been attracting that large measure of public attention accorded immediately after the appearance of "The Origin of Man." It has not, however, so completely dropped out of the public mind and memory that people have forgotten the great interest which clustered about the needed discovery, in the future, of the "missing link" between man and the lower animals. Some of course there were who thought that, if Mr. Darwin could only be induced to cross the Atlantic and visit our shores he could certainly find in the halls of Congress, some unmistakable examples of the great desideratum in his theory, while if he would only pay a visit to the legislative halls, of any number of Southern States, he could find any number of the objects of his search. This, it will be remembered, was before the day when the process of getting rich by printing pieces of green paper was invented.

But it has been reserved for our Centennial year, to disclose an evidence that the long lost, and anxiously sought after missing link, has indeed been found Of the discovery and the evidence of authenticity, on which it rests, the New York World gives such an admirable, and general discription, that we cannot refrain from reproducing it here entire, It says:

The conduct of Mafuka, a female gorilla in the Dresden collection of animals, while in the throes of death, excites attention among Darwinian and orthodox observers. For the dying Mafuka exhibited distinctly human sensibilities and emotions, kissing the keeper Herr Schoff repeatedly, and taking leave of him as tenderly as if he had been a gorilla, and a brother, or as if she had been a north German woman and a sister. Her demeanor in her pathetic going forth is a manifest triumph for the Darwinians. If she does not clearly demonstrate her remote relationship with the kissed keeper, and through him with the generations of mankind at large, it hints at it pointedly. For kissing is such an entirely and exclusively human procedure. It is even more so than laughing. Hyenas laugh; so does the loon; and the nursery ballad affirms that, overcome by the prodigious humor of the cow that jumped over the moon, and the cat so unaccountably and irrationally incarcerated in the fiddle, the "little dog laughed" till his tail came out of curl and his bi-cuspids rattled. But, save the donkey on the occasion of his marriage into the baboon family, whose singular fervor is really a point scored by Darwin, in what amatory or other paroxysm has any animal been known to kiss its mate or yokefellow? Not even the hippopotamus for all his seemingly superfluous plenitude of lip. Canaries, it is true, like sparrows and some other friendly birds, advance their beaks against one another, but it is more akin to the Indian mode of greeting, which consists of rubbing noses, than to the tender and graceful mode of salution with which Mafuka bade her keeper adieu. In that solemn hour she could not have been putting on airs. Those were not the casual osculations of Simian coquetry nor mere monkey shines of imitation. They were serious smacks, spontaneous, significant, heavy with pathos and parting sorrow. There should be more respect felt hereafter for monkeys of all sizes as possible progenitors of the Darwinian of the future. As to the present disciples of that great philosopher they ought to recover the hairy investiture of Mafuka and stuff it and set it up in some club room frequented by advanced thinkers, as the missing link.

PATTON, the cantankerous little theologian of Chicago whose idea of religion is "Fighting like devils for conciliation, And hating each other for the love of Christ," has finally succeeded in driving Rev. David Swing from the Presbyterian church. He withdrew the other day from his church voluntarily, and until such time as his congregation shall be able to build a new church for him will hold services on Sunday in McVicker's theater. With this place, neither he nor his congregation are unfamilar, they having filled it for several months after the destruction of their old church by the fire, and prior to its being rebuilt. Patton, in his so-yled religious paper, called the Christian Advocate, speaks sneeringly of this body of Christians holding service in the theatre as the "Church of the Holy Buskin." It would be a vast astonisher to Rev. Patton if he should find when he goes to heaven that the place is known there by a different name and that iron clad and brass bound creeds do not outweigh Christian charity.

THE Legislature of Iowa met yesterday. With that genuine spirit of American enterprise which characterizes the Legislative bodies in this country, the Hawkeyes had scarcely effected the organization of the Legislature before they proceeded in hot haste to discuss questions, over which they have no possible control. In this case the particular matter not concerning them, which, in their inscrutable wisdom they saw fit to "resolloot" upon, was the constitutional amendment of Blaine upon the school question. After they have spent about nine tenths of their valuable time in telling the world what they would do on every known question under the sun, about which they can do absolutely nothing, they will in the third tenth part of their time, demonstrate their inability to settle the things in control of which a foolish and overtrustful people have placed them.

L. C. Q. LAMAR has received the caucus nomination of the Democracy for the U S. Senate at the hands of his party friends in the Mississippi Legislature. His party controls the Legislature, and his nomination is equivalent to his election. He is an able and honest, and conservative man, and will serve his State with credit in the Senate.

THE GAZETTE in speaking of the Democratic State Central Committee says "Our State Committee." How refreshing, and what a relief to the State Central Committee!

"Our State Committee!" Doesn't that sound nice?—[Morning Journal.

Well, what have you got to say about it? In national politics from the Greeley campaign, and in State politics from a time prior to that, Democracy has, with scarcely an exception, and those nearly always disastrous, adopted the platform advocated by the GAZETTE, and selected candidates whom it supported prior to nomination. Since Mayor Edmunds left the Journal, that paper has, in the main, done nothing but support unsuccessful candidates and advocate measures that were rejected. That it sticks to Democracy, whether it reflects its opinions or not, we are glad to see, when the Democracy it supports is the GAZETTE'S Democracy, maintaining its platform and supporting its candidates. When Democracy ceases to be our Democracy, and stands with us on that soundest and safest foundation, viz, community of principles, we will cease to call it our Democracy, just as about 99 out of a 100 men in Vigo county would that being about the per cent of persons in the county who are not office seekers. But the Journal being a sort of lying-in hospital, where statesmen are incubated, can, of course, not understand this.

WASHINGTON.

THE DEBATE ON THE AMNESTY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Blaine's Superior Generalship Clearly Manifested.

PROSPECT OF A SHARP AND BITTER DEBATE TO-DAY.

Grant and Bristow in Perfect Accord Concerning the Whisky Suits.

THE AMNESTY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, Jan. 10—The debate in the House to day on general amnesty between Blaine, Randall and Cox, was animated and spirited, and not without some touches of humor. The skirmishing between Blaine and Randall, before the bill was taken up, showed the superiority of Blaine as a parliamentary manager, although subsequently, in the debate with Cox, it is considered he was worsted. Blaine wanted to get in his substitute in order to deliver a prepared speech, and Randall, knowing this, struggled to cut him off. At the very moment when Randall imagined he had carried his point, the ex-Speaker obtained the floor on a privileged question, and precipitated the very debate the Democrats struggled under Randall's leadership to prevent. At the expiration of the morning hour Randall moved to suspend the rules to consider the Amnesty bill.

RANDALL'S DEFEAT.

Mr. Blaine called attention to the fact that, should the motion prevail, opportunity for amendment and debate would be cut off, and warned Mr. Randall that such a course would defeat his bill Mr. Randall replied that twelve years experience in adversity had learned him the force of his motion, and refused to yield. The previous question was ordered, when Mr. Randall anounced he would divide equally the hour allowed him between both sides of the House. "The gentleman has no hour to divide," replied the ex-Speaker; "he has cut himself off by his own motion." This was a tearful blow to Mr. Randall, and exposed his weakness as a leader. The laugh which greeted Mr Randall's discomfiture thoroughly demoralized him, and after the main question was ordered he begged for unanimous consent for one hour's debate. Objection was made unless the opportunity would be given for amendments. Radall refusing to yield, the vote was taken on the passage of the bill, resulting, 172 yeas, 97 nays. A two-thirds vote is required by the constitution, so the bill was rejected,

BLAINE'S SPEECH.

When the announcement of the result was made, Mr. Blaine moved to reconsider The Speaker, evidently not understanding the force and purpose of Mr. Blaine's motion, was about to put it to the House, when Mr. Blaine said, "I desire to debate the motion," and immediately arranged himself to deliver the speech which Randall had struggled to exclude. Blaine's speech, which was mainly directed to prove Jeff Davis as responsible for the atrocities at Andersonville, made a marked sensation. He did not exclude Davis from amnesty because he was the head and front of the rebellion, but because he was the guilty author of a horrible crime against humanity in knowingly permitting atrocities that exceeded anything known in history.

SAM. COX REPLIES.

Sam. Cox followed and made a speech which annoyed and irritated Blaine. He charged that Blaine favored unconditional amnesty, last Congress, and was controlled now by an ambition to be President. He made numerous humorous points against Blaine, and informed him that his speech was bad and malicious, and would not make him President if he lived a thousand years.

WHAT IS TO COME.

Ben. Hill, of Georgia, has the floor for to-morrow, and will be followed by Reagan of Texas, and General Banks. The debate promises to last all day. It is probable Blaine's amendment, with the Davis clause stricken out, will be adopted. The Centennial people do not think the debate has hurt the Centennial appropriation. An effort will be made to take up that bill as soon as the amnesty has been disposed of.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Appropriation Committee today considered the diplomatic bill and reduced the salery of the four first-class missions to thirteen thousand dollars per annum, except Russia, which was reduced to the second class, with a salary of nine thousand dollars. Italy was reduced to the same class with Greece. Several South America missions were grouped together and placed under one mession. A number of consulates were abolished.

A caucus of Republican members of the House will be held on Monday next, to fill existing vacancies upon the Congressional committee.

SPIRITS SINUOSITY.

The United States Jury to Guage the Evidence Against United States Guager Alfred M. McGriff.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

The Jury—The Counsel—Statement of the Case by the Attorneys—A New Ruling Asked.

Special Telegram to the Ind. Journal.

The "crooked" whisky trials began again yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Gresham on the bench. When the case of the United States vs. Alfred M. McGriff was called Col. Nelson Trussier, United States District Attorney, announced the readiness of the Government to proceed, but the defense objected because there had been an understanding that there should be no trial until the witnesses were all present. Some of the witnesses for the defense were yet absent, and by the absent witnesses the counsel proposed to prove that the character of the defendant was above reproach. Col. Trussler promptly admitted that up to the time of the commission of the offense for which he was indicted, the defendant's character was good, and the court held that such admission set aside the argument, and when the counsel for the defense insisted on his right to a continuance until the witnesses came,

THE COURT SAID

that if the case was continued the recognizance of every absent party and witness should be forfeited. Men should not come into this court and say it was not convenient for them to leave home at any particular time in obedience to a summons of the Government. This practice should be stopped. The District Attorney said that the Government was ready, except that J. W. Bingham, a material witness, was absent, and a dispatch had been received saying that his brother Gordon Bingham, was dying. They would, however, risk his arrival in time, and would go into the trial. The jury was called, and, after four peremptory challenges by the defense, was accepted by both parties. The attorneys are Col. Nelson Trusler, United States District Attorney, and Gen. Thomas M Browne and Charles Holstein, assistant United States District Attorneys for the Government; and Judge Claypool, Judge Denny and Col. Steele, of Marion, for the defense.

HOLSTEIN OPENS THE CASE.

Charles Holstein, Esq., opened the case for the Government by saying that the defendent was charged with twelve or thirteen several offenses. Most of the counts were drawn under one section of the statutes, of which there are several subdivisions. The indictment charges an offense against each subdivision, all being for the same offense with slightly varying phraseology. The first and second counts charge conspiracy. The third count charges McGriff of accepting a bribe, he being an officer of the Government. The fourth count charges him with making false returns to the collector. The fifth sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth counts charge him, as an officer, of witholding information from his superior, the information being such as would lead to the conviction of other parties for defrauding the Government. The tenth count charges conspiracy, and the twelfth accepting bribes. Counsel then made a minute statement of the duties of the officers, and the requirements of the Government on the part of distillers, rectifiers and dealers in alcoholic liquors, the object being to show that no spirits could, without

COLLUSION BETWEEN THE GAUGER AND THE DISTILLERS.

or rectifers, be placed on the market before the tax was paid on it. Witnesses were present by whom it would be shown that packages had been purchased in New York, which containing nearly twice as much spirits as the books in the collector's office and at the distillery showed, could only have got on the market with the consent and by the connivance of the gauger. The Government was prepared to show that in New York alone 1,274,282 gallons of spirits, on which no tax was paid, had been sold from the distillery where McGriff was gauger. The Binghams paid defendant for some time between $200 and $250 per month. The Government has more interest in these distilleries than anybody else, since the largest part of their products go into the national treasury, and it appoints officers to superintend them, yet it would be in evidence that for two or three years the Binghams had run as they pleased, at least one-fourth of their product going

ON THE MARKET WITHOUT PAYING THE TAX,

and this could not be, if the defendant were innocent of these charges. Having made this statement of the case, Mr. Holstein asked the court to instruct the jury that the old rule that the evidence of accomplices should be disregarded was no longer the law. The reasons on which the time-honored rule was based were that when it became the law accomplices were premitted to turn State's evidence, and if anybody was convicted on their testimony they (the informers) were released. The privilege of availing themselves of this law was entirely optional, and any one jointly accused with others of a crime might elect to turn State's evidence or stand a trial with the others. This offer of liberty, if conviction were had, induced criminals to swear to very exaggerated stories, at last, and gave rise to the rule that the testimony of accomplices must be disregarded. By the United States statute the testimony of any witness, given in any United States Court, can not be used there, nor anywhere else against him, and this enactment set aside the rule that witnesses might refuse to testify when their testimony would have a tendency to criminate themselves, because the reason for the rule was ended. So when the Government no longer offers a witness his freedom for convicting another, there is no longer the reason for the rule that the testimony of an accomplice must be disregarded, and the rule ceases.

JUDGE DENNY FOR THE DEFENSE, replied that there was no denial of a conspiracy, nor that the witnesses were engaged in it, but there was a claim that the defendant had no connection with it. J. W. Bingham will testify that defendant received money as a bribe. We can show that Mr. Bingham's evidence is of such a character that you, as jurors, can not believe one word of it. We propose to prove, by such witnesses as Governor Baker and others, that his character is above reproach, and we will show you that Mr. Bingham is so covered all over with crime that you can't believe him. We will show you such a state of circumstances as will convince you that Bingham's story is all fixed up. We will show you that in his distilleries and rectifying houses he kept a chemical preperation to extract ink from stamps, and he had a confidential man who perpetrated frauds about the distilleries: He would have been a valuable witness, but he could not be found.

HE HAS SUDDENLY DISAPPEARED.

He had an uncle living in New York who was the Eastern agent of the Bingham's in the perpetration of these frauds. There is not one of these witnesses, except Bingham, but will testify that they never knew or heard of any act performed by McGriff which had any connection with the fraud. We will show that "crooked" spirits can be put on the market without the knowledge of the guager. A distiller could have one kind of spirits guaged, take that out and substitute another of higher proof, remove the ink from the stamps and insert the real quantity. We propose to show a state of circumstances that will convince any candid man that this defendant is not guilty. The only attempt made to connect McGriff with the frauds will be by the evidence of Bingham, who is so covered with crime, by his own statement, that you can not, as jurors, believe him. At the close of Judge Denning's remarks, the court adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock, at which time the examination of witnesses will begin.

WISE MEN IN COUNCIL.

They Will Fix Governor Ames in Mississippi.

THE BALLOT FOR U. S. SENATOR IN KENTUCKY.

They Disagree in Louisiana.

THE KENTUCKIANS.

Louisville, Jan. 11.—Balloting for United States Senator was commenced to-day at Frankfort, but no election took place. One ballot was had which resulted as follows: J. B. Beck, 40: J. W. Stevenson, 19; J. W. Williams, 33; P. H. Leslie, 27; W. P. Breckenridge, 1; Wm. Cassius Goodloe, 16; the last named is a Republican candidate. Balloting will be resumed to-morrow.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Jan. 12.—The Republican members of the assembly held a caucus to-night, and nominated S. S. Fifield for speaker. The Democrats nominated William Charlton. The Independents will vote for the Republican candidate. R. D. Potter representative, will be President pro tempore.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Jan, 11.—The Senate convened this morning, and effected a permanent organization Republican candidates received 41 votes and the Democrats 9. A resolution commending Mr. Blaine's resolution concerning the school funds introduced in Congress, was referred in the House. Mr. Seir, Republican, was elected speaker.

LOUISIAEA.

New Orleans, Jan. 11.—The Democratic members of the House to-day went into the election of the United States Senator, and of the Republican members only ex-Governor Hahn took part. He nominated Judge Talliaferro, of the Supreme Court, for State Senator. J. B. Eustas, of New Orleans, was elected by fifty-eight majority. He received sixty-one votes. The Senate passed a resolution that there was no vacancy, therefore no necessity for an election by thirteen to twelve. The Democratic Senators, however, will attend the joint session to-morrow, and it is said three Republican Senators will join them, when Eustas will be elected by a legal majority on joint ballot.

KANSAS.

Topeka, Ka., Jan. 11.—The Legislature met to-day. The House elected Mr. Benedict temporary Chairman, only one ballot being taken for Speaker, and that without result.

MISSISIPI.

Memphis, Jan. 11.—The Appeal's special from Jackson, Miss., says the Ames' impeachment committee held a meeting last night, and arranged a plan of proceedings. They asked for and were given a clerk to-day, and will proceed immediately to take testimony. The sentiment for impeachment is strengthening. Several of the committee, including General Featherstone, chairman, called on the Governor in reference to the matter, but the Governor plead other pressing business, and the interview was not held.

A committee was appointed in the Senate to investigate the charges of bribery, while the collector of revenue, against McClure, Republican, from the Pennsylvania district.

The House appointed a committee to investigate the charges made by Collector Shagnessy, that his deputy was driven from Amite county.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES.

The Fine Arts.

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AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
Tues. & Wednes., Jan. 11 & 12,
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Mrs. JAS. A. OATES,
And her powerful and augmented
Comic Opera Company!
Mrs. Jas. A. Oates ..... Manageress.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, will be presented, for the first time in this city, Lecocq's famous comic opera, in three acts, entitled,

GIROFLE GIROFLA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING Jan 12, first time here of Offenbach's ludicrously funny comic opera, entitled,

Princess of Trebizonde!
36 Complete Corps of ARTISTS 36
Efficient Chorus and Orchestra.

Admission, 75, 50 and 25 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

The sale of seats will commence Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, at Button & Hamilton's.

Doors open at 7, commences at 8 o'clock.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday Evening, January 15,

RICHINGS BERNARD

ENGLISH OPERA!

The Great Musical Event of the Season.

Caroline Richings Bernard,

the Favorite Prima Donna, and founder of English Opera in America, supported by some of the most distinguished artists on the lyric stage, together with a well trained and powerful chorus, will present for the first time in Terre Haute Julius Eickberg's new opera,

The Rose of Tyrol!

written expressly for Mrs. Richings Bernard and copyrighted so that no other company can present it.

Admission, first floor, $1, family circle 75c.

Sale of seats commences Thursday January 13, at Button & Hamilton's, without extra charge.

P. S. To prevent speculation on tickets not more than 10 seats will be sold to any one person. C. C. DALTON, Agent.

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Dividend Notice.

THE Trustees of the Terre Haute Savings Bank have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent. on all sums of two dollars and upward, which shall have been on deposit for six months next preceading, and a proportionate rate on like sums that have been on deposit for three months, payable to depositors on and after January 27th. Dividends not drawn out will be drawn out will be credited in account and draw interest from January 1st. JOHN S. BEACH, Sec'y.
Terre Haute Jan 3, 1875

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