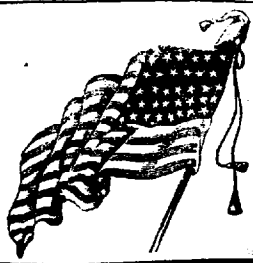


# Daily Telegraph.



HARRISBURG, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, October 28, 1862.

## DESTRUCTION OF A PRINTING OFFICE IN CARLISLE.

We are opposed to mob law. The spirit of violence, when it is manifested in the passionate resentments of the people, never tends to the righting of a wrong or the vindication of a right. Once such a spirit gets possession of the people, and the masses are encouraged to insane assaults on those who may be guilty of great wrongs, justice will lose its sublime sway, and suspicion and hate and vindictiveness take the place of reason and fair conviction for the punishment of crime. But while we believe in the majesty of the law in one case, we also begin to think it is about time that the law be invoked in other cases, in order that the passions and the prejudice of the community be not stirred to outbreak and violence, by the excesses of those who make what they call the exercise of a right, the pretext for attacking law, denouncing authority and inviting general revolt. The course of the Democratic press of Pennsylvania, for the last year, or even a few months, has been a united and what seems to be a premeditated effort to embarrass the federal government. No opportunity was left unexploited which afforded any means of assault on the national administration. The acts and the excesses of traitors were passed by in silence, to give force and fury to the attacks on the acts and the purposes of loyal men. Day after day, in this city, the public have been disgusted, incensed and outraged by such opposition, an opposition at once breathing defiance to the law, ridicule of the authorities and contempt for the men who are risking their lives in the defence of the nation. Within the control of a regularly organized committee, week after week, the organs of Democracy throughout the State, have teamed with the same description of attacks, until more than one press was threatened with destruction, but the deed staved off by the very party that had been maligning by the men thus threatened. In this city, we know that the indignation of the people and the soldiers would have burst forth in mob violence, against the authors of these same attacks, had not the law-abiding and order-loving Republicans allayed the fiery resentment of the masses. Honest men felt that perhaps the evil would exhaust itself, but in this they have been disappointed. The same bitter hate which prompted leading Democrats to give aid and comfort to the rebellion, still prompts them secretly to encourage its fell spirit. They defy the law while they do this, and they encourage a mob far more powerful than that which destroyed a treason-sympathizing locofoco newspaper establishment in Carlisle. The one (if evils follow in a train of evils) was the natural result of the other. If Democratic journalists persist in encouraging a few hundred slaveholders to destroy the American Union and render powerless the American Government, should they complain if the spirit of loyalty among the people stimulates them to a similar destruction—a destruction made necessary by the highest and boldest laws of self-preservation. We repeat, that the editors of newspapers thus engaged in encouraging southern mobs, have no right to complain if a northern mob (as those can only be called who allow themselves thus to be moved,) run to excess, and turn in fury on their betrayers, the common enemies alike of free government and free men.

In the case of the destruction of the *Carlisle Volunteer* office, we of course must condemn the act. It was a violation of the law. That fact alone, is sufficient to elicit our condemnation. But it is wrong to let the public know that the act was done by a party of soldiers about to start on a distant campaign in defence of the Government? Nor will the supposition be unfair to assert that the same men thus starting wanted to destroy an enemy who might give them some trouble in the rear. As soldiers, they were bound to fight and put down the common enemy. The *Volunteer*, week after week, attacked the cause which these soldiers were sworn to defend. Its editor (a sympathizer with the traitor Breckenridge) made no concealment of his preferences in the present struggle. His voice and his pen were both against the Government. He openly proclaimed his enmity to the authority which was engaged in a life and death struggle with traitors; and while thus employed, he defied the law and its authorized defenders. And yet all this does not justify mob-violence, however it is influential in provoking the mob spirit. In the eyes of the law, the soldiers become criminals who thus essayed to rid the Government of a dangerous and determined enemy—an enemy not so much made up of the personal efforts of Bratton, (for he himself is incompetent for harm and utterly incapable in all his attempts) as it was a wrong growing out of the influence if such a course of conduct should be suffered to continue without rebuke from some quarter. It is time, therefore, that the law take some notice of the traitors who ply their business under the shadow of the liberty of the press. It is time that a great example be made of every man who thus stabs at the Government—that the press which mocks at the calamities of the people, and seeks to add to the national embarrassments by striking with ridicule at the national power, be either made amenable to the law, or the law itself will find it a difficult task to save such traitors from popular indignation and punishment.

The number of sick, wounded, convalescent and paroled soldiers in and about Washington is 84,440.

## MARK THE EFFECT—HOW THE BULLIES ROAR.

Our earnest efforts to secure the civil rights of the men who are now in arms—defending the glory and honor of the government, have aroused the bloody propensities of the warlike crew who breathe death and destruction through the columns of the slave-holder's organ. This morning that sheet is in a perfect blaze. Mars himself never shone with such warlike fury, as does the *Patriot*. And why? Because the *TELEGRAPH* insists that the soldiers who do the fighting should also have the right to do the voting. This the *Patriot* declares shall not be—and in true bully style, so much in keeping with the traitors whom it emulates, it speaks of steel and lead, and blusters and bellows, like some overgrown, over-confident and self-conceited black-guard, who has had a neighborhood under terror without ever raising an arm or striking a manly blow. Would it not be well for the poor fellows who are now pouring their venom through the columns of the slave-holder's organ, to reserve their steel and lead for the traitors who are in arms—or is it part of their business to organize rebellion in the north, that treason and rebellion in the south may become a subaltern as it is now a malignant success. The dirty work which the *Patriot* has already done for traitors would seem to justify the inference that it is ready for any crime, for any outrage, for any desperate undertaking; and now that it imagines itself in power, it prates plibly of steel and lead. So far as we are personally concerned, and so far as one man can go in his own personal strength and courage, we scorn the threats and defy the bloody intentions of the writer in the *Patriot* who boasts so openly of steel and lead, and venture the assertion that, like a craven coward, he would go into sickly convulsions at the sight of either.

Now for the soldier's vote. We believe that his franchise for state officers and for members of Congress, is as legal as those of the men who threaten they will disfranchise him even to the attempt with steel and lead. What does the man who is gallantly fighting the battles of his country, say to the declaration thus made by the *Patriot*, that he is a slave, unworthy of rank with freemen, and not entitled to a voice in deciding the preferences of legislative and executive officers? When we insist that the soldier should be heard—that his vote for state and legislative officers is valid, the bullies and assassins who preach treason, anarchy and riot at the same time, assert that rather than the soldier shall vote, rather than the freemen who are in arms should have a voice in the government, they, the bullies and assassins, will drench the land in blood, will carry desolation to the homes of the north, will imitate the cowardly wretches of the south, their natural allies, by attacking the Union men of Pennsylvania, because the result of the last election has impressed them with an idea that the majority of Union men are in the army, and that with the masses of the traitor sympathizers at home, these cowardly, drunken bullies would be more than a match for the loyal men not in the army. If such threats are meant for a challenge, we accept it at once. Let the steel and lead be displayed whenever it is convenient, because while we have the power to wield a pen or strength to speak a word, we shall denounce the decision which disfranchises the soldier, and continue to insist that his right to vote is as just and as legal as his honorable as that of the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. No threat of personal danger, nor display of steel or lead, no bullying or attack shall ever restrain us from proclaiming this conviction, and by every fair and honorable means assist in making this right of the soldier one which he can exercise wherever he carries the banner of his state and the flag of his country.

## ABOLITIONISTS.

There never has been such a palpable agreement among any set of men as that which exists among the Democracy north and south. Even to the most minute and trifling matters, this agreement is sedulously cultivated and maintained. At first, the southern Democratic conspirators (for the entire rebellion is nothing more or less than a conspiracy of Democrats,) declared that they would not live in peace under a Black Republican administration. In order to make this declaration good, they aimed to resist the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. When they failed in their opposition to the inauguration, they seceded from the Union, and openly began to wage war against the government. Then the cry was raised that the south was struggling for independence, and on this issue, for a long time, the battles of the rebellion were fought. Here let us pause in this statement of the facts on the one side, for a reference to facts on the other, in order to make our comparison good, which is to prove the agreement and union between the Democracy of the south and north. When the southern Democracy rebelled against the government, their northern brethren were anxious that in the effort of the government to arrest this rebellion, nothing be done which would be unconstitutional. While the torch was blazing to fire the national capital, and the blades of traitors were at the throats of loyal men, the northern Democracy could see no other danger but that which might possibly be organized against the Constitution by any of the attempts of the government to put down rebellion. Then it was that those who upheld and defended the government, were denounced as abolitionists. The trick was invented by the northern allies of traitors, to give force and effect to their sympathy for treason. And now, since the traitor south has been deluded into the idea that its allies in the north have succeeded in defeating the friends of the government, these southern conspirators adopt the same idea, and notify their different Major Generals to denounce the armies of the federal government as abolitionists. Here is the union of sentiment between northern and southern upholders of treason. Those who support the government at home, by their loyal votes and voices, with those who defend it in the field, with their loyal lives and struggles, are all abolitionists. We accept the name, and shall wear it proudly, as long as it means the abolition of modern Democracy and negro slavery, one and the same thing, as being animated by the same treason and purpose of destroying free government.

**L. W. HALL.**  
The defeat of this gentleman, who was a candidate for re-election to the State Senate, in the Blair district, has elicited the regret not only of those personally acquainted with Senator Hall, but of those also who had a cognizance of his official course. Notwithstanding his defeat, however, there is that in the contest and the result, which proves the great personal popularity of the man, a fact at once complimentary to himself and gratifying to his friends. In Blair county, in a poll of but little over 4,000 votes, Hall ran 1,100 ahead of Cochran, who himself led the ticket. Hall also led the ticket 200 votes in Cambria; while Wallace's vote in Clearfield shows that he made but slight inroads on Hall in that county. These facts, in a contest such as was the one through which Senator Hall was compelled to pass, with the worst of the locofoco party at his heels, and some of the meanest men in the district on his front, speak well for the popularity of the man. It is a foundation on which he can safely rest any aspiration. With his irreproachable character and fine abilities, it is not likely, after the voters of his district return from the war, that Louis W. Hall will be suffered long to remain in private. The state needs the services of such men.

## THE TELEGRAPH

### Important from the Army of the Potomac.

#### A General Movement Along the Whole Line.

#### GENERAL BURNSIDE AT LOVETTSVILLE.

#### THE TROOPS IN FINE SPIRITS.

#### WINCHESTER EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

#### LEE MAKING FAST TIME TOWARDS GORDONSVILLE.

#### THE MOVEMENT OF GEN. BURNSIDE—ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.  
An evening paper received the following despatch from Berlin, Md., this evening:

The movement of General Burnside across the Potomac at Berlin, of which you were informed yesterday, though it has not been followed by an immediate general advance of our forces, is undoubtedly an initial movement of that long promised activity on the part of the army of the Potomac, which we all hope is to deal against the rebellion a most staggering blow.

To-day there has been no movement beyond gradual, but heavy, reinforcements of General Burnside in the position he has taken on the Virginia side of the Potomac, near Lovettsville. Infantry and artillery (it will not do to say in what number) have been moving in that direction until it is evident that the movement is more reconnoissance, but in reality an advance of the left wing of the army. This movement it will be observed, brings our left wing, which was previously in the rear, or nearly in a straight line with the centre, and all the distance from Pleasant Valley to Lovettsville, nearer to the enemy. In this respect it will be seen that the movement was a necessary preliminary to placing the army in a position for an advance, whilst it does not in the least betray the plan on which that advance is to be finally made.

From Lovettsville General Burnside threatens equally the rebel flank at Winchester and their line of communication via Front Royal.

There is but little news from the front to-day, and as there has been no firing, it is presumed nothing important has occurred.

Gen. Burnside's forces are massed in the vicinity of Lovettsville.

Our cavalry and light artillery, under Gen. Pleasanton, are reported to have occupied Leesburg last night, the rebel cavalry force there retreating before our advance, but we cannot now verify the report from any one acquainted with the facts.

In relation to the rebels we have numerous reports, all tending to one conclusion, that the main portion, if not the entire army, have fallen back beyond Winchester. The fact may be said to be certainly established, that they have deserted the line of the Potomac, and are neither to be found in Charlestown or Martinsburg, nor Shepherdstown. During several days of last week, as has been their practice usually, for a retreat, they showed themselves in strong force at various points of our lines, and the pickets were viciously belligerent, firing at us and everything. On Saturday all these demonstrations ceased, and their pickets disappeared entirely from our front.

Refugees from Winchester are also reported to have come within our lines, and stated that their town has been evacuated by the enemy, who were retreating towards Staunton. I give it only as a report. It is the very general belief, however, that Gen. Lee is making fast time towards Gordonsville, and that the main portion of his army is already well advanced in that direction.

Everything is quiet at Harper's Ferry, except the bustle and stir incident to the presence of a large body of men.

Notwithstanding the predictions that have been almost daily made for a week, past of an advance of the forces on Bolivar and Maryland Heights, they are yet quiet in their tents, engaged with nothing more important than the usual duties of camp life. The men, invigorated by a bracing northwester, appear in the finest health and spirits. It is admitted that the army is now fully prepared for offensive movements, and the present quiet, therefore, means nothing.

Our outposts in this direction have been in Baltimore for several days, and it is reasonable to conclude, now hold Charlestown.

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.**  
October 27—Evening.—General Pleasanton's advance arrived to-day at Purcellville, within a few hours' march of General Longstreet's (rebel) command, which is believed to be at Upperville, near Ashby's Gap.

A despatch from General Pleasanton, written at four o'clock, states that he had driven the enemy so far with the loss of a corporal, who was taken prisoner by his horse falling.

No information has been received to-day changing the position of the main body of the rebel army from the vicinity of Winchester and Bunker's Hill.

The recent rains have not materially interfered with the fords at either Shepherdstown or Williamsport.

At Harper's Ferry the water rose two inches, and the Shenandoah was increased four inches at the same point.

The rebel cavalry, in considerable numbers, still continue to show themselves between Martinsburg and Cherry Run, and a regiment was seen and fired at opposite Sharpsburg yesterday.

## LATER.

### The Retreat of the Rebel Army.

#### LEE'S ENTIRE ARMY RETREATING.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 27.

News received here to-day, from General Pleasanton's advance, confirms the previous report, that the rebels are retreating rapidly up the valley.

Winchester was evacuated to-day, it is thought, and Strasburg will not be held with any large force.

The entire rebel army of Northern Virginia is said to have been divided into two bodies under Jackson and Longstreet.

Jackson's column is moving directly to Staunton, where it is said winter quarters for a large force have been improvised.

Longstreet moves to Gordonsville, it is thought.

Gen. Burnside moved south to-day, and is now on his way to Winchester, meeting no enemy, but his cavalry have brought in a considerable number of stragglers.

A large force is now employed on both the Baltimore and Ohio and Winchester railroads, and both will be in running order during the coming month.

Our forces will occupy Winchester during the present week.

It is believed that General Burnside will come up with the rear guard of Longstreet, and that a fight will ensue, and that General Slocum's corps d'armes has been sent forward to support him.

The entire army of the Potomac will move across the river as soon as transportation for supplies can be secured.

It is a source of congratulation to the officers in charge of the Quartermaster's Department that our troops are comfortably clothed and fed during this season of constant and severe campaigning, and every one will agree with me that our troops have no cause to murmur when they see, what I have seen, rebel soldiers captured with spurs made fast to shoeless heels, and all in rags and tatters.

## THE WAR IN THE WEST.

### The Rebels Again Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the Army:

St. Louis, Oct. 27.  
To Major General Halleck, General in Chief—Brig. Gen. Davidson informs me that Lieut. Col. Leaser, with a force of cavalry, has pursued the enemy from Greenville, near Thomasville, in Oregon county, where, on the 25th inst., he completely routed Col. Brown from a high hill, killing 8 and taking 18 prisoners, 25 stand of arms and 12 horses. The rebel force of McBride and Parsons seem to retreat towards Yellville, in Arkansas.

S. R. CURTIS, Maj. Gen'l.

## MASSACHUSETTS' POLITICS.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.

John Quincy Adams, on behalf of his father, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, has declined the use of the latter's name for United States Senator from Massachusetts, in place of Sumner.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.

Cotton very quiet; cloverseed active; 600 bus sold at \$64.61; coffee held 30 higher; sales of Rio and Lagaira at 26 1/2 @ 27 c.; no change in sugar or molasses. In Flour there is a firm feeling and 2,000 bbls sold at \$7.07 25 for extra; \$7.50 for extra family; superfine held at \$8.20; rye flour advanced to \$4.50 @ 46; corn meal firm at \$3.25; wheat in good demand and 5,000 bus. red sold at \$1.44 @ 14 1/2; rye is steady at 80c; corn very quiet; small sales of yellow at 73c; oats dull at 40 @ 41 c. for Delaware and 42 for Pennsylvania. No change in provisions. Whisky selling at 88 @ 90c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

Cotton quiet and nominal at 69c @ 70. Flour advanced 10c @ 25 with an excited market. Sales 18,000 bbls at \$5.80 @ 59 for State; \$6.85 @ 70 for Ohio; \$6.50 @ 66 for Southern. Wheat active and 2c @ 3c higher. Sales 180,000 bus. at \$1.16 @ 17 1/2 for Chicago Spring; \$1.24 @ 30 for Milwaukee Club; \$1.36 @ 1.39 for red; \$1.52 for white. Corn advanced 1c @ 2c; sales 30,000 bus. at 69c @ 71. Pork buoyant. Whisky dull at 87c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.

Flour dull; Ohio extra \$7.50. White wheat scarce at \$1.80 @ 190. Red \$1.50 @ 155. Corn steady; white 75 @ 80c, yellow 75 @ 76. Whisky dull, at 89 @ 90c. Coffee firm; Rio 25 @ 27c.

## New Advertisements

### HORSE FOR SALE—A very desirable young Black Horse will be sold cheap.

Enquire at 111 Market Street. oct28-dlt

### ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE second and final account of A. O. Heister and C. F. Muench, Assignees of John Wallower, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county and will be confirmed on the Second day of December next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

J. C. YOUNG, Prothonotary. oct28-dlt

### BRICK HOUSES AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold in front of the Court House, on Saturday next, November 1st, at 2 o'clock, P. M., The property of John Ford, deceased; consisting of two Brick Houses. The one is located on the South Corner of Front and Locust streets, and the other on Locust street and joins the first. The above property is pleasantly located and deserves attention.

## New Advertisements

**FOUND.**—A S. J. Idler's overcoat, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at oct28

## REMOVAL.

SILAS WARD has removed his Music and Frame Store from Market Square to No. 12, N. Third St. a few doors above Market, more recently occupied by Mr. Duncan, where he will be happy to see his friends and the public generally. For sale—Stairway's celebrated Pianos, Melodeons and every article of musical merchandise at city prices. oct27-dlt

**WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.**  
Henry C. Shaffer has a large lot of Wall Paper and Window Shades on hand, which will be sold very low. Call and examine. Paper hanging personally attended to. oct27 No. 12 Market St., near the Bridge.

## ANDERSON CAVALRY.

THE office for recruits for this organization has been re-opened at the old place, Col. der's Stage Office, Market square. Any persons of good character who may desire to enlist, or obtain information as to the duties of the Troop will please call on or address WILL C. KELLER, Lance Corporal. oct28-dlt

## FOR RENT.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a new building, situated on Cumberland street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. Also, one on Pennsylvania Avenue, above Cumberland street. Apply to Dr. A. D. RUTHERFORD, Front street. oct28-dlt

## NOTICE TO EXCISE TAX PAYERS.

THAT in accordance with an act approved July 1st, 1862, entitled 'an act to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt,' every person, associated partnership or corporation, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th section of said act, must register an application with the Assistant Assessor of the assessment division in which such trade or occupation shall be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement, subscribed and sworn to, in the form prescribed by the 68th section of said act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessors in their respective divisions.

Division No. 1, of 14th District Pa.,

Comprising 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th Wards of Harrisburg, and the following boroughs and townships of Dauphin county: Mifflin, Berks, Lower Paxton, Upper and Lower Swatara, Derry, Conowingay and Londonderry townships.

BENJ. F. KENDIG, Assistant Assessor. West Corner Market Square. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and 5 to 6 P. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Division No. 2, of 14th District Pa.,

Comprising 4th Ward City of Harrisburg and the following boroughs and townships of Dauphin county: Grants and Millersburg boroughs, Sequehanas, Middle, Paxton, Reed, Halfway, Jefferson, Jackson, Rush, Upper Paxton, Mifflin, Washington, Lykens and Wisconsin townships.

WM. CASLOW, 2d St., 4 doors E. of State. Office hours from 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M., Mondays and Saturdays. Communications may be addressed to me at Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa.

DANIEL KENDIG, Assessor 14th Assessment District, Pa. oct28-dlt

**NOTICE TO DEALERS IN GUNPOWDER.**—Mr. James M. Wheeler having withdrawn from the agency for the sale of our Gunpowder in Harrisburg, we have appointed Major David McCormick our agent, who will be prepared to furnish all Mr. Wheeler's customers as usual.

E. I. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO. oct18-d2m

## FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY OF STATIONERY AND JEWELRY, put up in Union Variety Cases, and in Variety Envelopes, the stock remaining of the late firm of Coleman & Co. It is a first rate chance for any person wishing to retail them, as they will be sold at a great bargain. They will sell very readily about the camps, and in fact are really cheap and desirable for any persons at the prices they will be sold at. I will sell part, or all together. Any further information will be given upon application to WILLIAM BEVENS, oct26-dltw No. 286, Franklin St., Phila.

**\$50 REWARD** will be paid by the undersigned for the arrest and conviction of the first Pick Pocket caught 'plying his vocation' at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. SAMUEL D. YOUNG, Sup't. Eastern Div. P. R. R. oct23-nlw

## JONES HOUSE,

CORNER OF

MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,

HARRISBURG, PA.

JOSEPH F. McLELLAN, PROPRIETOR.

(RECENTLY CONDUCTED BY WELLS COVERLY.)

This is a First Class Hotel, and located in the central part of the city. It is kept in the best manner, and the patron will find every accommodation to be met with in the best houses in the country. oct28-dlt

## LINDEN HALL,

MORAVIAN FEMALE SEMINARY,

At Lititz, Lancaster Co., Pa.

FOUNDED 1794.

Affords superior advantages for thorough and accomplished female education. For circulars and information, apply to REV. WILLIAM C. REICHEL, Principal. oct18-d3m

## COAL!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAVING leased the Coal Yard, foot of North street, lately occupied by O. D. Foster, I am enabled to supply the public with a

## COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF THE DIFFERENT

VARIETY AND SIZES OF

CLEAN COAL.

FULL WEIGHT

ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Orders respectfully solicited—which, if left at the office, foot of North street, or at the office of Wm. Dock, Jr. & Co., will receive prompt attention.

Wm. Dock, Jr. & Co. oct28-dlt

## GLASS FRUIT JARS!!

SELF SEALING.

BEST AND CHEAPEST!!!

CALL AND EXAMINE, Wm. Dock, Jr. & Co. oct28-dlt

## Amusements.

JOHNSTON'S

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS

—AT—

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK

WITH THE

ARMY DRAMATIC COMPANY.

SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices of Admission 50 and 25 Cts.

## BOB EDWARDS' GAIETY MUSIC HALL.

Walnut Street, below State Capital Hotel.

Best Regulated and Cheapest Place of Amusement in the World. Never has more been

CONCENTRATED, such a bright array of FIRST CLASS ARTISTS, in any Establishment of the kind, either in EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Determined to keep up the GREAT REPUTATION already acquired for this Mammoth Place of Amusement, we feel a just pride in announcing for this week, commencing October 27th,

MISS EMMA MILES,

THE GREAT FRENCH DANSEUSE,

Will make her first appearance this evening.