

Daily Telegraph



HARRISBURG, PA.

Saturday Afternoon, November 1, 1862.

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF DEMOCRATIC POLITICS.

If the Democratic politicians deserve credit for one thing more than another, it is for their boldness. Theirs is no cowardice in their character. That is, when they think they have the power to execute any plan or carry into effect any purpose, they act promptly, "without fear, favor or affection." Their bravery, however, is not of the character of those who nobly stand up for the truth, and dare to do anything to subvert the ends of patriotism and justice. Democratic bravery is akin to the devil's effrontery. It is only effective when unopposed. It will not stand and fight—but when opposed, it is always ready to run and threaten, or, at a respectful distance, bluster and bully. In illustration of these truths, the character of the late election in Pennsylvania is in point, and the chairman of the Breckenridge State Central Committee furnishes a corroboration of all we can declare on the subject. Before the election he threatened and promised all sorts of grand and startling effects, among which were the relief of the people from the military draft and the payment of their taxes. Frank Hughes carried these promises to such an extent in Schuylkill county, that he is now actually in dread of returning to his home. The blustering bully, who was to humiliate the rational administration, and who had covenanted to relieve the people from the discharge of an honorable duty and the payment of a just debt, now shrinks from returning to his home. The Democratic bravery, in this instance, was the utter recklessness in making pledges, and the Democratic reaction in the same case, is the cowardly failures of the man to fulfill the obligations of the politicians.

In illustration further of this Democratic bravery, the course of the Breckenridge sympathizers in the contest now being waged in New York, is worthy of quotation. In that canvass the same policy is pursued as that which emboldened the same class of men to delude certain people in this state, namely: the promise to relieve the masses from the discharge of the honorable obligations due the government. In a speech delivered by Fernando Wood, the declaration was further boldly made, that unless the administration of Abraham Lincoln changed its measures, they, the Democratic party, would work a change of men. That is, they, the Democratic party, would force Abraham Lincoln and his cabinet to abdicate. This is not an original idea with Fernando Wood. John B. Bratton, the editor of a sickly semi secession sheet in Carlisle, proclaimed the same idea in his paper, by declaring that "the people of Pennsylvania had shaken their clenched fists in the face of Abraham Lincoln, and demanded that he should come out of the Presidential chair." In both cases of the men thus indulging in the language of the bravado and the assassin, we have the illustration of Democratic bravery.—When Wood was mayor of New York, at the period of the precipitation of rebellion, he seriously proposed to carry that city into the southern confederacy. But before the aroused masses of Gotham, he shrunk like a whipped cur, and was not heard of until he imagined that there was some chance of again assuming power, when lo, he is before the public, showing his Democratic bravery by assailing the President, because he thinks it is safe and popular to do so before the mobs whom he addresses. These acts and assertions in the career of two prominent leaders of the Democracy, in two of the great states of the Union, afford a fair illustration of Democratic bravery. Give these politicians the power, they will dare to do anything bad or desperate. Strip them of authority and place, however, and they have not virtue to consummate a good purpose or the courage to prompt them to the performance of a noble act. If they had the power to-day, the blood and treasure devoted to the vindication of the authority and the preservation of the government itself, would be all for naught, because their only purpose now is to humiliate the government, and compel it to acknowledge the power and independence of its enemies.—May Heaven save us from the courage, and cowardice too, of the Democratic leaders.

A DESIRABLE PROJECT.—A movement is now on foot actively backed up, having for its object the transmission of the United States mails from New York via the Allentown and Harrisburg route. It is most surprising that the mails from the leading city of the country should not, ere this, followed the most direct and expeditious route to the West, instead of being hauled (out of their course) over the Camden and Amboy monopoly to Philadelphia, where they are transhipped and carried a mile or two in furniture wagons, thence to be shipped to this city. We have felt the annoyance of this matter time and again, and the newspaper express, which comes via Allentown, beating the mails coming via Philadelphia twelve hours, on an average of three times a week. Another decided advantage in favor of the Allentown route, is the fact that the train leaving New York several hours later in the evening than the Amboy route, corresponds with that additional length of time to prepare their mail matter. Postmaster Blair has shown a disposition to summarily sever red tape in several instances, where the public interests were suffering, and we feel confident, now that this long continued grievance has been brought to his notice, that he will take cognizance of it, and that the New York great western mail route will be allowed to take the direct and natural route to this city. We are sure the mercantile community will welcome the change.

We clip the above from the Pittsburg Dispatch. The Postmaster of this city succeeded some time since in procuring a direct mail from New York via the above route, which leaves New York at six o'clock in the morning, and arrives here at one P. M., several hours in advance of the mail carried via Philadelphia. He went also, accompanied by a special agent from Washington, over the route, with a view to have the Great Western mail carried at the time designated in the extract, and every arrangement was made until they arrived at New York, where it was discovered that no arrangements could be made to transport the mails to Jersey city, from which place the cars leave, without additional expense to the department, which the department did not feel at liberty to incur at that time. We hope, however, that these difficulties may now be overcome, and that we shall receive two mails per day direct from New York, instead of waiting the slow progress of traveling around by Philadelphia.

Ex-President Buchanan's Reply to General Scott



From Washington.

Ex-President Buchanan's Reply to General Scott

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. Ex-President Buchanan through the National Intelligencer, replies at length to Lieut. General Scott, whose recent publications he considers an undisguised censure of his conduct during the last months of his administration, in regard to the seven cotton States now in rebellion. In noticing the first and most prominent among these charges, viz: His refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications, scattered over six of the Southern States, according to Gen. Scott's recommendation, he says the refusal is attributed, without the least cause, to Gov. Floyd. All my cabinet must bear me witness, that I was, as President, responsible for all the acts of the Administration, and certain it is, that during the last six months previous to the 29th of December, 1862, the day on which he resigned his office, after my request, he exercised less influence on the administration than any other member of my cabinet. Mr. Holt was immediately thereafter transferred from the Postoffice Department to that of War, so that from this time to the 4th of March, 1861, which was by far the most important period of the Administration, he performed the duties of Secretary of War to my entire satisfaction. He then proceeded to show that there is one answer, both easy and conclusive, even if other valid reasons did not exist, namely: there were no available troops within reach which could be sent to these fortifications. To have attempted a military operation on a scale so extensive, by any means within the President's power would have been simply absurd. Of this he says, referring to the supplemented views of the 30th of October, General Scott himself seems to have been convinced. These views, both original and supplementary, he says, were published by General Scott in the National Intelligencer on the 18th of January, 1861, at a most important and critical period of the administration. The publication of that time could do no possible good, and might do much harm. To have published them without the President's knowledge and consent, was as much in violation of the sacred confidence which he had placed in the commanding general of the army and the commander-in-chief, as it would have been for the Secretary of War to publish the same documents without his authority. What is of more importance, their publication was calculated injuriously to affect the compromise measures then pending before Congress and the country, and to encourage the secessionists in their mad and wicked attempt to shatter the Union into fragments. From the great respect which I then entertained for the General, I passed it over in silence. Mr. Buchanan then explains why he refused to send 300 men to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort Moultrie; and among the reasons, he says he believed, as the event proved, that Major Anderson was then in no danger of attack. Indeed, he said his command were then treated with marked kindness by the authorities of Charleston. Under these circumstances, to have sent such a force there, would have been only to impair the hope of compromise, to provoke collision and disappoint the country; and having treated of the charge of having kept back reinforcements from Pensacola, he replies to the charge of having also kept them back from Charleston, saying that neither a truce nor a cessation of hostilities, nor anything like it, was ever concluded between the President and any human authority concerning Charleston. On the contrary, the South Carolina commissioners first and last and all the time were informed that the President could never surrender Fort Sumter, nor deprive himself of the most entire liberty to send reinforcements to it whenever it was believed to be in danger or requested by Major Anderson. He alluded to other points in Scott's views, and says he can solemnly declare before God and his country, that he cannot reproach himself with any act of commission or omission since the existing troubles commenced.

FROM MISSOURI.

Defeat of Another Band of Guerrillas.

Capture of Prisoners, Horses, etc.

HEADQUARTERS, MANSFIELD, MO., Oct. 22. MAJ. GEN. CURTIS:—I have the honor to report, that on the evening of the 20th, I received information of a party of rebels moving up Niagara creek, making towards a point eight miles east of this place, and en route to join the rebels in the southwest. I immediately took one hundred and five men of the 10th Illinois cavalry, and started about five P. M., to intercept them. I came on their pickets about 8 o'clock, drove them in, and attacked the main force about two hundred strong, killing four and wounding a good many, as I afterwards understood, and capturing 27 prisoners, among them one captain, who informed me that Col. Dorsey was in command. We also captured a number of horses, saddles, shot guns, muskets and rifles. My loss was one killed and one wounded. This party was organized by Rucker and Hogbes, who sign themselves majors in the confederate army. They were scattered in every direction through the mountains, and a large portion returning in the same direction they came, but they were so completely surprised that they never tried to collect together again.

The largest trail I could find in one party was 10, and followed it for ten miles next day, when they likewise scattered in every direction, and I ordered Captain McMahon's company, of E. S. M. to gather them in. They are completely disorganized.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed] JAS. STEWART,
Lieut. Col. 10th Ill. Com. Post.

ROBBERY OF A BANK.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 1. The Suffolk County Bank was broken open last night and robbed of \$18,500, of which \$8000 were in bills, and the balance in money.

News from Rebel Sources.

Rebel Evacuation of Holly Springs.

GEN. BUTLER AT PENSACOLA.

Expedition Against the Mobile Railroad.

CAIRO, Oct. 31. A late Grenada Appeal says that Gen. Price is reported to have evacuated Holly Springs on Sunday last.

The Columbus (Georgia) Times of the 29th October, says that General Butler, with seven thousand men, had landed at Pensacola, and it was expected he would advance on the junction of the Mobile, Montgomery, and Pensacola railroads.

CAIRO, Oct. 31.—We have the following additional southern items: General Hindman is in prison at Little Rock, Arkansas, and will shortly be taken to Richmond for trial. A large number of charges are brought against him.

General Albert Pike has written a long letter to the Arkansas Patriot, showing up General Hindman's course. He says that while General Hindman was in Memphis, he went to the banks of that city, under the assumed authority of General Beauregard, and made them "work over" a million of dollars for military operations in Arkansas, and that after getting into the latter State he issued a series of most extraordinary orders. The first declared martial law; the next had all the cotton seized for the Confederate Government; the next ordered all provisions, of whatever kind, likely to fall into the hands of General Curtis, to be destroyed; the next, that all the wells in the country through which General Curtis might pass should be poisoned; and, finally, that no citizen should pass beyond the limits of Arkansas for any purpose whatever.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Extensive Movements of the Rebel Troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. Information has reached here from Berryville, Clark county, Va., on the other side of the Blue Ridge, up to yesterday.

There was an apparent extensive movement of rebel troops going on in that vicinity. Some were proceeding on the Front Royal road, and others down toward Castleman Ferry and Shenandoah Springs. General Jackson was then at Berryville. His troops there are without baggage, and those moving on the Front Royal road also seemed to have no baggage trains with them.

A small body of rebel troops were at Charlestown on the day before yesterday.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

STUART AGAIN IN MOTION—THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS TO BE FILLED BY THE DRAFTED MEN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 31, Evening.—In the moving of an army like this, too much caution cannot be exercised by all lovers of the Union in giving any information, the knowledge of which would be of service to the enemy. The location of divisions or corps, by the fact of their having moved, though seemingly of no importance to the people of the North, is of vast benefit to the enemy, and may be the means of unnecessarily sacrificing thousands of lives, and defeating the best disciplined army. Newspapers are the medium through which the rebels obtain many facts valuable to them, and those who have control of the press cannot be too cautious at the present time. Information as to the enemy's position and movements is not objectionable.

Gen. Stuart, with from 1,500 to 2,000 men, came in to night from Union to Mortville, and attacked a small force of our cavalry, driving them towards Aldie.

The old Pennsylvania regiments are to be filled up at once with drafted men. The order has been issued, and it is to be hoped that the other states will follow this excellent example. It should be a matter of pride with every State not to send the greatest number of regiments into the field, but to keep those already in the service in the most efficient condition. This can only be done by filling up the old regiments.

The Richmond papers received to-day announce the arrival in that city of Gen. Bragg and his staff.

The following General Order has been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR BERTON, Md., Oct. 29. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 179.

First, All patients discharged from the hospitals at Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, belonging to the Army of the Potomac, will be sent to the convalescent camp near Alexandria.

Second, The commandant of the Convalescent Camp will notify the Provost Marshal weekly of the number of officers and men who are exchanged prisoners and recruits, convalescents or stragglers able to return to duty in the Army of the Potomac, designating their regiments and corps.

Third, The Provost Marshal General will send one of the officers of his Department weekly to the convalescent camp to receive such officers and men as may be fit for duty, and conduct them to these headquarters, for distribution to their corps.

Fourth, The provost marshal of the corps, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, will have an officer in readiness at these headquarters to receive returned officers and men, and conduct them to their corps' headquarters, from which they are to be distributed to their regiments.

Fifth, Provost marshals on railroad lines and elsewhere will arrest and send to the provost marshal's guard, at these headquarters, all rebels professing to be discharged from hospitals, and seeking their regiments, or not traveling under the charge of an officer, or who are not provided with proper passes. No pass to go from the front to the rear of this army is sufficient unless approved at these headquarters.

Sixth, The commanding general of the military defenses of Washington will present suitable details to these headquarters for the proper conduct of the convalescents, recruits, stragglers, and exchanged prisoners near Alexandria. Care will be exercised that these details do not press on equally upon the various regiments.

Seventh, Stragglers working in the defenses of Harper's Ferry will be sent to their regiments forthwith, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General's Department. If any of the delinquents are detected again in straggling, they will be put at special hard labor for three months.

Attention is directed to the frequent orders heretofore issued from these headquarters concerning the fast driving and riding of the public teams and animals. Provost marshals will arrest all soldiers offending in this respect.

By command of Major General McClellan,
S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt. General.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1. The prize brig Robert Bruce, from Bristol, England, captured by the United States Gunboat Penobscot, off Shalott-Inlet, N. C., with a cargo of medicines and woolen goods, has arrived here.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

AGITATION IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1. The English papers brought by the steamer Edinburg contain a circular from Secretary Seward to the Diplomatic and Consular agents, relative to the emancipation proclamation. He draws hopeful conclusions from the present position of affairs. He says the rebels must understand that if they persist in imposing a choice between the desolation of the Government and the abolition of slavery, it is the Union and not slavery that must be maintained, while all the good and wise men of all countries must recognize the measure as a just and proper military act, intended to deliver the country from a terrible war. They will recognize at the same time the moderation and magnanimity with which the Government proceed in so solemn a matter.

The London Times says this circular deprives the American Government of the right heretofore to appeal to its emancipation decree as a measure founded on moral principle, as Mr. Seward reduces it to a mere military act.

Lord Palmerston has been making speeches at Winchester. He refrained from alluding to American affairs.

The Globe says that if Mr. Gladstone had a cabinet secret to keep on American affairs he would have doubtless kept it, consequently it is not that he has simply taken the license of a public man to give individual opinions and thinks that as a cabinet minister he should have been more guarded in his expressions.

The Times shows the inexperience of the recognition of the South at present.

The New York correspondent of the London Times gives a rumor that the federal losses in Maryland had reached 38,000.

The Times publishes a letter from a New Orleans lady, giving a fearful picture of the reign of terror in that city.

Mr. Gladstone, in another speech on America, told his hearers to remember that the difficulty had arisen from slavery, which was a legacy from England to America.

A cabinet council has been summoned to meet on the 23d of October. This is earlier than usual, and the consideration of the American question is supposed to be one of the purposes of the meeting.

The proposition before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in favor of memorializing the Government to recognize the South has been withdrawn.

The southern club at Liverpool, gave a grand banquet to Ex-Governor Morehead, of Kentucky. The speeches of course were strongly in support of secession.

The Caesarwath race was won by Hartington. Empire's was fourth.

The Paris Bourse on the 14th inst., was excited and rates declined 1 per cent, closing at 75@80c.

A Bourbon conspiracy has been discovered at Naples.

The Italian Budget has been published. It shows a heavy deficit, but yet a slight improvement on last year.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has declared the vote of the Upper House on the Budget as null and void, and the resolution of the committee on the Budget was unanimously adopted. The session was then closed by a speech from the throne, delivered by the President of the Ministry, in which the Government declares its intention to carry out the budget as originally laid before the House. This is regarded as a veritable Coup d'Etat, and a most serious invasion of Constitutional liberty.

The steamer Borussia arrived at Southampton on the 16th.

The French minister of foreign affairs has resigned.—Drownin' de L'Huis is his successor.

Sir G. C. Lewis, the English minister of war, has been speaking against the recognition of the South, whose independence had not yet been accomplished. Earl Hardwicke had endorsed Mr. Gladstone's views.

The Mary O'Brian, for Liverpool, put into Queenstown leaky. The J. Wakefield was totally lost near Manila—the crew were saved.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1. The steamer British Queen has arrived from Nassau. The steamer Bonta has arrived from Liverpool with a cargo of brass, iron, quinine, &c.

The United States gunboat Stars and Stripes has touched at Nassau, en route for Key West, with her shaft damaged.

The Guardian says that pilots have been forbidden to bring in any belligerent vessels in future, unless permission of the Governor be first obtained.

The Guardian contains a letter from Secretary Seward to Secretary Welles, dated August 19th, relative to the chase of the British steamer Herald by the United States gunboat Adirondack within a marine league of the island of New Providence.

If the commander of the Adirondack committed such an act, he inexcusably violated the laws of nations, and reparation ought to be promptly made.

The President desires, that notice be given to all commanders of American vessels of war, to adhere strictly to the principle, that maritime jurisdiction of every nation, covers a full marine league from the coast and acts of hostility within such a distance are strictly forbidden.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

The Rebels Retreating Down the Valley.

NO BATTLE PROBABLE AT PRESENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. Passengers from Harper's Ferry report that the rebels are falling back along the Shenandoah valley. In consequence of this, they will reach Richmond in a roundabout way, and, perhaps, somewhat later than our army. It is the impression here that there will now be no battle until the rebels are in the vicinity of Richmond.

All the sick and wounded of the second and ninth army corps have been sent to this city. Two hundred from each corps have arrived.

Passes to cross the Potomac at Harper's Ferry have been prohibited for a period of five days, dating from Wednesday last.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Burning of the Ship Allegheny by the Rebels.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1. The American has a private letter in reference to the burning of the ship Allegheny by the rebels in Chesapeake Bay, off the mouth of the Rappahannock on Tuesday night last. It states that after the flames had been subdued by one of the U. S. steamers it broke out again, and that the vessel was burnt to the water's edge.

Married.

On the 28th of October, 1862, by Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. JOHN VANDERLIP, of New York City, to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Lauer, of Harrisburg.

Amusements.

JOHNSTON'S PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK

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 CONCERTED, 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.

HARRY TALBOTT,

the Eminent Ethiopian Comedian and Great Tamborinist; and

TOM BROOKFIELD,

the Champion Jig Dancer of America and Eccentric Comedian; in connection with the

BEST DANSEUSES

on the American Stage,

MISS KATE FRANCIS,

MISS LIZZIE FRANCIS,

and MISS KATE ARCHER;

and the American Nightingales

MISS MOLLIE FIELDING,

and MISS JULIA EDWARDS; also

WEBER'S SPLENDID ORCHESTRA.

To conclude every evening with the great

FEMALE SCENE OF MINSTRELSEY.

ADMISSION..... 50 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 7 1/2.

BOB EDWARDS, Sole Lessee and Manager.

UNCLUB TO "MY," being of the Backlots, Superintendent

AND AUCTIONEERS

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,

HARRISBURG, Oct. 23, 1862,

GENERAL ORDER No. 38.

I. Men enlisted as volunteers will not be received as substitutes for drafted men.

II. Officers of volunteer regiments or companies, who have, or will hereafter furnish men from their commands to be taken in lieu of drafted men, will not be commissioned.

By order of Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

REMOVAL.

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

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, Collier's Stage Office, Market square. Any person 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-dw

FOR RENT.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a back building, situated on Cumberland street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. Any persons desiring to see the above premises, above Cumberland street. Apply to Dr. A. D. RUTHERFORD, oct27-dw

NOTICE TO EXCISE TAX PAYERS.

WHAT 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: Middletown Borough, East, West and South Hanover, Lower Paxton, Upper and Lower Swatara, Derry, Conowingo 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: Greitz and Millersburg boroughs, Susquehanna, Middle Paxton, Reed, Halifax, Jefferson, Jackson, Rush, Upper Paxton, Millin, Washington, Lykens and Wiconisco townships.

WM. CASLOW, 2d St., 4 doors E. of State. Office hours from 8 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-dw

Amusements.

JOHNSTON'S PARLOR ENTERTAINMENTS

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK

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 CONCERTED, 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,