

Daily Telegraph

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Monday Evening January 25, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE CITY

I have appointed Mr. J. B. Zimmerman sole agent for the "DAILY TELEGRAPH" in this city. He will purchase his papers at the office hereafter, and serve them through an additional force of carriers, in every part of the city. As he will be obliged to pay cash for all the papers received at the office, it will be necessary for him to collect his money weekly. Mr. Z. is also authorized to collect moneys now due for the DAILY in this city, and our friends will oblige me by settling with him immediately.

GEORGE BERGNER.

Harrisburg and the Draft.

After delaying the matter much longer than all the other cities, the people of Harrisburg have at length moved in the business of entering into some arrangements by which the draft may be avoided, and our quota of troops raised without a resort to conscription. At a late meeting of Council, a proposition was made to secure a local bounty of \$200, which sum was to be raised by a loan on the part of the municipal authorities. By this means, the burdens of the conscription will be equalized in a manner among those who would have been compelled to bear, as individuals, the main labor of service in the ranks of the army. Of course any appropriation which the city fathers may make, will not come out of the capital or the property of the city, but from the hard earned pay of the laboring men thereof, as property holders will be most likely to add every penny of the increased tax to raise this fund on their tenants. We mention this fact to show that the masses have a right to ask Council to make this appropriation, as it is merely granting to the city the right to disburse money which in reality must be derived from the sweat stained earnings of the laboring men and the mechanics. Hence, we repeat, the people have a perfect right to ask this appropriation. It is only a movement to equalize the burdens of the war among the toiling masses, and to secure among the heads of families of the laboring men, by combination as it were, that which individual capitalists possess in their wealth.

We have frequently insisted, and we now repeat, that the burdens of the war have fallen thrice more heavily on the masses of the population of the city of Harrisburg, than that of any city in the Commonwealth, or indeed of any of the cities of the Middle or Eastern States. For three long weeks, the people of Harrisburg were actually compelled to feed from five to ten thousand men. Those troops were mustered out of service in our midst, and left without pay, to shift as best they could until the paymasters were ready to disburse what was due them. They were without shelter and without subsistence. In this dilemma our own people were compelled to receive and feed these men at their own tables. From time to time, this state of affairs was repeated, if not in such numbers, at least in individual cases, until the arrangements were complete to accommodate the troops mustered out of service at this point, prior to their payment and departure for home. And for these burdens and this liberality and hospitality the people of Harrisburg have already been abused abroad, and have to bear the shame of the greedy speculators who are attracted to our midst in hopes of plunder at the expense of the soldiers. In addition, it must be borne in mind, that hundreds of men have been enlisted in this city, the credit of which fairly belongs to the different wards in which the enrolling offices are located. If a man enlists in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baltimore, or any other city, it matters not where he is drafted five days before his enlistment, he is credited to the locality in which he was recruited. By such a practice many a ward in the cities alluded to has been exempted, when not one-third of the quota of these wards has been filled by the actual citizens thereof. Had the same system been practiced in Harrisburg, our quota could be shown to be at this time more than twice filled. But such was not the practice, and hence we are now called on to furnish a large number of men.

There is no doubt that the additional bounty proposed to be given to volunteers in this city will influence the filling up of our quota in a very short time. It will, still, however, require the active co-operation of good men to secure the filling up of this quota, in such a manner as to wind up this work with credit to all concerned. To-morrow evening council will hold a meeting more fully to consider the subject of offering a local bounty, when, as we learn that several of the city fathers are not altogether satisfied as to the necessity of an appropriation to facilitate volunteering, it would be well for those who are enlightened on the subject, to be present and afford the councilmen in question the information necessary to justify them in voting for the measure. The demonstration on Saturday evening was one of the most respectable and emphatic meetings ever held in this city. No councilman need wait for support to vote for an appropriation to provide a local bounty, after such a meeting, so that we trust the measure will at once take a practical shape, so as immediately to facilitate the filling up of the quotas of the different wards of the city.

THE AMENDED CONSCRIPTION BILL has just passed Congress. Besides providing that an enrolled man may at any time secure complete exemption by furnishing a substitute not liable to draft, it now permits a drafted man to secure exemption from service by procuring a substitute liable to draft; but his name will be again enrolled for the next draft. The cost of com-

munication is increased to \$400, and the name of the exempted man is enrolled, subject to draft under future calls, "when the present enrollment is exhausted." Commutation money must be applied to securing substitutes in the Congressional district paying the money. Members of religious denominations, conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, are to be considered, if drafted, as non-combatants, and assigned to duty in hospitals, or be exempted, by paying \$400, during the whole term. Every foreigner who has held office in the State of United States is to be enrolled.

The Radicalism of the War Democracy.

The most radical men in this nation are the War Democracy. They seem to understand the exact meaning of the objects of the rebel slaveholders, while they insist that the rebellion can only be effectually crushed by striking at slavery itself. Indeed, the radicalism of the rank and file becomes tame in comparison to that of the War Democracy. The explanation for this is to be found in the fact that the War Democracy have been for many years in the confidence of the slave drivers; indeed, these bold men who now oppose rebellion as War Democrats were once the active upholders of slavery, while they imagined that the system was nothing worse than a domestic institution, made necessary to secure the cultivation of large tracts of the territory of the South, which the hand of the white man could not till, and which, unless worked by slave labor, would necessarily be abandoned to waste and uselessness. But when the mask was thrown off, and the upholders attempted to make their capital in slave labor the ruling influence of the nation, the War Democracy became the bold enemies of the conspirators.

Among those who are thus opposing slavery as the cause of the rebellion and the main spring of the struggle now going on for the destruction of the government, Senator Conness, of California, elected as a War Democrat, is doing grand service. In a recent speech in the United States Senate he planted himself squarely on the anti-slavery platform; and in a passage at arms with Senator Salisbury, of Delaware, Mr. Conness said, touching a proposition to exempt non-combatants from military service: "This was a Quaker's war; a war of moral forces against the institution of slavery. The South undertook this war to rear up a negro empire upon its proposition that slavery was right and essential to the existence of society. A part of their proposition was to bear down our government and build up their slave breeding aristocracy on its ruins. We accept their proposition, and say they shall neither build up their empire nor tear down this government of freedom established by our forefathers. A citizen, whether Jew or Gentile, Quaker or Catholic, be he what he may, cannot perform a higher duty than to go to the field and fight his country's battles for the preservation of human liberty. There is a means prepared for exemption. He was opposed to this exemption for conscience sake. He believed the safest and truest way to Heaven was to strike a rebel wherever you can reach him."

The Freedmen in South Carolina.
A Beaufort (South Carolina) correspondent of the Boston Traveler furnishes a statement showing the propriety of the Freedmen of that place, under the impartial government of the United States. About thirty condemned horses were recently put up for sale, and to the surprise of everybody brought in some cases as high as seventy-five, one hundred, and one hundred and forty dollars, though their estimated value was not over twenty dollars. The purchasers were, in every case, Freedmen, who promptly produced the "greenbacks." They have made money rapidly of late.

The same correspondent says that the Government plantations have been turned over to the United States Tax Commissioner, the present superintendents having been notified that their future services will be dispensed with. The lands not sold in February will be leased.

The Amnesty Proclamation in Handbill Form.

A Washington letter says the President has had several thousand copies of his proclamation of December 8th, declaring an amnesty to all rebels of the rank of Colonel and under, providing they take a prescribed oath, printed in large type in the shape of a hand bill, and at the end of the proclamation is the following: "The book wherein to record the taking of the above oath by such persons as may apply in the custody of..." who is authorized to administer the said oath to such persons of that vicinity, and is required to give every person requesting it, a certificate in form below, until some other mode of proof shall be authoritatively provided, sufficient evidence of the facts certified to entitle the holder to the benefits as provided in said proclamation: "I do hereby certify that on... day of... 1864, at... the oath prescribed by the President of the United States in his proclamation of December eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, was duly taken, subscribed and made matter of record, by..." This hand bill is to be posted through all the rebel territory occupied by us, and it is expected thousands of seceders will avail themselves of it; that Tennessee, Texas and Louisiana will be the first to return as States to their allegiance.

Our Presidents.

George Washington, of Virginia, was President of the United States for eight years; John Adams, of Massachusetts, for a single term of four years; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, was President for eight years; James Madison, of ditto, for eight years; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, four years; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, eight years; Martin Van Buren, of New York, four years; William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, one month; John Tyler of Virginia, three years and eleven months; James K. Polk, of Tennessee, four years; Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, one year and four months; Millard Fillmore, of New York, two years and eight months; Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, four years; and James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, four years. It will be seen that during the seventy-two years which elapsed between the inauguration of George Washington, and the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, the Slave States of the Union have had their citizens occupying the Presidential chair for forty-nine years, and three months; while the Free States have had the same honor conferred upon their citizens, for twenty-two years and three months, considerably less than one-third of the entire period.

How Justice is Administered in New York County.

The following communication is from the pen of one of the most respectable citizens residing in New York county, and presents a most lamentable state of affairs existing in that county. It seems that copperheads will stop at nothing if they have an opportunity to persecute Union men. Read it carefully:

"The 'Gazette Inquirer' of New York County, PA.—Extremes Met—A Party Outrage by Men Under Oath.—Mr. Editor:—You will perhaps recollect, that at the time the rebels visited our county and captured the ancient borough of York, a black man was murdered in the upper part of the county, supposed by some to have lingered behind with a view to escape from the rebels. The party who committed the deed gave out that he intended to steal horses, or something of the kind. This case was brought before the Grand Jury of the county, at the August Term, if we remember rightly, and ignored. Thus, men under solemn oath, refused even to bring up for investigation, a case involving the highest crime—or one of the highest—known in human or divine law! This is one extreme. (I need not stop to tell you how our Grand and other Juries, for years, been constituted.) A few months ago an assault and battery case occurred between two butchers, in our market house. The one was a naval soldier, who had faithfully served out his time, and a little over; and who, besides other important services to the Government, volunteered (with others from the New Ironsides) to aid the land forces in capturing Morris Island, and has now returned home, and is aiding his father and other Juries, for years, been constituted.) A few months ago an assault and battery case occurred between two butchers, in our market house. The one was a naval soldier, who had faithfully served out his time, and a little over; and who, besides other important services to the Government, volunteered (with others from the New Ironsides) to aid the land forces in capturing Morris Island, and has now returned home, and is aiding his father and other Juries, for years, been constituted.)

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Now comes the other extreme. This case was brought before our Grand Jury at the January term, lately held, and they report a bill of "assault with intent to kill." Who ever heard of a man striking another with his fist, if he intended to kill him? Verily, we are verging upon evil times. Party seems to engulf every thing, however sacred in its obligation, in its malicious hate; and who be to the man, at least in our county, that belongs not to the strong side in politics, if he is compelled to such justice by legal process. We defy the prosecutor, or any witness who may have testified before this Grand Jury, or any of the Grand Jurors who is acquainted with the two individuals, parties to the suit—to stand up before high Heaven, and the public of York, and swear with a clear conscience, that there was any intent to kill in this case, or that they so believe.

We have not said anything, and do not intend to say anything to forestall the action of the Court in this case, but we have said, and therefore, as a fact concluded, subject to the scrutiny of the community, and we cannot call the finding of this bill, (arising, as it did, out of the peculiar circumstances of the country,) anything else than a party outrage.

By Telegraph.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.
Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, made reports adverse to the claims of Mr. Field, of Louisiana, and Mr. Segar, of Virginia, as representatives from those States.

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

Arrival in Richmond of an Agent of the French Emperor.

Maximilian to be Recognized by the Confederacy.

Gen. Lee and the Proposed Dictatorship.

Mutiny and Desertion of Regiments.

Gen. John Morgan to take Magruder's Command.

New York, Jan. 24.

The Times contains a translation of a letter from a Frenchman, formerly of the rebel army, to a friend here, dated Richmond, January 11. He reports the arrival of another agent of the French Emperor, named Martigny, who came via Nassau, and who has had several mysterious conferences with Jeff Davis. It is known, he says, that Jeff has promised to recognize the Empire in Mexico, and has also promised France—all the advantages of the Southern Confederacy if Napoleon will only recognize and support the Southern cause. All our principal men, he says, think therefore, that a war between France and the United States is near at hand.

This letter has no doubt that the plan proposed of making General Lee Dictator, will be adopted as the only means of counteracting the strength of the North. General Lee has expressed his unwillingness to accept the Dictatorship. He and Jeff Davis are on bad terms, and the latter would, in such a case, have to retreat. Davis has been lately very unpopular, in consequence of having kept Bragg so long in command. He has even contemplated, since dismissing the general of giving him command of the Army of Virginia, and of sending Lee to Dalton; but he had to abandon the plan on account of the great influence brought to bear against it.

General Johnston, who took command of Bragg's demoralized army, thought of retreating to Atlanta, but was kept at Dalton that he might take advantage of the probable weakening terms on the offensive, though Lee has given the opinion that, with the miserable condition of the army in regard to clothing and provisions, it will be impossible to do so.

Gen. Early's expedition was a miserable failure, more than a thousand of his veterans returning home with frost-bitten feet and hands. The editor writes the news from Charleston is discouraging. Beauregard has expressed the opinion that he could not hold Charleston much longer, as Gillmore has guns in position

by which he could reduce the city to ashes in a few hours if he felt inclined to do so.

One North Carolina regiment doing duty there intended to desert in a body, but the plan was frustrated by one of their number turning informer. Twenty of the ringleaders were shot on the 4th of January, and the rest were divided up amongst other regiments.

The 13th Virginia Regiment, when ordered to Alabama, refused to go, and were disbanded, and used in filling up other regiments, as the only plan to avoid a serious mutiny. Bread riots occur almost daily in the South, and the Southern people are evidently getting tired of the war.

John Morgan has been given the command of Magruder's army, but will be no more successful than the latter was.

The writer concludes by saying "the days of the Confederacy are numbered, and its backbone is broken."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Longstreet Reinforced and Advancing on Knoxville.

Gen. Granger Retreating to the Entrenchments.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.

The Dispatch says that Capt. Stein, a staff officer from Knoxville, who left on Thursday a week ago, brings information that Longstreet has been reinforced with 26,000 men and was advancing on Knoxville, pushing Gen. Granger's forces before him. It was thought that our army will be compelled to fall back to the entrenchments at Knoxville.

It is reported that John Morgan, at the head of 6,000 cavalry, will make a movement to cut off the communication between Knoxville and Chattanooga in a raid into Kentucky.

Interesting from Cairo.

A REBEL OUTRAGE—CAPTURE OF GERRILLAS—TRADE ON THE MISSISSIPPI—HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS.

CAIRO, Jan. 24.

One of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteers, having straggled away from the line of march during Gen. Smith's late expedition in West Tennessee, was hung up by the heels and had his throat cut. Thirty-two guerrillas were captured on the 20th near Paris, Kentucky, and taken to Columbus, Mo.

The steamer Hillman, from Memphis, the 21st, has arrived with 250 bales of cotton. Maj. Gen. Hunter came as a passenger on board.

Gen. Hurlbut has issued an order committing the commerce of the Mississippi river exclusively to the agents of the Treasury Department, who will be responsible for the amounts, character and disposition of the supplies, and for the character of the persons whom the same are given. No permits will hereafter be required or given by the military authorities, except for the purchase of military or sutler's supplies.

Gen. Sherman had returned to Memphis from Vicksburg.

Re-enlistments are being rapidly pushed forward. Nearly the entire Sixteenth Army Corps will re-enlist.

All was quiet at Vicksburg. Twenty thousand men of the Seventeenth Army Corps have re-enlisted. It is understood that Gen. Buckland will take the command. The Memphis cotton market was unchanged.

The steamer Swann, from New Orleans the 15th inst., has arrived with the Twenty-fourth Indiana volunteers, 900 strong, en route home on furlough, and 100 other furloughed men from various regiments. She also brings a large lot of groceries for St. Louis and other points on the Ohio river.

Later from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 23.

The Old Dominion, of Norfolk, to-day, says: "There is rumor that Jeff Davis' colored steward and chambermaid have arrived in Norfolk, having successfully escaped the rebel clutches. Augustus and Louisa Burgess were detected yesterday in Norfolk in receiving and distributing the rebel mail, and sent to jail. Maj. Burroughs, the noted guerrilla, is rapidly recovering from his attack of small pox. Twenty refugees from Richmond, Petersburg and Augusta, Ga., arrived in Norfolk yesterday."

Sinking of a Vessel.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 25.
The steamer Bradford Durfee, which plies between this city and Fall River, took fire this morning at the wharf in the latter place. Her upper works were soon in flames. So much water was thrown into her that she careened, filled and sunk. It is believed that her hull and engines were not seriously injured.

Died.

At his residence on Front street, yesterday morning, WALTER COVERLY, aged 46 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 2 o'clock, p. m., at his late residence, to which the friends are invited without further notice.

[Col. Coverly was extensively known throughout Pennsylvania, for many years, as one of the leading hotel keepers in the Commonwealth, having been at the head of an establishment in this city, and also the proprietor of a hotel at Cape May for several seasons. He was an affable and hospitable gentleman, and of an enterprising disposition, which led him to conceive and introduce many great improvements in his business. The great traveling public accustomed to visiting Harrisburg, will miss the deceased.]

New Advertisements.

NATIVE WINE.
FINE BLACKBERRY AND ELDERBERRY WINE. Warranted pure. For sale at W. DOCK, JR., & CO.

WANTED. A white woman, as Cook. Liberal wages paid. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.
PROPOSALS will be received until Friday morning, Jan. 29, 1864, for supplying the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital with fresh and corned beef.

The beef must be delivered in the side, cut up and weighed on the scales at the Hospital. Any information desired can be had on application to the undersigned, to whom all proposals must be sent.

JOHN CURWEN, Supt. PENNA. STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, January 25, 1864.

LAW SCHOOL.
OF HARVARD COLLEGE, 1864.

TWO TERMS of Nineteen Weeks, commencing March 7th and September 5th. For catalogue and Circular address JOEL PARKER, Royal Professor, Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20, 1864. Jan25 64

New Advertisements.

LILLIE'S SAFES.

CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON.

BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF.

THE attention of business men generally is invited to the superior advantages of this safe over all others, in Fire and Burglar Proof qualities. They are all secured by a Combination Lock, without key or handle, and the whole outside of the safe is CHILLED IRON, (from 1 1/2 inches to 2 inches thick, and is proof against the punch or drill and the use of powder, as frequently employed by burglars in their operations. Descriptive circulars furnished by GEO. W. PARSONS, 110 Market street, Harrisburg, Agent for Central Penna.

jan20 d1w

TRINITY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence, presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Harrisburg, county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking [as to the act aforesaid].

[I, J. E. in testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 17th day of January, 1864.]
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE several properties of the estate of WILLIAM ALLISON, deceased, in the city of Harrisburg, consisting of Houses on Front street and Chestnut street, at and near the corner of Front and Chestnut streets, a vacant lot on Mulberry street, near Third street, and 19 1/2 acres of land at the eastern terminus of Market street, are offered for sale. For terms of sale, apply to the undersigned, Seventh and Noble streets, Philadelphia.

de21-d1f

\$800 REWARD.
THE store of the subscriber was burglarized by a party on the night of the 16th inst. (Saturday), the safe blown open and robbed of Government and State bank notes, personal checks and other papers.

The above reward will be paid upon the conviction of the thief or thieves.
GEO. G. KUNKEL.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 18th, 1864-d1w

FURS! FURS! FURS!

I AM carrying out my well earned reputation for selling the best made FURS at the most reasonable prices, and offer now my splendid assortment of Hudson Bay Sables, Rich Mink Sables, Siberian Squirrel, Chinilla, Stone Martin, Fitch, &c., &c.

FURS for Ladies and Misses at the most reasonable prices. My stock of Hudson Bay and Mink Sables is the finest ever offered in this market, and comprises: Riding Capes, Three-Quarter and Half Capes, Berthas, Collars, Muffs, &c.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM,
No. 416 Arch street, above 4th, south side, Philadelphia.
P. S.—No business transacted on Saturday.
de25 d1mf

Soldier's Coat and Papers Found.

A COAT containing a furlough and other papers, belonging to John McNamee, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, was found. The owner, (who belongs to Mercer, Pa.) can get his property by calling at THIS OFFICE, describing his property, and paying for this advertisement.

jan19

FOUND OR STOLEN.

ONE HORSE BLANKET and BUFFALO ROBE, which the owner can have by call on the Chief of Police, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

jan12

LARGE lot of best quality of Mercer Potatoes just received and for sale by BOYER & KOEPPER, No. 3 Market Square.

HAVERS AND SEEDER OR FLY FRAME TENDERS WANTED at Stages, Bannerman, Carpenter & Co.'s, No. 3 Mill, Lancaster, Pa. The pay having been increased, girls can now make good wages.

jan23 d1w

DR. R. M. GILDEA.

NO. 119 MARKET STREET.

Tooth positively extracted without pain by the use of nitrous oxide.

NOTICE.

STATE LIBRARY ROOMS, HARRISBURG, January 14, 1864.

ALL PERSONS having claims for work done in assisting to remove the books of the State Library, in June, 1863, will immediately present the same at the State Library Rooms, for settlement, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 o'clock, p. m.

W. W. FORNEY, State Librarian.

TO LADIES.

If you wish good Letter Paper, Envelopes, Ink, Pens, or anything else in the stationery line, you will do well by calling at

SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE, Harrisburg.

NORFOLK OYSTERS.

REAU Salts, under the Jones House, York River Oysters; a fine article, under the Jones House.

Also, Terrapin's, which will be served up in fine style at short notice under the Jones House, by [no80] JOSEPH SNIVELY.

SMOKING TOBACCO.

KILLBUCKENHOPKINS, Harrisburg, Pa. [no24] W. M. DOCK, JR., & CO.

JAVA, JAMAICA and LAGUYRA Coffee, at [no28] W. M. DOCK, JR., & CO.

Amusements.

SANFORD AND TROUPE.

SANFORD AND TROUPE.

RE-OPENING OF THE SEASON.

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MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25th.

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The interior renovated, re-decorated, &c.

NEW FACES,

NEW FACES,

SANFORD AND TROUPE

direct from New Orleans.

MONDAY EVENING.

Orchestra Seats can be procured in advance at Bannwart's Drug Store. Jan21 d1w

BRANT'S HALL.

BRANT'S HALL.

GRAND STAR

Combination Dramatic Company.

Combination Dramatic Company.

Combination Dramatic Company.

BY PARTICULAR REQUEST.

BY PARTICULAR REQUEST.

will be repeated, and for the LAST TIME, popular dramatization of the

GREAT LEDGER STORY.

GREAT LEDGER STORY.

GREAT LEDGER STORY.

GREAT LEDGER STORY.

Hidden Hand, Hidden Hand, Hidden Hand, Hidden Hand, Hidden Hand, Hidden Hand.

MISS FANNY DENHAM.

MISS FANNY DENHAM.

MISS FANNY DENHAM.

In her inimitable impersonation of her

GREAT CHARACTER OF CAPITOLA.

GREAT CHARACTER OF CAPITOLA.

Introducing several songs.

For particulars see small bills. Jan20