



ALTOONA, PA.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863.

State of Affairs at Vicksburg.

The fighting around this notorious place has been of the most desperate character, involving a greater loss of life than any struggle of the war. The character of the work Gen. Grant had undertaken, the situation of the enemy's fortifications, and the loss to them should it fall into the hands of the besiegers, makes them fight more desperately, and necessarily involves a great sacrifice on the part of the Union Army.

From Gen. Grant's despatches it appears that he has strong hopes—in fact is confident—of capturing the place. He does not fear Johnston in his rear, having made provision for approaches in that quarter. But the work of reducing the fortifications and capturing the garrison may not be accomplished speedily. Such is the situation that a force of not more than eight thousand can be thrown against a single point at the same time, although a hundred thousand might be ready to advance.

From the army of the Potomac we have nothing of importance, further than that Gen. Lee is preparing for an advance north into Maryland and Pennsylvania. He did make an advance of that kind last summer and he may try it again with the hope of better success. We do not know what arrangements the Government is making to meet him, but in this direction is needed at once. Retaliation for the march of Gen. Grant upon Jackson, Miss., may be sought, and it would be a lasting disgrace to Harrisburg. That they desire a sight of and feast in the Cumberland valley there can be no doubt, and that they will have it, if the Government is not vigilant, is equally certain. We trust, however, that all things are in readiness for such a raid.

On our first page will be found the able remonstrance of Gen. Burnside to the petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the Vallandigham case. It plainly defines the difference between liberty and license.

In another column will be found an article on the draft. It will be seen that the substitute section and the one granting exemption on payment of \$300 is rendered differently from the general acceptance. The commissioner appointed to decide in reference to the Constitutionality and true meaning of the different sections of the law has not yet given his views on these two points.

VALLANDIGHAM.—Clement L. Vallandigham has been sent South through Gen. Rosecrans' lines. He was handed over to Gen. Bragg who telegraphed to Jeff. Davis to know what to do with him. Davis replied that if he would take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy he might remain, if not, he should be sent back. We have not learned whether he complied with Jeff's demand.

GENERAL LYON'S BOYS.—Out of that gallant army who under Lyon fought the battle of Wilson Creek, has arisen a host of combatants. They are found everywhere throughout the country, but chiefly in the West. There was then present the usual complement of officers for a force of five thousand men. From them have been made six Major Generals and thirteen Brigadiers, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors by the score have sprung from those who were then either line or non-commissioned officers. From one company of the First Iowa Infantry thirty-seven commissioned officers are now in the service. Similarly, one company of the First Wisconsin has contributed thirty-two. It is a curious fact that of the officers who survived the battle of Wilson Creek, only one has since been killed in battle, and only one has died from disease. In every battle for the Union the heroes of this army are found, and nowhere have they been disgraced their old record. It is not worth ten years of life to be able to say, "I was in the campaign with Lyon?"

A physician of Cincinnati, who had lost his morning's milk from the front end, recently put an emetic in the pitcher, the next morning discovered a policeman, a little distance from his house, making his appearance.

Nothing new from Charleston up to this date.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1863.

DEAR TRIBUNE:—I have to give you a sketch of things in the Metropolis. For two days past we have been in ecstasies over the good news from Vicksburg and vicinity, and now wait with feverish anxiety for its official confirmation. Every one admits that in results these successes of our western army are the most brilliant achievements of the war, and the value of these victories to our cause is incalculable. It is just what we need at this critical time to give hope and confidence to our loyal people and to cheer them on to a speedy and glorious termination of the war. It will inspire a glow of enthusiasm among our troops and they will be eager to outvie each other in deeds of heroic valor.

While we have such good news from the South-west, you will be glad to know that Washington is safe—and all is quiet on the Potomac. "Fighting Joe" is not idle, and he will yet finish his contract when his arrangements are complete. He needs reinforcements and all the effective men that can be spared are being sent to him. The formation of the Invalid Corps, as authorized by General Orders 105, from War Department, is a wise measure. It will relieve the army of all men not fully able to bear active field duty. They will be organized for garrison duty and will receive an equal number of able-bodied men now on such duty. We have now nearly 49,000 men on the defenses of Washington. These brave men and officers are "spoiling for a fight" (so they say) and they are to have a chance to distinguish themselves on the battle-field as well as on the streets of Washington, and the brave men and faithful officers who have been wounded or have suffered in health while performing their duties, will be brought in to defend the Capitol, and enjoy comfortable quarters and proper diet. This is an act of justice, humanity and economy.

A great moral reformation, the Sunday morning Chronicle informs us, has been brought about in this city, under the military administration of Gen. Marindale. Drinking houses are now closed at midnight and on Sunday, and it is a rare sight to see a drunken soldier on the streets—officers of course don't get drunk. This is a step in the right direction and Washington City may yet become the worthy metropolis of the Republic.

Chief Taney's cabin being performed here for the first time, and attracts a full house every night—though not of the persons aristocracy, but of the more sensible class of the community. This is significant here, showing how soon the sentiments of the people have changed on the subject of slavery. Verily "the year of jubilee is coming."

O. B. SERVER.

The Draft.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A draft for 300,000 men will shortly be ordered by the President for the purpose of filling up the old regiments. It is not the present intention to form any new regiments. There is no time to drill and prepare regiments for this campaign. Recruits sent into old regiments will be sent to the field as they are needed. They will be in six months, if not far better for the conscripts that they are assigned to the old regiments and placed among the veterans who have experience in the routine and duties of the camp, and who understand how to avoid most things that injure the health and cause sickness. The old bronze warriors know how to cook, wash, sleep, camp, and march to the best advantage, and can teach this valuable information to their new comrades.

Many friends of the Union are impatient at the delay in ordering a draft, but it has been caused in getting ready. Considerable time must necessarily be consumed in preparing forms and instructions for the deputies, printing them, and sending them out. There was some time lost in selecting a provost marshal general.

Col. Fry has got the machinery of the draft nearly perfected, and the appointments of the assistants for the districts are nearly all made, and sending them out. The enrollment will commence, to be followed by the draft as speedily as possible. Those conscripted will be at once mustered into service, uniformed, rationed, and assigned to their regiments after a few days' preliminary instruction. The regulations for the government of the draft are already printed.

Each State will be credited with the time for which her troops have enlisted. One three years man of Illinois will remain as much as one of three months from Pennsylvania. If a draft for 300,000 men be ordered, not to exceed six or seven thousand will be required of Illinois—perhaps not so many while Pennsylvania and New York will each have to raise from fifty to fifty thousand.

But the most difficult thing to determine in relation to the whole matter, is the proper construction of the 13th section of the conscription act. If it be construed to mean that the Government must receive \$300 in commutation of service from a conscript, the purpose and intention of the law is in a great degree nullified and defeated. Suppose every conscript offers \$300, the Government will not get a man if that construction prevails. If the 13th section be construed as obligatory on the Government to receive money in lieu of personal service, the act, it is felt, will be a failure, and the Government will be left without the ability to procure men to fill up the ranks of the wasted regiments. The few men that may be got that are unable to raise \$300 will consist of thirty thousand at the most. Interest in the perpetuity of the Union, and consequently will make the worst soldier.

The Secretary of War holds that the act leaves it as optional with him to receive money commutation, and that he is to be the constructor of the 13th section. The 13th section says that "any person drafted may pay \$300," "to such person as the Secretary may authorize to receive it," "for the procuration of such substitute." It is obviously the intention of the section that the \$300, if received, is to be paid to some person who offers himself as a substitute. The law makes no other provision for the use of the money. The Secretary of War is not a Federal treasurer. He gives no bonds, and his receipts are not Federal receipts, under bond. They have no use for the commutation money, unless it be to pay over directly to persons who have volunteered as substitutes. What the whole act calls for is men, not revenue. It is not a bill to raise money to support the Government, but to procure able-bodied men to fight public enemies. Any other construction nullifies the law. The 13th section should, therefore, be construed in harmony with the purpose and object of the act, and not as a means to a national self-defense, which is simply suicide. The Secretary of War holds that he is not bound to receive any conscript's money unless there is a "substitute" standing ready to take the money and serve in his place. This is a common sense view of the act. Another question is raised in this connection: Is it not constitutional after drafting a body of men, to let off three-fourths of them upon a payment of a few dollars, and to force the remaining fourth into the camp and battle field? It is certainly not in accordance with the principles of republican government.

There are two methods proposed that will save the act from being abortive. The first is for the Secretary of War to appoint no agents to receive the \$300, as it is clearly optional with him. The act says he "may appoint a person" to receive the money. Suppose he appoints his own, what then? Why, the conscript must find his

own substitute or go himself. This is the short, blunt, Jacksonian mode of solving the difficulty, and the course that ought to be pursued. The other way is one which complies with the letter of the law, and yet procures the full number of men called for by the Government, as follows: 1st. Order a draft for a given number of men. 2d. Call for an equal number of volunteers to act as substitutes. 3d. Offer each a bounty of \$400 (\$300 paid by the Government, as provided in section 17, and \$100 by the conscript). 4th. Let each conscript who wishes to commute deposit his money in bank, and enter his name in a memorandum or pass book, in the office of the enrolling officer, for the inspection of volunteers who have tendered their services as "substitutes." 5th. Let each volunteer designate from the list for whom he will serve, receive the conscript's money, and take his musket. 6th. Let each conscript and substitute name his first, second, third, and fourth choice of regiments in which he desires to serve. If more men apply for admission into a regiment than can be received, draw lots for the choice. But each man to be restricted to regiments of his own State. By this course each recruit will be placed among his own friends and neighbors. 7th. Let the volunteering commence before the draft is made, as it will cause many to volunteer to serve as substitutes in order to escape being drafted, as in that case they would only get the \$100 paid by the Government, and not the \$400 of that cash down. 8th. He who is conscripted, for whom none offer to serve as his substitute, must go himself, or find his own substitute.

The final construction of the thirteenth section of the conscription act must come from the President, and it is not known how he will decide it, but it is believed that he will take the ground that the law calls for men, not money; that it is a military and a revenue measure, and that a man to carry a musket must be provided for every man that is drawn from the box.

Temperance & Morality.

For the Temperance and Morality Column.

The Rum Maniac.

The writer of this sketch, was, upon a bright moonlight night, some twelve years ago, seated in his room reading a few pages, as was his custom, prior to retiring to rest for the night; when suddenly he started up at the shrill sound of a female voice, calling for help.

But let me simply tell you the story—and young man listen while I relate it. But a few steps from my own house there lived a family, composed of a widowed mother, five charming daughters, the oldest of whom was sixteen, and one son, himself the oldest of the children, and consequently the one to whom the family looked as their protector. But alas! the dead, damning draught had been poured fourth for him, and he had drunk until his brain had become fired, and on the evening in question had returned home, after hours of revelry and debauchery under the dread influence of mania-pot, and it was his little sister that called at my room door for help. In company with my room-mate I immediately started for the scene of trouble, but scarcely had we emerged into the street until we saw him who was the cause of this midnight excitement. With coat and vest thrown off, collar popped, hair blown back in wild confusion, and eyes flashing an unearthly fire, which, yet, seemed to be clouded with the mists of despair, I shall never forget that night, nor shall I ever forget the tears of that fond mother, whose brightest hopes now seemed all a wreck. With the shrill scream of "help," she called to us, and we were hurried toward a man, who, crying aloud as he came, "I know your purpose here friends, but I will not die."

We caught him and carried him back to his home, and confined him and through the remainder of that night watched with him there, and while we watched, we thought, men seek forgetfulness of sorrow, or fly to drown the remembrance of some unexpected misfortune in the flowing bowl. Then looking on this young man in his horrid affliction, we asked ourselves the question, Who would not suffer any other—or all other ills of life combined, rather than this? Indeed we thought, it is possible for human nature to suffer a more complete and lamentable degeneration.

Man, proud man, made to walk erect in the consciousness of a superior nature—the being that stands lord of God's creation, crouching in a corner, flying from shadows, seeing shapes so distorted and hideous that sanity can form no conception of what they are! Oh! misery, indescribable. Young friends, (for it is for you we write), during that long night, with chilled veins and staring eyes, we gazed upon this young man. In the corner of the room, the poor tortured wretch was crouching, and peering fearfully around at a swarm of flying serpents, which, he said, were darning through the room in all directions. Battered and terror-stricken in his countenance; he sprang from the corner—first from one position to another in agonizing alarm; devil was pursuing him, before, behind, above and below, and all around him objects of terror and danger appeared, and instruments of death menaced him on every hand. His glaring eyes seemed as though they would burst from their sockets. His exclamations were so full of misery that our hearts ached to hear them. He called upon God in agony for relief—then cursed him in bitterness; then again his fit would assume another form; he would run around the room, jump over benches, tables, chairs, and call upon us to save him from the ceiling. Then he would rave for liquor—curse the world and his own existence—again sink into grief and tears; complaining that all the world was leagued against him, and even devils were employed to harass and persecute him. Suddenly he fell into a sleep. We carried him to a bed and here he lay gasping in the air with such dreadful contortions as made our flesh creep upon our bones.

With great care, good attention, and extraordinary skill on the part of the family and physician, he recovered and was a man again. But ah, young man, he resisted, but for a brief period the workings of that fearful appetite—again fell, and in less than three months from the date of the scenes described above he filled a drunkard's grave.

Who can form a conception of the terrible agony endured during a horrid proximo such as this. Years of the severest devils and tortures should be considered luxurious ease compared with one hour of such frightful torment of soul and body. If the condition of the eternally condemned spirits may be revealed to mortal comprehension, surely the miserable victims of this madly exciting and fatal disease, who are daily being employed to harass and persecute him. Suddenly he fell into a sleep. We carried him to a bed and here he lay gasping in the air with such dreadful contortions as made our flesh creep upon our bones.

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CIRCULAR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO TAKE THEIR OWN INTERESTS.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has returned from the East with his large and well assorted stock of goods, bought at the lowest cash prices, which he will dispose of at his usual small advance.

OUR MOTTO.

"The nimble die better than the slow dollar." Come one, come all and be convinced that the cash system is to your advantage, and you will go away with the resolve that my establishment is the place to save money. No charge for showing goods. Call and examine.

I would respectfully invite your attention to my well selected assortment of Ladies and Misses' Dry Goods, containing all the late and most desirable styles of dresses to be found in the Eastern markets, among which may be had, Mozambiques, Colliques, Killarney Checks, Union Checks, Shepherds Plaid, Linen Lusters, Silk Poplins, a full and complete stock of fancy and plain Flannels and Shirtings, Linen, Muslin, Ladies and Gents' Gloves and Hosiery, and a tremendous stock of Austin Kelly & Co's Patent Hoop Skirts, from four to fifty springs, which I can sell at least 25 per cent. below Philadelphia retail prices. Also a great variety of Cloaking Cloths, varying in price from 75 cts to \$2.25 per yard, and the largest assortment of Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., that is to be found in the country.

Carpeting and oil cloths in great variety at lowest prices.

My stock of groceries are selling a few cents below my trade-rivals, who "can't see it." The cash system syrup still range from 40 to 70 cts per gallon. Government coffee, bought before the late heavy advances, I am selling at 22 cts per pound, and at the same time the new fangled substitutes now selling.

BEHOLD!—Our teas range from the low price of 60 cts per pound, upwards.

EXCELLENCE.—Our wicker-beds are competition stand against us here, we have the best and best assorted stock of crockery, china, glass and delph ware to be found in any establishment between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and that we sell cheaper than they can buy. They are supplied by the common explanation of examining our China Tea Sets, mixing in price from \$12 to \$20, which is lower than they can be purchased in Pittsburgh. We are selling to people all the surrounding counties, because we keep a large stock from which to select, and sell cheap. One examination will suffice to convince any one that we are not puffing off goods.

All kinds of ornamental flower vases, mugs, glassware, and in fact all kinds of crockery ever made, we keep on hand. We are still selling the celebrated Wedgwood Iron Stoves for \$5.00, which is 25 cts. cheaper than they can be bought for in Philadelphia or Pittsburgh retail markets.

What can we sell how it is done? is the query. Well, we will tell you the secret—it is cash only. By this means I am enabled to increase my business and stock steadily, while other establishments are glad to decrease theirs. We are not compelled to add large profits to make up for losses by bad debts, and we save by paying cash for goods instead of buying on time and paying a higher price.

FATHERS & MOTHERS.—Our stock of children's carriages and coaches are just the thing for those who wish to give their children more than the small amount we charge for them. Those who use a carriage once will never go back to the old-fashioned way of dragging children around in their arms. Call and see our stock of carriages, bays and cabs.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, of which I am the sole Agent for Blair and Huntington counties, are the best machines ever used. They are perfect and warranted for two years. I do not ask you to buy unless you are satisfied you are saving money by so doing.

R. A. O. KERR.

Altoona, May 29th, 1863.

A Hit With A Song.—The popular song of these times is "War is the only Way to Over." It is the greatest musical success ever known in this country. Within the space of a few months, 120,000 copies of it have been sold, and the demand is increasing instead of falling off. The publishers and owners of the copyright have a music store in Brooklyn, and have hitherto done a limited local business. But they have, through the agency of this one simple ballad, become known throughout the trade and can command over a catalogue in the country. The song is a fortune to them. The best work by the most famous composer of the world would not be one-tenth part as profitable. The music and the words of the ballad are not remarkable for beauty or originality, but they are the popular ear, and the words touch the popular heart.

FRITCHY & MILLER, NEW STORE, CORNER OF CANTON AND VIRGINIA STS.

FRESH BUTTER & EGGS EVERY Thursday, for sale by FRITCHY & MILLER.

COAL OIL.—A NO. 1 COAL OIL. Just received and for sale, at 48 cents per gal. by FRITCHY & MILLER.

BROOMS, BRUSHES, TUBS AND Baskets of all descriptions, qualities and prices for sale by FRITCHY & MILLER.

WORRELL'S PREPARED COFFEE Just received and for sale by FRITCHY & MILLER.

JERSEY PLAIN HAMS & SHOULDER, Just received and for sale by FRITCHY & MILLER.

BOSTON CRACKERS.—A LARGE supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale by FRITCHY & MILLER.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, FROM THE COVE, ALWAYS ON HAND and for sale by FRITCHY & MILLER.

COFFEES, SUGARS, AND SYRUPS of all grades, and at reasonable prices, for sale by FRITCHY & MILLER.

MACKEYEL—NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, in all sizes packed, new, and each package warranted. Just received and for sale by FRITCHY & MILLER.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF LIQUORS. FRITCHY & MILLER are now able to offer to their customers and the public at large, a stock of the purest liquors ever brought into this market, comprising in part the following varieties:

WHISKY—IRISH, SCOTCH, OLD BOURBON.

WINE—PORT, SHERRY, OLD MADEIRA.

OTARD, BUREY & CO. PALE BRANDY. These liquors can all be warranted; and in addition to these, FRITCHY & MILLER have on hand a large variety of other liquors and Brandy, to which they invite the particular attention of the public.

SUBSCRIPTION SCHOOL.—As the Public Schools will close May 15th, the undersigned have concluded to teach two months by subscription, in the room now occupied by them, and to give an opportunity to all who wish to continue their children at school a month or two longer.

Scholars will be received from any of the grades, and instructions given in any of the branches taught in the last term of each month. The school will open Monday, May 18th, 1863.

Terms.—For each pupil, \$1.00 per month, to be paid in advance of each month. JNO. BUTTERFORD, M. B. MCGURU.

MAY 28, 1863.

FOR RENT.—The basement of Work's new building, on Virginia street, adjoining Keeler's, is now offered for rent. Possession given immediately. For further information, apply to LAWRENCE P. WORK.

Feb. 24, 1863-47

GARDNER & HEMMING'S GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS

Entirely remodeled and refitted for the season of 1863, with extra HAND WAGON, NEW BAGGAGE WAGON, NEW TRAPPINGS, NEW HARNESSES, NEW WARDROBE, and everything elegant in the art, and what is pointed out by the most experienced and any Traveling Show in America.

THE PAVILION

is large and comfortable, and is arranged so as to afford ease and comfort to the patrons of the Circus.

THE STUD OF HORSES AND PONIES

will claim particular attention, as they are among the purest blooded and best trained animals in the world. Prominent among whom stands the GREAT AMERICAN HORSE WASHINGTON.

A beautiful thoroughbred Arabian Charger, who will work in any style, and who is pointed out by the most experienced and any Traveling Show in America.

The Educated Mules

will be introduced by Dan Gardner, in a variety of Laughable Performances.

THE COMPANY OF PERU

Comprising the best and best that ever traveled. Great Expense has been incurred in their preparation, and we intend to give the Best Circus Entertainment that has ever been witnessed in this country.

GREAT ARTISTES, and Judges for yourself!

Mr. Richard Hemming, the great American Horseman, Tight Rope Dancer. He will appear in a variety of his thrilling Performances.

DAN GARDNER, the great American Horseman, Tight Rope Dancer. He will appear in a variety of his thrilling Performances.

Miss Eliza Gardner, the beautiful and accomplished artist, will appear in a variety of her thrilling Performances.

John Foster, the great American Horseman, Tight Rope Dancer. He will appear in a variety of his thrilling Performances.

The Polish Brothers, these astonishing Gymnasts will appear in a variety of their classical and wonderful feats.

George R. DeLoris, will appear in his performance on the Horizontal Bar, and will also perform the TRAINED DOG JERRY LIND, who will perform his astonishing Tricks. Together with

Mme. Camille, the beautiful and accomplished artist, will appear in a variety of her thrilling Performances.

La Petite Camille, the beautiful and accomplished artist, will appear in a variety of her thrilling Performances.

Young Sam, the beautiful and accomplished artist, will appear in a variety of her thrilling Performances.

HERR MARTIN, the beautiful and accomplished artist, will appear in a variety of her thrilling Performances.

W. HILL, the beautiful and accomplished artist, will appear in a variety of her thrilling Performances.

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HENRY PETERSON, the beautiful and accomplished artist, will appear in a variety of her thrilling Performances.

SIGNOR BALDWIN, the beautiful and accomplished artist, will appear in a variety of her thrilling Performances.

and the excellent Company will appear in a variety of their thrilling Performances.

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