

OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG?

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS FOR 1863.

PLEADED TO A SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT - THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION - THE EXECUTION OF THE LAWS - THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION - THE TRIUMPH OF THE STARS AND STRIPES - AND A STRICT MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.

FOR GOVERNOR, ANDREW G. CURTIN, OF CENTER COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, DANIEL AGNEW, OF BEAVER COUNTY.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Wednesday Evening August 19 1863.

Union County Convention.

The Union men of the various election districts of Dauphin county, will meet at the normal time and place of election, on SATURDAY, the 29th of August, to elect delegates to assemble in Convention in the city of Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different county offices.

Chairman, Dauphin County Committee. SAMUEL SANCHE, Secretary.

Meeting of the National Union State Central Committee.

The State Central Committee of the National Union men of Pennsylvania will meet at the Jones House, in the city of Harrisburg, on Thursday next, August 20th, 1863, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The importance of the country of the great issues involved in this campaign, and the brief period now remaining in which to perfect an organization of the loyal voters of the Commonwealth, will impress every member with the necessity of a full attendance.

WAYNE M'VEAGH, Chairman of State Central Committee.

The following comprise the members of the National Union State Central Committee.

- WAYNE M'VEAGH of Chester Co., Chairman; E. J. G. FABER of Lancaster Co., Vice-Chairman; J. M. L. OFERMAN of York Co., Secretary; W. B. NEWLEY of Adams Co., Treasurer; J. W. B. BUCKLEY of Berks Co., Recording Secretary; R. H. B. BUCKLEY of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; A. H. SPALDING of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; GEORGE LEAS of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; CHAS. M. CAULFIELD of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; A. A. STAGER of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; A. W. LEBENING of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; H. N. M. LISTER of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; GEORGE W. LATHY of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; W. W. HAYS of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; HENRY S. BOUTER of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; SAMUEL E. FULLER of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; SAMUEL E. DUFFIELD of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; HENRY S. WATSON of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; JOSEPH HENDERSON of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; B. F. BAER of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; S. W. BOYD of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; PETER MARTIN of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; FREDERICK MYERS of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; JOHN W. WALLACE of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; JOHN GEORGE of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; JOHN H. OLIVER of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; DR. S. M. HAYS of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; H. D. MAXWELL of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; M. H. TAGGART of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; R. R. GUTHRIE of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; JOHN M. BUTLER of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; E. J. W. MERRILL of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; O. A. WALSH of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; DANIEL BELTZER of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; Wm. B. MANA of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; JAMES H. CAMPBELL of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; JOHN BILZER of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; WILLIAM PICKING of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; THOMAS J. INGRAM of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; L. F. FRICH of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; Wm. H. COBB of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary; JOHN B. LINA of Berks Co., Corresponding Secretary.

THE POWER IS WITH THE LOYAL CITIZEN.

Shall Triumph Attend Principle?

Those who have carefully surveyed the situation, are candid in their admission, that if ever any party, or the nominee of any party, had the power in achieving success, it is the party which supports the nomination of Andrew G. Curtin for Governor of Pennsylvania. The issue involved in the election is one entirely of country - of nationality - of unity - of future peace and prosperity. We are not called on to decide any mere policy of internal improvements - whether it would be practicable for the State to build a railroad in one portion of its territory, or dig a canal in another. We are not appealed to for action in regard to clearing a channel in any of our obstructed rivers, to tunnel mountains, or drain swamps. The time was when such issues entered into politics, but these questions have all dwindled into insignificance and become dwarfed in comparison to the stupendous issue at stake now - an issue which every man's action influences for good or evil results. In that issue the plain question is presented, "Shall the free States form a portion of the American Union, be allowed to continue as such?" or, "Shall the people of these States in obedience to the mandates of the slave driver, pause in their progress, surrender their civilization, and go back a half century, to keep pace with the selfish ignorance and barbarousness of the States which recognize slavery as the basis for the organization of their society under their government?" These are the questions which now enter largely into the present political campaign. Judge Woodard, in one of his most celebrated speeches, declared that the most important time when slaveholders may well be on their natural rights, and employ in defence of their slave property, whatever means of protection they possess or can command. The slaveholder is now in the full exercise of his natural right - he is now to DESTROY THE GOVERNMENT (with the full sanction of the party which supports Woodard) THAT SLAVE-Y MAY BE SPREAD OVER EVERY FOOT OF TERRITORY ON THIS HEMISPHERE! - that the free institutions which the free labor who have become a power for good, may be forever set on fire. On these issues, Judge Woodard and his friends occupy a frank position. He would rather see the Union destroyed, than that slavery should have a single element of its power. He would rather see the rebellion triumph, than that a Republican administration should succeed in conquering the armed hosts of slavery.

The question then is, shall George W. Woodard triumph, and thus give strength to treason, and in proportion as traitors gain power, impair the influence and strength of the Government? - or shall Andrew G. Curtin triumph, and thus secure the full recognition, the vindication, and the enforcement of the national authority in every State in the Union? While our brethren are perilling their lives in fighting down armed traitors, we, the loyal men at home, are asked to give force to the struggles of those in the field, by endorsing the acts and upholding the policy of the Government at the ballot box. What other men are ready to sacrifice their lives in order to secure its triumph, we, the voters of Pennsylvania, are merely asked to endorse through the exercise of the franchise. We have the power to do this - we have the numerical strength to achieve this victory. If we fail, let us not be disappointed at any future failure of our fellow citizens in the field, because what is not worthy of support by a simple vote, is not worthy of defence at the peril of sacred honor, fortune and life.

The Elections.

Elections take place in California, Vermont and Maine next month. That our readers may be prepared to make the necessary comparisons, we furnish the figures as the late elections in California from the fact that in 1860 the Democratic party split on the question of Douglas or Breckinridge, and have just tried to unite. The following statistics show the workings of this division: In 1860, the vote of the State for President was: Lincoln..... 38,734 Douglas..... 38,020 Breckinridge..... 38,970 Bell..... 9,180 From this it will be seen that, although Lincoln carried the State by a plurality of 714, the total Democratic vote exceeded the Republican by 83,261, and this exclusive of the vote cast for Bell. In 1862 there was a superintendency of public instruction to be elected, and the three candidates received the following votes: Swift, (Republican)..... 51,288 Frazar, (Democrat)..... 21,514 Frazar, (Breckinridge)..... 18,817 Swift's majority over both his opponents was 18,996, which is accounted for by the fact that the Democratic vote fell short of that cast in 1860 by over 30,000 votes, and also that a number of original Democrats voted for Swift, who was the Union candidate. The election takes place on the 21st of September. The Union party have nominated F. F. Low, and the Breckinridge J. G. Downey. We are confident Low will have a handsome majority. To show his confidence, he has resigned a good office to accept the nomination. The election in Vermont takes place on Tuesday, September 1st. The following is a list of the candidates in the field: Butternut. Governor..... T. P. Bedford Lieut. Governor..... E. A. Chapin State Treasurer..... R. McK. Ormsby Mem. Congress..... Jno. A. S. White Union. Governor..... John G. Smith Lieut. Governor..... John P. Dillingham State Treasurer..... F. E. Woodbridge Mem. Congress..... Justin S. Morrill..... Portus Baxter

By Telegraph.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Full Particulars of the Operations up to Sunday Night.

THREE LARGE HOLES KNOWN INTO SUMTER.

The Fort Believed to be Evacuated.

The General Bombardment of all the Rebel Works to Take Place on the 17th Inst.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. GILMORE.

Additional News by the Steamer Empire City.

Official Dispatches to the Government.

Reported Throwing of Shot into the City of Charleston.

A FLAG OF TRUCE FROM BEAUREGARD.

New York, August 19.

The steamer Fulton has arrived from Fort Royal, with dates to Sunday, the 16th instant. The following account of the bombardment of Sumter is given by a correspondent:

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM BEAUREGARD. August 16, 1863. - Since Monday last the events here have been rather monotonous. We have been exchanging shot and shell with the rebels night and day, with but little damage to either side. The object of the enemy was to retard Gen. Gilmore's siege works on the shore, but all have been perfected for some days. The intention to open on the 13th was abandoned on account of some difficulty as to the quality of the army ammunition, and owing to the serious indisposition of Gen. Gilmore. He, however, is much better, and the opening on the heavy siege work will commence at daylight to-morrow.

The shore batteries in the range of their guns yesterday, and the day before, knocked three holes in the walls of Sumter.

The general impression prevails that the rebels have evacuated Sumter, and will blow it up as soon as the assault commences. Out of nearly thirty guns on the parapets ten days ago, but six now remain, and most of those in the casemates had previously disappeared.

The rebels have erected a line of earthworks a mile long on James Island, from Fort Johnson to S.cessionville, although they have few guns mounted yet. This is supposed to be the destination of the guns taken from Sumter.

Our pickets around Sumter report great activity on the rebel side every night, with schooners, steamers, &c.

The weather continues fine, with a very calm sea, which is most favorable for our operations. The air is hot, but a good sea breeze and occasional thunder showers cool the air. Everything is now in readiness on sea and shore, and all are looking forward to the work to-morrow as a complete success.

Reinforcements continue to arrive daily, and quite a large army is now on the march. On Wednesday night the rebels opened on our works with grape and canister, on information received from two sentries, who deserted to the enemy. We lost 2 killed and 3 wounded. The monitors, however, soon silenced the enemy's guns.

Admiral Dahlgren went on board the Patapsco, joining her under the guns of Wagner, and came near being picked off by a 10-inch shot from the fort.

The indications are that the rebels will depend principally upon the obstructions and the interior line of defence. In the attack to come off to-morrow the Ironsides will engage Fort Wagner, and keep her silent while the shore batteries and monitors engage Sumter. At the same time the wooden fleet and mortar fleet will engage Moultrie. It will be a grand attack.

The rebel works on James Island indicate that an attempt will be made on the part of the rebels to drive Gen. Gilmore off James Island, or to annoy him so as to interfere with the siege of Sumter.

LATER. August 16th, 5 P. M. - I learn from the shore that the rebels have piled sand bags on the wharf in the rear of Sumter against the rear wall forty feet high, completely protecting the magazine from the shore batteries of Gen. Gillmore.

The removal of the guns from the parapets of Sumter is probably from preventing their capture by the rebels. There have been two or three shots fired to-day, both parties observing the Sabbath.

It is generally understood that the assault will be made to-morrow, and the weather promises to be most favorable. The ocean is calm as a mill pond, and the weather clear and light. Gen. Gilmore's health is much better this evening.

The above dispatch is from C. C. Fulton, Esq., of the Baltimore American.

New York, August 19. - The steamer Empire City has arrived from Charleston. Her dates are to the evening of the 16th.

She reports that on the 17th, when off Cape Lookout, she saw the gunboat Connecticut in chase of a blockade runner. The Empire City joined in the chase, but after twelve hours' chase she escaped.

The Fort Royal New South has the following items:

The rebel steamer Robert Harshman, which had been watching our advance movements on the Savannah river, exploded her boiler, killing all the crew.

The ram Savannah came down the river on the 10th, intending to run out to sea, but broke one of her engines and had to put back. She is the mate of the Atlanta, already captured. A new rebel ram is building at Savannah. Several heavy guns have been sent from Savannah to Charleston.

Gen. Mercer, commanding at Savannah, is impressing one fifth of the able bodied slaves in Georgia for work on the fortifications.

All the negroes in Savannah have been seized and put to work on the fortifications. Several companies had reached Fort Pulaski, having escaped from Savannah.

WASHINGTON, August 19th. - The Government received a dispatch from Charleston via Fortress Monroe this morning, to the effect that on Friday and Saturday the bombardment was terrific. The action of the sea was so great on Sunday that the gunboats could not co-operate with the land batteries with any good result.

Monday it was expected that the sea would be smooth enough to enable the iron clads to join again in the attack. This dispatch says there was a report that General Gilmore had succeeded in reaching the city of Charleston with one of his long range guns, and had actually thrown shot into the city to such an extent as to call forth a flag of truce from Beauregard on the subject. It is proper to say in this connection that there is no official confirmation of this wonderful exploit in any way, nor is the report believed by the military engineers in this city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Orders Relative to the Execution of D. W. H. Lee and the other Rebel Officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

The following is the language of M. J. Gen. Halleck to the agent for the exchange of prisoners:

It is directed that immediately on receiving official or other authentic information of the execution of Capt. Sawyer and Capt. Flynn, you will proceed to hang W. H. Lee and the other rebel officer designated, as herein above directed, and that you may notify Robert Old, Esq., of the said proceedings, and assure him that the Government of the United States will proceed to retaliate for every similar barbarous violation of the laws of civilized war.

The Draft in New York.

New York, August 19.

The draft in the Sixth Congressional district is progressing quietly. There is no trouble in any part of the city, nor is any apprehended. Business is going on as usual, and a general feeling of security and safety pervades the whole community. The military arrangements are most perfect.

The War in Mexico - Recognition of the South.

ST. FRANCISCO, August 18.

The steamer St. Louis has arrived here with news, via Acapulco, from Mexico to the 22d of July.

Forey was issuing decrees daily. The French Mexican newspapers urge the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They state that France will recognize it.

Mexican jealousy and prejudice is being provoked against the United States. The Government paper says the Northern papers are in favor of Juarez, while the Confederates are for the Mexican monarchy, and everything looks to the immediate recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico.

The guerrillas were fighting on the road leading to the city of Mexico. The Mexicans make no prisoners, but slay all they capture. They wage a war of extermination.

Numerous assassinations have taken place at the capital of persons sympathizing with the French.

The Trinitarian Government was daily imprisoning and shooting persons who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Empire. Mexicans have been publicly flogged for refusing to supply quarters to French officers. One Mexican lady, named Rubia, had received two hundred lashes for refusing to receive French officers into her house. Her husband offered to pay a fine equal to her weight in silver rather than submit to the indignity, but Gen. Forey insisted on making an example of her.

The foreign ministers had declined to remove to San Luis, on the offer of Juarez to protect their transit.

The Draft in New York - The Proclamation of Gov. Seymour - He Anticipates Danger.

New York, August 17.

The proclamation of Governor Seymour will be printed to-morrow morning. He says he has received information that there is danger of disorderly and riotous attacks taking place in New York and Brooklyn during the coming draft. Such acts do no good. The courts are now considering the punishment of those who were guilty of acts which were destructive to the lives and property of their fellow citizens during the shameful scenes of last month. He concludes as follows: "I hereby admonish all judicial and executive officers, whose duty it is to enforce law and preserve public order, that they take any vigorous and effective measures to put down any riotous or unlawful assemblages, and if they find their power insufficient for that purpose, to call upon the military, in the manner pointed out in the statutes of the State. If these measures should prove insufficient, I shall then exert the full power of the State, in order that public order may be preserved and the persons and property of citizens be fully protected."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.

The Breadstuffs market is very quiet. Flour superfine is selling at \$5 12@15; extra \$5 50@5 75; and extra family \$5 87@5 25.

The flour steady at \$4 50@5. Wheat firm at \$1 38@1 89 for old red; and \$1 10@1 30 for new; white ranges from \$1 42@1 60. New Rye 90c. Corn 80c for yellow, and 78c for mixed western. 2,000 bush. Delaware oats sold for 55c. Nothing doing in barley or malt. Mess Pork \$14@15 for bulls and tcs. Lard 10c, now held higher. 100 bush. Timothy Seed sold at \$2 50@2 75. Wheat Flaxseed \$2 25. Whisky advanced; sales Ohio bbls. at \$9, and drugged at 46c.

New York, August 19.

Flour firm; sales of 9,500 bbls. at \$8 95@9 50 for State, \$8 16@40 for Ohio and \$6 25@6 50 for southern. Wheat heavy; sales of 85,000 bush. at 87c@81 for Millers club, and \$1 16@1 24 for red western. Corn firm;

88,000 bush. sold at 68@68c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy. Lard steady at 45 1/2@46c. Receipts - flour, 5,021 bbls.; wheat, 41,771 bush.; corn, 186,000 bu-h.

PALTIMORE, August 19.

Flour dull; Ohio extra at \$5 75@5 87 1/2. Wheat declined 3@5 for Kentucky white southern steady. Corn very dull; white 82@83. Whisky firm at 48@48 1/2.

Married.

In Millsburg, August 13, 1863, by Rev. Bowers, Mr. GEORGE R. BOAK, of Pine Glenn, to Miss A. E. LEIPTON, of Millsburg, Centre County, Penna.

Died.

On the 18th inst., Mrs. LYDIA W. JACKSON, aged 83 years, 2 months and 24 days.

(Her friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, on Dewberry Alley, below Walnut.

"Dearest wife and mother, thou hast left us, Here thy home we deeply feel; But 'tis God that has bereft us; He can all our sorrows heal."

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT - A good stable containing five stalls. Enquire at Burke House, on Third and Walnut streets.

STATEMENT OF the Accounts of the South S. Ward Common School District of the City of Harrisburg. Receipts and Expenditures for school year ending June 1st, 1863.

Tax rate \$4 mills on the dollar of valuation for school purposes. Tax rate 1 mill on the dollar of valuation for building purposes.

RECEIPTS. Gross amount of tax duplicate..... \$7,335 99 Deduct exemptions..... \$660 82 D. due collector's commissions..... 310 00

Net amount of tax received..... \$6,365 67 Add State appropriation received..... 478 80

Total amount of funds received..... \$6,844 47

Balance on hand from last year..... 436 82

Total amount of funds available..... \$7,281 29

Expenses for fuel, janitor's services and contingencies..... 506 69

Expenses for salary, per centage on tax collector's former duplicate of 1861..... 62 33

Expenses for cost of colored school building..... 89 00

Expenses for cases issued from Mrs. Philip Linn & Son..... 2,000 00

Total receipts..... \$9,866 08

EXPENDITURES. Paid for teachers' salaries..... \$3,920 00

For fuel, janitor's services and contingencies..... 506 69

For salary, per centage on tax collector's former duplicate of 1861..... 62 33

For interest on building debt, repairing, &c..... 833 96

For two lots purchased..... 2,200 00

Total expenditures..... \$7,060 94

Balance on hand..... \$2,775 74

JACOB HOUSER, President.

Attest - H. SHELLMANS, Secretary.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 7, 1863.

We the undersigned, Auditors of the City of Harrisburg, have audited the accounts of the South Ward School Board for the year ending June 1st, 1863, and find the same correct.

JAMES M. BAY, DANIEL EPPLEY, auditors.

WANTED!

A GOOD COOK that can come well recommended - first class pay. Apply at the Telegraph office, Patriot and Union buildings, unless it.

HORSE AND CART FOR SALE.

A GOOD horse, coal cart and harness will be sold at a bargain. Call on Judge Dock, opposite the Court House.

ATTENTION! SUBSTITUTES!

TWO SUBSTITUTES WANTED to whom the highest cash price will be given. Apply at the office of ROBT. SMODGRASS, Attorney at Law, N. Third st., three doors above Market.

ATTENTION! CONSORTISTS!

ALL persons drafted and who are entitled to exemption can have their papers properly made out by applying at the office of the undersigned, in the DAILY TELEGRAPH BUILDING, Third street. SULLIVAN S. CHILL, Attorney for Military Claims.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE BRIDGE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the City Council Chamber 117 7 o'clock, P. M., September 5, for erecting a stone bridge over Paxton creek, at Paxton street, in this city, according to plans and specifications on file in the Council Chamber. Proposals will state the price with brick arches and also with hewn stone arches, also specify the time of commencement and completion of the work.

Proposals will specify what they will allow for the materials on the ground. They will also be required to furnish all the material necessary to do the work.

The Council will reserve the right to reject all bids that they believe will not be to the advantage of the city, or that they may believe are exorbitant.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposal for bridge," and directed to W. O. HICKOCK, President Common Council.

J. HARRIS, D. HOCKER, PHILIP LINN, Street Committee 1st District. [all obtained]

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HARRISBURG ACADEMY

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 31st of AUGUST. For vacancies apply to J. F. SEILER, Principal.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS - chaste bound and clasped - for sale at SOHREFFER'S BOOKSTORE, 19 Market Street.

GREEN CORN.

Just received by Winkler's Fresh Green Corn at 10c.

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Amusements.

RETURN OF RETURN OF RETURN OF RETURN OF

NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS, NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS, NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS, NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS.

AT HARRISBURG AT HARRISBURG AT HARRISBURG AT HARRISBURG

FOR ONE DAY ONLY, FOR ONE DAY ONLY, FOR ONE DAY ONLY, FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

FRIDAY, FRIDAY, FRIDAY, FRIDAY.

AUGUST 21, AUGUST 21, AUGUST 21, AUGUST 21.

ON LOT IN SECOND STREET, ON LOT IN SECOND STREET, ON LOT IN SECOND STREET, ON LOT IN SECOND STREET.

NEAR THE COTTON MILL, NEAR THE COTTON MILL, NEAR THE COTTON MILL, NEAR THE COTTON MILL.

NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS.

First appearance in America. Madame Macarte has great satisfaction in announcing to the people of this country, that after an absence of several years she will again have the honor of appearing before them.

Among the Royal British Circus is the beautiful Stud of English thorough bred, including the celebrated stallion.

BLACK SWAN. Being the same Troop with which in England, Ireland and Scotland she led the honor of performing before the most refined and numerous audience in every city in the British Empire.

Madame Macarte's great Act, the VENETIAN CARNIVAL. Will be remembered by those who witnessed her former efforts in this country.

First appearance in America of Mr. JOHN COOK.

The English humorist, known as the most brilliant wit in England, and familiarly styled the "COMIC MONK". The elegant follies of this well bred and gentlemanly clown will be occasionally diversified by the exceedingly comic grotesquerie of the famous FRENCH JERBERT.