A DECEMBER NIGHT.

A Secret Page from the History of the Coup d'état.

[Translated for the Cincinnati Commercial, from Eugene Pelletan's "Journal d'un Proscrit."]

The conspirators had resolved to commit the *coup d'état* on the 2d of December. On the evening early of the battle of Austerlitz. On the evening before there had been the usual reception at the Elysee, Louis Napoleon's receptions, at which the guests took their leave at 11. At four of them, Morny, St. Arnaud, Maupas and Mayer, the police's confidants, remained with him. The whole plot was once more discussed, and all necessary arrangements were made. The Generals of the army of Paris had all been invited and were: the commander of the National Guard of Paris, another member of the conspiracy, had pledged himself to see that the long-roll would not be beaten, and that no National Guardsman should appear in their uniforms in the streets. But in order that the plot might become successful, three steps had to be carried into execution without their being discovered by the National Assembly, to arrest the most influential Generals and representatives of the honest parties, and get printed at the National Printing Office the decrees and proclamations, by which Paris was to be surprised, at the break of day on the following morning—such were the three nights of ominous silence which preceded the 2d of December, 1851, in which Louis Napoleon made his first steps towards the Imperial throne.

It was a whole bundle of papers that was sent to the National Printing Office. The compositors had already been informed, on the preceding day, that some pressing night work awaited them. The "copy" was cut up into so many type-setters from ascertaining the meaning of the pieces. It is said, however, that, in spite of this precaution, they manifested a certain distrust, and that some hesitated to perform the task imposed upon them, but finally they obeyed, and remained, each over the piece he was working on, despite the orders given in readiness. The company of gendarmes, which was stationed at the National Printing Office, was commanded by Captain Delarouche d'Ogny. His instructions were short and to the point: "Shoot down all who attempt to leave the building, or even to approach the windows." That was very plain; but, withal, very necessary. The printed copies, of which a great number had been struck off, were carried to the Police Prefecture toward 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. The eight hundred policemen and all public detectives had been secretly summoned to the Police Prefecture at 11 o'clock P. M. on the 1st of December, under the pretext of a search for a dangerous band from London to Paris. At half past 2 on the morning of Friday, forty Police Commissioners had been summoned from their houses to the Prefecture. At half past 3, the eight hundred had been scattered in small groups in various rooms, so as to avoid noticing the unusual bustle on their part. At 5 o'clock all the Commissioners descended, one by one, to the cellars of the Prefect, who told them the whole truth, and gave them all necessary hints, orders and instructions. The men who were to perform this peculiar task had been picked out with the utmost care, and all left the Prefecture full of ardor and zeal, and with the determination to die their last drop of blood. Not a single one of them left his premises unobserved.

One of the most difficult measures was the occupation of the palace of the National Assembly. Colonel Espinasse, who commanded the Forty-second Regiment of the line, took this task upon himself. A portion of his regiment had been ordered to mount guard at the building of the National Assembly on the 1st of December. The commander of this battalion was not initiated into the plot, but received the instructions, as usual, from Lieutenant-Colonel Nol. Toward midnight, Lieutenant-Colonel Nol, guarded the palace together with Lieutenant-Colonel Nol, withdrew to his room, and, but never, without having previously satisfied himself, he had locked the door behind him. At some time past, that the posts and sentinels had been placed at the palace gates, the former orders of Colonel Nol, the commander of the battalion on guard, on making his rounds, noticed that a certain walking to and fro was going on. The Captain who was acting as First Adjutant had been called out of the palace by Col. Espinasse seemingly without a plausible reason. The commander of the battalion became uneasy and tried to reach the Commander-in-chief, but he was unable to find his rooms. When additional sentinels were placed him towards 3 o'clock in the morning, he undertook again to find Lieut.-Col. Nol; he succeeded in reaching him and found to his great joy that he had filled him with apprehensions. The Lieut.-Col. was in the utmost hurry. But it was too late. The Captain, who was acting as First Adjutant, had opened the door, "Colonel, this way, leading to the Rue de l'Universite; and Espinasse had already penetrated into the palace with the two remaining battalions of his regiment.

The commander of the battalion was not perceived, on leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Nol's room, his Colonel at the head, of Espinasse in the corridor leading to the official apartments of the President of the National Assembly. He hastened to meet him and exclaimed, "Colonel, what do you intend to do here?"

"Take command and carry out the orders of the Prince."

"Oh, Colonel, you dishonor me!" So saying, the noble officer tore off his epaulettes, broke his sword, and have herself a bullet through his head.

Colonel Espinasse had him removed by his orderlies, placed a sentinel on the door of the Assembly to show him the way, and quickly repaired to the room of the Questors, in the wing of the palace. Lieutenant-Colonel Nol had not yet quite dressed; they found him asleep and seized it.

"It was good for you to seize it," he said to Colonel Espinasse, "for I should have run it through your body."

He was arrested.

While this action upon the Palace of the National Assembly was being made, the other arrests, which had been meditated, were carried out with the same success. We shall not describe the details of all of them; such scenes bear all a strong resemblance to one another.

The arrest of General Changarnier, who was feared more than any other, was carried out with the attachment of the army to him, and also owing to his well-known intrepidity, was considered the most important of all. Police Commissioner Lerat, and Buffetot, colonel of the Republican Guard, were ordered to effect his apprehension. Both of them were audacious, reckless fellows—the very men capable of carrying such an undertaking to a successful issue. They had taken with them fifteen picked policemen and forty soldiers of the Republican Guard. General Changarnier had been on his guard for a long time, but he now no longer entertained any suspicions. The confidential communications of Carlier, the ex-Prefect of Police, it is said, had convinced him that the *coup d'état* had been indefinitely postponed.

Commissioner Lerat appeared a few minutes after 6 o'clock at the door of the house of the General. The porter refused to open it. While one of the policemen was parleying with him, the Commissioner and his men jumped over the fence, the house by way of a grocery store occupying part of the ground floor. The porter had alarmed the house, but the policemen were already on the stairway. At the landing on the first floor they fell in with the General's servant, who held a key in his hand. They made him open the door, and it was the key to Changarnier's apartments. The Commissioner opens the door; the General appears barefoot and in his shirt, with a pistol in his hand; they grapple with one another for the pistol. A few moments afterward he had been dragged into a carriage, and was taken to the Mazas, in the escort of mounted Republican Guards.

The task to arrest Bedeau, the illustrious General Bedeau, one of the most generous and honest men, and one of the most talented officers that ever graced the French army—this odious task had been intrusted to Police Commissioner Hubault. He rang, as he rang the bell. The General's valet, who opened the door, believed to recognize M. Valette, the Secretary of the President of the National Assembly, and went toward Bedeau's bed-room, in order to announce his visitor. The Commissioner followed in hot haste on his heels, with five or six policemen. Bedeau, half asleep, rushed into the bedroom of the General, who had hardly been aroused from his sleep, and shouted to him:

"I am a Police Commissioner, and come to arrest you."

"I doubt that; you are probably not aware that I am a representative of the people; the Constitution protects me; the law does not arrest me, by doing you would commit a crime."

"I know who you are; but I have an order to arrest you, and I do not know but you may have been caught in the act of committing some crime."

"Yes, in the crime of sleeping, but pray give me your name."

"I am Police Commissioner Hubault, Jr."

"Your name is not unknown to me; it has repeatedly been honorably mentioned; but inasmuch as you are an officer, it is your duty to enforce the respect of the law, and not to violate it. To arrest me would be a crime."

Hubault then read the order to arrest the General; it was signed by M. de Maupas. The General Bedeau heard what it stated about a conspiracy, about concealed arms, &c., he invited Hubault to seat himself, and to wait patiently, refused to do so, and called upon the General to rise, and not to offer any resistance, adding the words, "I have a sufficient force with me."

"And I intended to offer you my services," replied General Bedeau, "I know now to risk my life, and you would have long since lost yours. Tell this man to withdraw, and I will dress myself."

The General dressed himself with a slowness which, to use the words of the notorious Grandier de Cassagnac, "almost drove the policeman to despair." He wanted to gain time to warn and to get slightly overtaken them. The rumor of his arrest was to spread in his quarter, he then hoped to raise insurrection.

When he was dressed at last, he leaned against the mantelpiece, and said to the Commissioner, with respect, tragically:

"I intended you of my character of representative of the people, which protects me from the outrage of arrest, and to explain to you the nature of the crime which you are committing; you may now commence your task, for I shall not stir until I am dragged away by main force."

Hubault, Jr., called in his men, and ordered them to seize the General.

"Now, I want to see," said General Bedeau, to them, "if you will have the courage to arrest the Vice-President of the National Assembly, like a criminal away from here."

The policemen hesitated a moment. Hubault, Jr., however, set the example to them; he seized the General by the collar; the policemen now rushed upon the Vice-President of the National Assembly, and, despite his resistance, in spite of his voice, to the carriage which was waiting at the door. Bedeau succeeded in shouting at the top of his voice:

"Treason! Treason! Iam the Vice-President of the National Assembly!"

Already the passers-by had formed in groups; citizens came rushing up to render assistance to the General, who was struggling with a crowd of people; sword in hand, burst from the Rue de Bac, and dispersed the groups. The Police had to retreat; the General had been hustled drove off at the full gallop. It was escorted by mounted policemen.

Gen. Lamoriciere was surprised in almost the same manner as Bedeau, by Police Commissioner Blanchet. The policemen were in his room, and had forced his door open, when he arrived. Granier de Cassagnac relates that the General seeing a bayonet at his throat, cried out: "Is what had become of the money which he had lodged in Holland? He was taken to the Mazas on. Granier de Cassagnac relates that the General seeing a bayonet at his throat, cried out: "Is what had become of the money which he had lodged in Holland? He was taken to the Mazas on a place of safety. Commissioner Blanchet had left officers at the General's house, "to tell me," replied Gen. Lamoriciere, "that you are not a fool, and that I should be wrong to make a bunch, between two policemen, and passed by the post of the Legion of Honor. But put the boot out of the Prefect, and attempted to address the soldiers. Police Commissioner Blanchet took a gag out of his pocket, and threatened to shut the General's mouth with it if he should speak another word.

Granier de Cassagnac, who relates this occurrence, does not feel sufficiently ashamed of it. Regard to the gag, for he says only: "The Commissioner of Police had taken his prisoner, and informed him that he would be compelled to treat him rigorously if he should make another attempt to speak." The account we have given of the arrest of Generals Bedeau and Lamoriciere, is dictated by the General himself, his friends will bear witness to it.

Colonel Commissioner Courtellle had been instructed to arrest Colonel Charras.

The Colonel's apartments was forced open. No sooner had Commissioner Courtelle entered the room, than he received a double-barrelled pistol flying on a night table. Colonel Charras, awakened by the noise, "it is loaded; I no longer believed in the *coup d'état*; it is assassination, I shall be found dead in the morning; I shall have shot you through the head."

All these prisoners were conveyed to Mazas. Superior officers, Colonel Stoffel, the friend of the President, dated December 2, had been instructed with the command of the prisons. At 4 o'clock in the morning he was there, prepared for any emergency. Bodies of infantry, cavalry and artillery guarded the approaches to the building. Stoffel had placed on his sleeping-room more than one moral attack. The representatives prisoners, and, yet, remained quiet, and, when Colonel Charras addressed, in an excited tone, a colonel, Stoffel, who, whom he saw in the uniform of a prison-warden of Mazas, and said to him: "How! I find my arm replace with the cross of the Legion of Honor; he must certainly be an honest man; I will rather die than be a prisoner in his prisons with which an inviolable member of the National Assembly is being crushed." Colonel Charras was left in peace. Colonel Charras could not distinctly recognize his face, and for a long time was unable to ascertain his name and to connect together with the sixteen representatives who arrest we have related the policemen took to Mazas from sixty to seventy private citizens, who, owing to their numerous ties, their high principles and their intrepidity, it was feared, would have rallied the people in the barricades.

All these measures had been quietly executed in the Paris streets, and, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the posters on the walls was one which astonished and filled the indignation of the people at the *coup d'etat*. It announced the restoration of universal suffrage. It was the news of the arrest that had been effected spread, only the names of Thiers, Changarnier, Lamoriciere, Bedeau, Cavaignac, all of them men whom the people regarded as their enemies, were mentioned in the list of those who had been conveyed to Mazas. It was not until a much later hour that the people of the suburbs learned that the deputies, the politicians, too, were in prison. The indignation, then, had reached its zenith, and even a little later, the *coup d'etat* had taken everybody by surprise; that accounts for its success. It was a surprise which was given to crush, which, while everybody supposed had postponed action for a certain day. Any betrayal of the purpose of the conspirators would have been sufficient to thwart them and subject them to the most severe punishment. They knew it, too; for nearly all of them trembled as the assassination of liberty was being done. Morny, who, the day next of them all, preserved a certain degree of composure, Napoleon, Maupas, Mocquard, and Persigny awaited with pale cheeks and trembling lips the developments of the *coup d'etat*. With a scaffold staring them in the face in case the *coup d'etat* should have miscarried, every one felt that arose in the path of their ambition, a spectre, terrible terrible, which, even has left in his *Memoires Sur Bonaparte* a cruel picture of the agonies of the prisoner of Ham, in which M. de Maupas found himself during the 3d and 4th of December. By and by we will get reliable accounts of the bearing of the leaders of conspiracy, and, we trust, of the very words which they uttered under these critical circumstances. A terrible scene, perhaps, has not occurred at the Elysee, hour by hour, in more momentous days. History knows that the lives of the great men of the Revolution, it will in this season portray all they did and said in that session. The Elysee, at the moment, is a time, to be sure, but it certain to prevail for a long time, and that the world will learn from it, word by word, how the great crime was accomplished.

THE Cuban Insurrection.

HAVANA, April 28.—According to a Havana journal the news from the Eastern Department has of late been favorable to the government. No great results are announced, but the Spanish troops were victorious.

The two vessels captured off Nuitta Abajo coast proves to be wreckers. An order has been issued by the Governor of Porto Rico, prohibiting vessels from entering the harbor of San Juan at night.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Arrival of the Cuban volunteers and mobilized colored troops, marched from Nuevitas, on the 26th, for Porto Principe.

Four thousand men were actively engaged in making a temporary repairs on the railroad between Nuevitas and Porto Principe, in order that the rolling stock may be transported to the later point before the rainy season sets in.

It is reported that the insurgents are dissatisfied with General Quesada because he is always organizing and never fighting. The insurgents still hold Napoleon Orango as a prisoner. They have also arrested an American named Sabl. Sisuna, for condemning the detention of Orango. Dates from Santiago de Cuba are to the 22d. The American brig Sophia was wrecked off Sagua, and her cargo, consisting of mualtiuns of war, is nearly all lost. The wreck was in charge of the Custom House officers.

CITY BULLETIN.

EXPLOSION OF A COAL OIL CANISTER—THREE PERSONS BURNED—About 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon a coal oil canister exploded at No. 1709 Alder street, by the ignition and explosion of a gas in the containing coal oil. The premises are occupied by the families of Mr. Edward Brophy and of Mr. Johanna Rosch. Johanna Rosch was absent yesterday from her residence, and left her daughter, Johanna Rosch, aged fourteen years, in charge of her apartments. During her absence, Johanna was engaged in baking bread, and the fire in the stove had burned down, she placed some wood on the fire and poured coal oil from a tin canister upon the wood to quicken the fire. The oil ignited, the canister exploded, setting fire to the girl's clothing. She ran into the yard shrieking for help, and Mrs. Brophy hastened to her rescue and endeavored to extinguish the flames, but her own clothes took fire, and she in turn cried for assistance. Her cries attracted the attention of her husband, who endeavored to extinguish the fire, but in so doing he was also badly burned about the hands and arms.

Johanna Rosch was burned over her entire body, face and tongue. The injuries of Mrs. Brophy extended from the waist up to her neck. Several physicians were summoned, and they pronounced Miss Rosch to be in a hopeless condition, the burns having been mortal wounds. They were also of the opinion that the injuries sustained by Mrs. Brophy rendered her case so dangerous that while the injuries sustained by Mr. Brophy were not dangerous. The occurrence created quite an excitement in the neighborhood, and policemen had to be detailed to keep the crowd out of the house.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—At the late meetings, April 19th and 27th, of the Board of Trustees of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., the vacancies in the Board were filled by the election of the Hon. Wm. Bigler, Jos. Patterson, Esq., and Gen. W. Childs, Esq. The Board is now composed of the following gentlemen:

Hon. Edw. King, LL. D.; Hon. Jesse B. Roberts, Hon. Thomas Smith, Hon. James Thompson; Hon. James R. Ludlow, Hon. H. M. Hope, B. S. Gardner, M. D., Gen. C. B. Fetterolf, Hon. George W. Woodward; Hon. James Pollock, Hon. Henry J. Ivins, Esq.; George W. Fairman, Esq.; Hon. Ellis Lewis; Jos. Patterson, Esq.; Gen. W. Childs, Hon. Wm. Bigler, LL. D., President; Geo. W. Fairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

FORTAS' CHAL.-RAVIN.—At the Board of Trade rooms, last evening, an address was delivered on the life and character of Fortas' remarkable Chal-ravin, by Gardner G. Hubbard, of Boston. In the course of his remarks he referred to the fact that the rates were in this country from twice to eight times as high as in Europe, and maintained that a reduction of rates would have a decided effect upon the revenue would have the effect of greatly extending the sphere of usefulness of the tobacco trade, and, in fact, it is only used by the classes of business. The least objectionable method of levying a tax on tobacco is to collect it within the power of all, is to combine it with the tax on spirits, and to subject it to the control of a special bureau.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Jacob Ehan, 20 years of age, residing at No. 402 East Ann street, while riding on a freight train on the Reading Railroad, near Port Clinton, fell off a boxcar and was killed. The deceased was a hostler, and was engaged in the business of his father, who was also killed by the same train.

BASE BALL.—A match game was played yesterday afternoon between the Athletic and Olympic clubs. The score stood—Athletic, 36; Olympic, 29.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

A BRAVE SOLDIER DEAD.—Brigadier-General Charles Wolcott, Jr., of Gloucester city, was died at that place on the 25th inst., was buried to-day with all the honors consistent with his military rank. He had been a brave and efficient officer during the late rebellion. Gen. Wolcott distinguished himself on many important occasions. He first entered the service in the Twenty-first Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, under Captain Vanhorn; he then entered Company D, Sixth New Jersey Regiment for three years; was soon afterwards promoted to the Captaincy of Company C; then he was detached on the staff of General Frisbie; thence he was transferred to the staff of General Humphrey, and afterwards was made Colonel of the Twelfth New Jersey Regiment. He was also commissioned for promotion as Major, and at the close of the war was made Brigadier-General by brevet, being the youngest, very largely signed by civilians and military.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—An effort is being made by some of the religious denominations of South Jersey to secure the suspension of Sunday travel on the West Jersey and Camden and Atlantic Railroads. The following was passed at the last meeting of the West Jersey Presbytery, at Woodbury:

"To the President and Directors of the West Jersey and Camden and Atlantic Railroads.—The Presbytery of West Jersey is of opinion that the running of trains on the Lord's Day excite a degree of Sabbath-breaking and profanity in the community in which they pass, and we therefore respectfully pray that such trains be not run by those companies.

GRATUITOUS RAIN.—The rain last night was a gratuitous one, and was in favor of the people of Camden, whose early crops had become pretty well dried up from the drouth. The ground needed rain very much, and the copious fall last night has made a decided change in the appearance of the vegetable world.

PERSONS RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Two men, who were putting a roof on a house near the West Jersey Marl beds, were accidentally precipitated into a pit full of water, a day or two since, and would have drowned had not a colored man rescued them.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Yesterday evening a man named Clarence Jay was held to answer at court the serious charge of assaulting another named Jacob White, by striking him violently on the head with a shovel.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A day or two since a servant girl in Camden poured coal oil on a fire she was kindling, and was instantly burned to death. The unfortunate girl had left a husband and two children.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

The latest style, fashion and assortment of

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND BOYS'
Can be had at
ERNEST SOP'S,
No. 22 NORTH NINTH STREET.
Better than any other house in the City. Warranted. apl9 4m

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES A. WRIGHT, THORNTON FREE, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, THOMAS HOPE, JR., JOHN C. SHEAF, PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
Importers of earthenware,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
No. 116 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

E. S. BOYD,
Manufacturer of Shades, Beds, Mattresses, Carpets and Curtains, No. 126 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, adjoining Girard House.
Furniture repaired and varnished. 8m17,2m

PEARL WELLS—OWNERS OF THE PROPERTY—THE only place to get pearl white cleansing and preserving powder. Prepared only by the proprietors, Goldsmith's Hall, Library street.

CUTLERY.

TODDRIES' WOOD HANDLED POCKET KNIVES, PEARL AND STAG HANDLES, of some of the finest cutlery in the world. ALSO, THE ONLY GENUINE GRAFTED LACQUERED RAZOR, warranted to shave the most tender face, and the celebrated ROGERS' TRIPLE PLATED SPOONS, EAR INSTRUMENTS of the most approved construction for the deaf, which are to be transported to the later point before the rainy season sets in. Manufacturer, 208 Spring Garden street. apl2 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BROKERS.
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
C. RICHINGS BERNARD, DIRECTRESS
Last engagement of the celebrated comedian, Mr. Charles Fisher.
MONDAY, MAY 3rd,
CHOWN DIAGONAL.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MATINEE, ROSE CHATELET, WAYWARD, ROSE CHATELET, FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF A. S. PENNOYER, Business Manager.
MARTHA.
SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING, FRA DIAVOLO.
Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony.
Nearly all reserved.
No extra charge for reserving.
Parquette.....50 cents.
Parquette Circle.....50 cents.
Balcony.....50 cents.
Box stalls now open at Trumpler's Music Store, Chestnut street, and the Academy.
apl26,2t J. F. ZIMMERMAN, Treasurer.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
MR. JEAN LOUIS.
THE MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL SOCIETY
Will tender a
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
To their Leader,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1869,
FIFTEEN TIMES ORGANIST AT THE
THE CHORUS OF THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY,
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
SACRED, CLASSICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS,
And with
THE GREAT ORGAN, PIANO, ORGAN OF THE SEASON.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets can be obtained at Society office, No 1413 Chestnut street, Lincoln Hayes, Trumpler, Stetson, and Wm. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 Chestnut street, and at the rooms of the Society, and Mr. Jean Louis, No 931 Filbert st. apl26tf

A MEXICAN CAPTIVE OR MORG.
MISS SUSAN GALTON
WILL RECITE
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1869,
For full particulars see Evening Bulletin Tickets. apl26 2t

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. BESS & CO. Managers.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, April 29,
FAIRY MEDIA, FAIRY MEDIA,
Last Night but Two Most Positively
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
Full Stage of Scenery and Appointments.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, Farewell Benefit of
MISS LAURA KEENE,
Saturday evening, last performance positively.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock. Last night but one of Shakespeare's comedy, Much Ado About Nothing.
Shakespeare's comedy, Much Ado About Nothing.
MR. J. H. HACKETT as JOHN FALSTAFF.
Benefit of Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Ada Dyas, Benefit of Miss Ada Dyas.
THE GREEN MANTLE.
Miss Ada Dyas, Mr. Charles Rogers, Mr. Charles Rogers, Mr. Charles Rogers.
Miss Ada Dyas, Mr. Charles Rogers.
Miss JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT COMPANY.
Begins at 7½.
J. O. T. T. A.
MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1869.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Begins at 7½.
THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE FIRST PLAY
With Drum Beds, Scenes and Mad Dance.
WALNUT STREET.
FRIDAY—Benefit of LOTTA.
Last Night but Two of Miss Lotta's Engagement.

THEATRE COMIQUE—SEVENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.
LYNCH'S ALL-STAR COMPANY.
Proprietors.
Two popular Comedies, Lynch and Sweeney.
Miss SUSAN GALTON IN
JOVETTE, THE GIPSY GIRL.
Miss Susan Galton.
Thos. Whiffin, Mr. Kelleher and Miss Blanche Galton.
Matinee Saturday.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
WALNUT STREET.
Twice Eighth.
Pain Sandford.
Andrew and Mark Sharpe.
GRAND GALA DAYS.
Grand Ballet of Novelties.
The King and Queen of the Air on the Trapeze.
The Eight Brilliants, Public Favorites.
Scott, Julia Lehman, and M. A. Morrettier, in the Grand Equestrian Ballet.
Twice Eighth.
Twice Eighth.
Twice Eighth