

Daily Telegraph
THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
HARRISBURG, PA.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

Volunteering with Maj. Gen. Hancock.

We have witnessed no more sublime or gratifying spectacle during the entire struggle with the slaveholders and their allies, the copperheads, than that furnished by the late uprising of the people of Pennsylvania, in response to the appeals of Maj. Gen. Hancock. When Sumner was fired upon, the heart of the nation throbbed with a mighty impulse and men rushed to arms inspired almost with a wild and ungodly zeal. When the disaster of Bull Run appalled the country the people aroused themselves with something like the same spirit. Each occasion was a great crisis. Men had no time to deliberate. Death and duty joined hands in every path. The hour was fraught with danger and big with mighty deeds. Unlike these occasions only in the wild tumult which marked the military operations of the people, the appeal of Maj. Gen. Hancock is producing the most wonderful effect all over the State of Pennsylvania. Men are now acting upon their solemn judgment and the impulse which belongs to the love they entertain for a great and a glorious cause. Gen. Hancock is known only to the people of Pennsylvania as a leader—as a hero—as a great and a true soldier. He is identified with no element in society or politics that do not contribute to the glory of his country. He is acquainted with no combinations but those which are formed for the safety and perpetuity of the Government. He fights because he loves the Union. He leads because he knows he can be of service to the Government. And while he does this, he neither thinks of himself in the present or his fame in the future. Conscientious rectitude renders him calm and unselfish on these points. Is it any wonder, then, that such a man should rally the true men of the old Keystone State? Had he come to Pennsylvania a month earlier, our quota of troops would have been full and ready for the field to-day! Men like Maj. Gen. Hancock are independent of newspaper commendation, and hence we are not impelled by any desire of flattery, thus to refer to him. Our only regret, that the service is not made up of such officers; because with such men in command throughout the country, our battles would be victories and our struggle with the traitor foe of short duration. Let the gallant young men of Pennsylvania think of these facts, and rally promptly to the support of Hancock. He is one of us—a Pennsylvanian, by birth and love. He is a soldier in heart and feeling, fit to lead heroes in a cause such as he has pledged his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor!

The Quarters of the Veterans.

To show how totally incapacitated Lieut. Col. Buford is, to discharge the important duties involved in the command at this post, when he issued an order to the effect that the returning veterans should occupy Camp Curtin, he had no other object in view than to show that he was not fit to command. As we have stated, Lieut. Col. Buford had been assigned to Buford, from the War Department, impressing him with the importance of being properly prepared to receive the returning veterans. It was the object of the War Department to convey to the veterans not only the high regard in which they were held by the National Government, but impress them with the real value of their past services, and the great importance of their re-enlistment. Yet these purposes were entirely frustrated by the inefficiency and lack of vigor of the commandant at the post. Capt. Johnson, A. Q. M. at this post, more than a month since, urged the importance of making active preparations for the reception of these veterans. He appealed to his superior in command, Lieut. Col. Buford, for orders to prepare quarters for these troops. These appeals were responded to by extravagant suggestions on the subject of locating a new camp, by hesitancy in constraining plain orders of the War Department, and by an inactivity and lethargy which plain business men could only regard as imbecility. The time thus consumed was of the utmost importance. Every day wasted in idle pleasure on the skating pond, by Buford and his coterie, was time consumed which belonged to labor for the care and comfort of the returning Pennsylvania veterans. In this dilemma, Capt. Johnson, A. Q. M., was left entirely to act on his own responsibility. By his efforts and energy, Camp Curtin was prepared for the reception of the veterans; and had it not been for the promptitude of Capt. J., the veterans would have been compelled to bivouack on the cold ground and to follow in the mud of Camp Curtin. The flooring of the tents with timber, was suggested by Lieut. Col. B., but he declined to issue an order on the subject. The Quartermaster of the post, with a humanity that ever fits well the valor of a true soldier, then ordered the flooring of these tents immediately, and thus prevented sickness, suffering and death among the veterans who came home anticipating generous welcomes and royal treatment.

We are weary of calling the attention of the proper authorities to the woful derelictions of duty daily occurring at this post through the inactivity, lethargy and even imbecility of Lieutenant Colonel Buford. That officer, by his mismanagement, has done more to discourage re-enlistments than all the imbecilities in command in the army. Had the veterans been allowed to return home, before re-enlistment, to endure the insults and the neglects of Lieut. Col. Buford, not one out of five of the brave fellows would have re-enlisted; at least not until they had forgotten the wrongs which they now endure, and been able once more to see the necessity of continuing the battle for the Union to a glorious and a triumphant termination. The men who form our volunteer forces came from social stations equally as good as that occupied by Buford and his surroundings. These men feel and understand what is due them; but this is a fact which the Government has not fully learned, and yet the sooner the lesson is inculcated, the better for those in authority, as well as for the stability of the Union and the Government.

While on this subject, we cannot refrain from calling the attention of the War Department to the fact that there are more officers detailed for service at this post than there is labor for them to perform. Captain R. I. Dodge at one time, when the recruiting and mustering operations were on a larger scale, discharged all the duties of the post with less confusion, less complaint, and two-thirds less expense than it now costs the Government. The idle officers at this and other posts throughout the country, are devouring the vitals of the Government, and disgracing the dignity and energy of the service. They are here as elsewhere, mere appendages to a social circle, where they flourish to the delight of themselves and their social bodies. The people are weary and dissatisfied with these evidences of waste, profligacy, idleness and imbecility. Good soldiers who come fresh from the field are disgusted with the exhibition. Business men, upon whose thrift, energy and enterprise the Government depends for resources and support, are losing confidence in those who detail these officers, and the whole community demand in thunder tones that retrenchment and reform should be had immediately. We want no idlers, no vain glorious upstarts to close up the path of victory. We live in an age of iron, when women men are of no service. Let the Government study these facts, act on their teaching, and then the people, who support those in authority with their labor and their lives, will stop complaining.

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The Anxiety of "Our Congressmen" for the Safety of the Negro.

The following preamble and resolution passed the Congressional House of Representatives by a vote of 80 to 46:

WHEREAS, The war policy of the Government has brought into the service as soldiers and laborers colored men, and persons claiming to be held by rebels, who have rendered invaluable service to the army; And whereas, The further employment of colored soldiers would relieve the demands for northern labor, and prevent men from that section from being taken from their homes and industrial pursuits; therefore,

Resolved, That a more vigorous policy, in order to secure a larger number of persons of African descent in the army, would meet the approbation of this House.

It will be seen that the object of this preamble and resolution is to place a fair portion of the labor and the danger of the conflict for the Union, upon the shoulders of the negro—and in all cases where a negro can be of service in the operations to crush the rebellion, to call on him without delay, and by legal enactment, compel his presence in the army. This is done to save the white man. The purpose of the resolution is expressed in the preamble, to be the use of the negro, in order to prevent [white] men from their homes and industrial pursuits! General William Henry Harrison Miller voted against the passage of the resolution, thereby evincing a higher regard for the negro than has for the white man and his family. Oh! consistency! thou art indeed, a jewel! Make a mark here, white men of the district!

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1864.

The House met at eleven o'clock.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a statement of the different railroad companies.

Mr. COLEMAN offered a resolution providing for the purchase of the best railroad map, showing the different railroads in the country. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. COLEMAN asked to be excused from serving on the Military Committee. Mr. C. was excused and Mr. KELLEY, of Washington, was appointed.

Mr. BROWN asked to be excused from serving on the special committee appointed to investigate certain charges made against military authorities. Mr. B. was excused and Mr. PRICE was appointed in his place.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Claims reported a bill for the relief of William Himrod.

Local Judiciary reported a bill to amend the fee bill of Warren county.

Also, an act to open Jackson street, in the city of Philadelphia.

Also, one relating to opening streets, and the payment of damages therefor, in the city of Philadelphia.

Also, an act fixing the costs to be paid to the sheriff of Warren county for conveying warrants.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported an act for the relief of Daniel Fuller.

Also, a joint resolution, asking Congress to pass a law increasing the pay of privates and non-commissioned officers.

"BOUNTY FUND."

Mr. BIGHAM read in his place an act to enable the commissioners of Allegheny county to issue bonds in aid of a volunteer bounty fund, and levy a tax for the re-payment of the same.

Mr. BIGHAM moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House proceed to consider the bill. The motion was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. ALLEMAN read in his place an act supplementary to the act providing for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims.

Mr. LILLY read an act to authorize the road commissioners of the several townships and boroughs of Bradford county, to borrow money and levy a tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers.

Mr. MARSH, an act to change the time of closing the polls at general and township elections in the county of Bradford.

Mr. COCHRAN, an act to authorize the road commissioners of Lehigh township, in Erie county, to levy and collect a tax to pay bounties to volunteers. Also, an act to attach Erie county to the western district of the Supreme Court.

APPOINTMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. ALLEMAN moved that the House proceed to consider the resolution offered by him some time since, providing for the appointment of a committee to report a bill to apportion the State into representative districts. The motion was agreed to, and after several

motions to amend, an amendment was adopted increasing the committee to twenty-one.

Mr. ALLEMAN remarked that in accordance with parliamentary usage and courtesy, he would be appointed chairman of the committee just created, but that he was desirous that the labors of this committee should fall into able hands. He would decline the chairmanship and suggest that the gentleman from Potter, Mr. OLSEN, be substituted.

The SPEAKER remarked that he would endeavor to appoint the committee by Monday evening next.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS.

Mr. PERSHING moved that the House consider a bill, a supplement to an act appropriating the military tax of the several counties of the Commonwealth to the relief fund of said counties.

The motion was agreed to, and after some discussion the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

On motion, the House adjourned.

Another Rebel Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Fighting at Patterson's Creek and North Branch.

THE APPREHENDED ATTACK ON MARTINSBURG.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.

Information received from the Upper Potomac to-night indicates that the rebels are making great efforts to destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The telegraph lines were cut about noon to-day, east of Cumberland, and the bridges at North Branch and Patterson's creek were burned. Some fighting took place at the latter point. It was feared that an attack would be made on Martinsburg. A rebel force about five hundred strong, under General Bosser, made an attack on Patterson's creek and North Branch. After burning the bridge, they moved towards New Creek.

Nothing further is known.

LATER.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—The telegraph line is again working to Patterson's Creek. Preparations are being made to restore the bridge there, and it will soon be repaired.

The North Branch Creek bridge is longer, and cannot be so easily repaired.

No further information of the rebel movements has been received.

STILL LATER.

Our Men Re-Captured and the Rebels Put to Flight.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.

The American has received the following special dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Md., Feb. 3, noon.—The guard of the company of infantry posted at Patterson creek bridge, 8 miles east of Cumberland, was attacked at 1.30 yesterday afternoon, by 500 rebel cavalry, under Col. Rosser, and after a spirited resistance, in which two of our men were killed and ten wounded, the greater part of the company were captured.

This accomplished, the rebels set fire to the bridge, and leaving it to destruction, started off with their prisoners in the direction of Romney.

The employees of the railroad succeeded in staying the fire, and saved the bridge with only slight damage to it.

General Averill, with his command, who had been sent out from Martinsburg by Gen. Kelley this morning, overtook the rebels near Springfield, and a severe engagement ensued. The rebels were driven through Springfield, and thence to and south of Burlington.

Many of the rebels were killed and wounded, and our captures are large, including the recovery of our own men taken yesterday at Patterson's Creek, and many horses.

The enemy are making backward tracks for the back country pursued by our cavalry.

The intended raid on New Creek has been thwarted by Gen. Averill's quick movements, and the other ample arrangements made by Gen. Kelley and their anticipated success turned to a complete rout and discomfiture.

The Baltimore and Ohio road is now entirely clear of the enemy and the full operation of the line will be at once resumed. The weather is clear and cold.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

The Post says that Gen. Gillmore will come North in about two weeks. Several of his best regiments have gone elsewhere and others will soon follow. The steamer Mantanzas has arrived, with New Orleans dated to the 26th ult. The steamers Columbia and McClellan, from New York, arrived out on the 25th. The papers contain nothing of importance. V. F. Palmer, an old and able loyal citizen, has been appointed Chief of Police.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ROUTE OF THE REBELS IN NEW CREEK VALLEY.—RE-occupation of BURLINGTON and MOOREFIELD JUNCTION.—RAID ON THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH.—THE MARAUDERS DRIVEN OFF.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, Feb. 3—P. M.

This morning a rebel raiding advance upon the New Creek Valley, drove the enemy back, reoccupied Burlington, and then Moorefield Junction, in the Patterson's Creek Valley.

About noon to-day five hundred of Gen. Rosser's rebel cavalry reached the railroad at North Branch and Patterson's creek bridges, six and eight miles from Cumberland, cutting the telegraph wires and attempting to destroy bridges. We drove the enemy back, however, before he could do any serious damage, and extinguished the fires. We lost a few killed and wounded. The telegraph will be up to-morrow, and the railroad in running order again in thirty-six hours. A portion of the Ringgold Cavalry, Company F, of the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, and the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania reserves, were slightly engaged. Trains arrived to-night from Patterson's creek, report the enemy being pursued.

Gen. Kelley's combinations are working well. The cutting of the road is considered a trifling affair. Telegraph operators are putting up the wires. A bridge repairing train goes out from Cumberland at daylight.

We have taken some prisoners.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

A private letter from the Wilmington, N. C., blockade squadron, on the eastern entrance, dated January 23d, says: "There has been no event of importance for some time. The rebels, however, continue to strengthen their position. The writer says they can be seen working at some of the forts, looking from a distance like a swarm of bees, and judging from the way their batteries and earthworks have sprung up suddenly, along the coast they must work like bees, too, when they go

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Union.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.

THE BATTLE AT SMITHFIELD, VA.

DEFEAT OF OUR FORCES AND LOSS OF A TRANSPORT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2.

The United States supply steamer Union arrived to-day in forty-eight hours from Port Royal, bound to New York. On the 14th of January she captured the Confederate steamer May Flower, in Sarasota Pass, Florida, loaded with cotton. On January 31st, off Charleston, heard heavy firing. The Union put into Hampton Roads to forward dispatches. Gen. Butler has just received the following official reports:

On the 11th ult. the expedition went up the James river and began a creek to Smithfield, to join the expedition sent up the Chickituck, under Gen. Graham, to destroy provisions and supplies, a signal station and smuggling depot. The expedition, which landed at Smithfield, consisted of ninety men and one howitzer, under Captain Lee, who was ordered to march to Chickituck. When five miles beyond Smithfield they encountered a rebel force of five hundred strong, with two pieces of artillery. These were soon put to flight, but giving false information of a heavy force between there and Chickituck, Lee returned to Smithfield, and sent for the armed transport Smith Briggs, which, owing to a heavy fog, did not arrive till noon on Monday. The enemy, five hundred strong, with four guns, attacked Captain Lee on Monday, yesterday. The party being extended, they held out against several fierce attacks and charges from the enemy, till the transport arrived. The enemy were repulsed in each attack, with heavy loss. They sent in three flags of truce, demanding a surrender, which demands Captain Lee peremptorily refused. On the arrival of the transport Lee retreated on board of her, when the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery upon the boat.

The chief engineer was wounded, and the second engineer being missing, prevented the boat from being worked off the bar, till a shot struck her boiler and disabled her, when Captain Lee and a portion of his men escaped by swimming across the river. Others were captured, including Capt. F. A. Rowe, who was wounded. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is eighty; the enemy's loss in killed, wounded and missing is much heavier, owing to their superior numbers. Nothing after this captured the Smith Briggs she was blown up with tremendous explosion.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.

A counterfeited twenty dollar greenback was taken by one of our banks yesterday.

Edward P. Jeffries has been convicted of obtaining goods on false pretences.

The Call for 500,000 Men—Response of New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1.

Governor Gilmore has issued a proclamation for the volunteers to fill the additional quota under the last call of the President. New Hampshire has filled her quota on the previous call for 300,000 men.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.

Flour firm and rather more inquiry, with sales of 2,000 bbls at \$6 75 for extra, \$7 25 for 7 75 for extra family, and \$8 40 for fancy. Very little coming in. No change in rye flour or corn meal, and nothing doing in either. Steady demand for white wheat flour at \$1 64 1/2 and 1/4, and white at \$1 85 1/2 and 1/4. No change in rye. Corn very quiet; small sales of yellow at \$1 08 1/2 and 1/4. Oats dull at 86c. Cloverseed in demand, 5,000 bbls sold \$9 00 1/2. 25,000 bush timothy sold at \$3 75. 3,000 bush flax seed at \$3 75 and 1/4. Provisions move slowly; sales of new mess pork at \$22. Dressed hogs at 9c.

Flour steady; Howard Street superfine is quoted at \$7. Wheat scarce; Southern red \$1 67 1/2. Corn quiet. Whiskey firm at 49c. Cidered Ohio hogs at \$1. Coffee dull at 33c. for Rio.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

Stocks better; Chicago & R. I., 143; Cumberland preferred, 113 1/2; Erie, 127; Mich. Southern, 92 1/2; New York Central, 132 1/2; Reading, 115 1/2; Hudson River, 140 1/2; Virg. 6 1/2; Erie, 107 1/2; Galens, Chicago, 113 1/2; Cleveland, Col. & Ind., 48; Cleveland & Toledo, 137; Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, 24; Mich. Cent., 142 1/2; Harlem, 103 1/2; Cleve. & Pgh., 111 1/2; Terre Haute & Alton, 62; Pgh. & Port Wayne, 57 1/2; Chicago & North Western, 48 1/2; gold, 157 1/2; 5-20 U. S. 1 year, 107 1/2; coupons 1868, 106 1/2; Registered 1881, 104 1/2.

Statement of the Harrisburg Bank.

FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts, \$587,138 87

Stock of the Commonwealth, 100,000 00

United States bonds, 300,000 00

Specie (including bank of \$24,000 to Commonwealth), 81,651 08

Due by other banks, \$118,112 48

Notes and checks of other banks, 45,506 86

Due to other banks, 24,341 00

Stocks (at present market value), 26,450 24

Bonds, do, do, 3,000 00

Real estate, 14,500 00

Total, \$1,473,741 29

LIABILITIES.

Circulation, \$401,741 29

Deposits, 1,072,000 00

Due to other banks, 53,600 00

Total, \$1,527,341 29

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. W. WEIR, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, J. W. KLINE, Alderman.

MARRIED.

February 2nd, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. H. D. Ratton, Chaplain U. S. Army, Third street, Harrisburg, Mr. MARSHALL GRAY, of Juniata Co. Sergeant of Co. G, 1st Rifles, P. R. V. C., to Miss ALICE HOLZBERGER, daughter of George Holzberger, Esq., of this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.—The public are notified that all true statements that the undersigned is married are untrue. All persons are cautioned against trusting any money account, as I will pay no debts so contracted.

W. S. SAYLOR.

FOR RENT—A STORE ROOM, fitted up, and desirable for any kind of business. Enquire at [redacted]. THIS OFFER.

St. Valentine's Day.

NOW OPEN AT BERGER'S BOOK STORE.

A fresh and complete assortment of VALENTINES for the approaching season, combining

Richness, Novelty and Elegance.

Comic Valentines, Sentimental Valentines, Valentine Writers, Elegant Envelopes, Splendid Cards, at prices from One Cent to Five Dollars. Call early at BERGER'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

SMOKED SALMON.—FINE SMOKED SALMON, just received at W. DOCK, JR. & CO.

FRENCH BEANS.—A rare article, just received at [redacted]. W. DOCK, JR. & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ninth Army Corps.

AUTHORITY having been given to the undersigned to recruit the Ninth Army Corps to fifty thousand men for special service, to be hereafter designated by the War Department, he earnestly appeals to the citizens of Pennsylvania to assist in filling up the following veteran regiments of this Corps, belonging to their State: The 4th, 48th, 50th, 51st and 100th, also Durell's Battery.

He calls upon all having the good of the country and the triumph of our arms at heart to use every effort to help on this work by raising large bounties from the respective towns and counties, by procuring recruits, assisting recruiting officers and by such other means as an ardent patriot may suggest. In no place can volunteers be so useful to the cause and so soon become good soldiers as in the ranks of veteran organizations under experienced officers. The undersigned has every hope that the loyal people of Pennsylvania will send those regiments back to the field with full ranks to bear a proud part in the closing scenes of this glorious war.

Captain John A. Morris, A. Q. M., is appointed Chief of the Recruiting Service of the Ninth Corps for Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Harrisburg. All communications relating to that service will be addressed to him. Recruiting stations have been established in the various sections of the State. Recruits will be received by any of the recruiting officers of the Ninth Army Corps, or by any Provost Marshal.

I. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen. V. S. Vol.

APPLES.

Just received a fine selection of APPLES, in small and large lots, for sale by the barrel, bushel or small quantity at [redacted]. W. DOCK, JR. & CO.

BOARDING.

A FEW gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family. Enquire at [redacted].

SELLING OFF AT COSE.—The undersigned is now selling off his stock of DRY GOODS at cost, as he desires to close out his present stock, in order to make some new improvements in his store. The goods must be sold before the 1st of March, and the public will find bargains by calling at once at [redacted].

SOL. BROWNOLD, Grand Corner Market Square, opposite Jones House.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

to be given in aid of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

AT THE COURT HOUSE, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5th, 1864.

C. F. SAKTON, Tenor.

F. W. HAAS and W. KNOCH, Pianists.

W. F. WEBER, Violinist.

Prof. ASCHER, Solo Clarinetist.

Twelve Prominent Vocalists of this City.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Duett for two voices. Norma. Ch. Wells.

2. Trio. Life has no Power. Messrs. HAAS and KNOCH.

3. Duett. Bridemaid. Misses LAWRENCE and SAKTON.

4. Duett. Piano and Violin. Misses BARNITZ and LAWRENCE.

5. Solo. Thou Art Far Away. Miss BARNITZ.

6. Solo and Chorus. Haymakers. Root.

7. Duett. Two Piano. Rondeau Brilliant. Herr.

8. Solo. Good Night, Beloved. C. F. SAKTON.

9. Duett. Two Merry Girls are We. C. F. SAKTON.

10. Solo. Clarionette. Sonambula arranged by Asche.

11. Duett. Moonlight on the Rhine. Miss LAWRENCE and SAK