DAILY APPEAL.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND STANTON'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

It will be seen from the President's special message, which we publish in extenso this morning, that the telegraph enabled us to anticipate its spirit and force correctly. A full and truthful history of the whole Kansas controversy, from its inception to its present status, is embodied in this admirable and complete State paper. It was written as with the iron pen of history, and every unprejudiced and conservative patriot will bow, in intellectual homage, to its conclusions and recommendations. We need not endeavor to elaborate either the facts or logic of the message. That would be supererogation indeed. Its facts are patent on the official transactions of the past two years in the Territory of Kansas. Its logic is like a sunbeam, clear, direct and penetrating. The whole message is pervaded by a vigor and manliness of thought and tone, by a self-sustaining energy of purpose, and by an unction of patriotism which cannot fail to carry with it the convictions and applause of the country. It is like a trumpet call, ringing out clear and clarion-like, and awakening an instantaneous response in the bosoms of all good men (save DOUGLAS, R. J. WALKER, STANTON, et id omne genus.)

The "great central fact," as F. P. STANTON would say, which runs through it and renders the policy of the President impregnable, is that the Black Republican party of Kansas are and have been in a State of open and undisguised rebellion against the legitimate Territorial authority and consequently against the Federal Government. The great central position of the President, as it may appositely be styled, in connection with this "fact," is that law, the love of law and the maintenance of law are the bulwarks and support of Republican Government, and that indulgence of, and demagogical connivance in, rebellion to law and systematic treason against the Government are destructive to free institutions and must not be tolerated.

In strong contrast to this luminous state paper of the President—the ablest, most compact and convincing message that we have read for years—is the address of Hon. FREDERICK P STANTON, ex-acting Governor and Secretary of Kansas, who has recently been removed from office by the Executive for taking into his counsel these same Topeka rebels and calling together an extra session of the Legislature to deliberate upon the best means of defeating the Constitution framed in convention of the people of that Territory, who recognized legal authority and acted in pursuance thereof. We print these two documents side by side that our readers may compare them for themselves. We regard it as a happy coincidence that these two documents come to us together.

It is evident from Mr. STANTON's manifesto, that both himself and Gov. WALKER listened approvingly and trusted implicitly all the vile charges of the Black Republicans against the pro-slavery Democrats. His address is but a re-hash of the reports and rumors which the correspondents of Black Republican newspapers have promulgated for the last two years. It is a pitiable tale of wrong, outrage and oppression, upon the Free State party, which the country has learned to receive with many grains of allowance, and which, even if strictly true, by no means can justify the treasonable attitude of that part in setting at defiance all law and order, and endeavoring to set up for themselves a rebel government.

If these accounts of wrong and oppression, of fraud and violence, confined as they appear to be, from Mr. STANTON's statement, to the pro-slavery party, and of which the immaculate JIM LANE and his emigrant aid confederates are entirely guiltless, be strictly and historically correct—if, indeed, every local officer in the Territory, as Mr. STANTON avers, was truly a conspirator against good government, and was engaged to make false returns, and if the Black-Republicans alone were honest, truthful, patriotic and reliable, even that would not justify rebellion. Whether a majority or minority were the oppressed party, as good citizens and upholders of law and order they ought to have fearlessly but peaceably appealed to the ballot-box to redress their grievances and to vindicate their rights. They ought to have voted for members to the convention who represented their views, instead of [illegible] and ragamuffin regiments. Does it appear that they ever endeavored to reach their rights, at the time Mr. STANTON avers that several counties were disfranchised? Where is the testimony that they ever set forth such grievances to be redressed by the proper authorities. Gov. WALKER and Mr. STANTON were both in the Territory when the date for the election for delegates and maintained all the time the legality of the proceeding, and besought and begged and pleaded with the rebels to go to the polls and vote.

Neither of these functionaries ever intimated then that the people had been disfranchised. On the contrary they told them continually that, if they did not vote, they stood in the attitude of endorsing tacitly the result of the election. Why did not the Black Republicans appeal to their friends to help them out of their strait, if they really were anxious to exercise the right of suffrage, as good citizens should do? Ah! we opine, that "thereby hangs a tale." Those *patriotic* Black Republicans, whose hatred of fraud was so "earnest" as even to attract the warm sympathy of Mr. STANTON and Governor WALKER, were about that time using every exertion to drum up all their followers to the instructions of Mr. GREELEY, not to vote in this election and thereby not to recognize the legal authority of the Government. These events and instructions are too recent to have escaped the memory of the people—how the *Tribune* counseled, and how the servile disciples of the *Tribune* resolved to heed its advice—how the Topeka Government was formed in defiance of lawful authority, and how Governor ROBINSON was elected Governor, and how, failing in all this, they got up the Lawrence municipal movement, and how Governor WALKER, with valorous intent, invested Lawrence with United States troops and warned them against the fatal consequences.

And yet these free State men, with the notorious ragamuffin and bully, JIM LANE, are angels; they have participated in no fraud or violence that Mr. STANTON bears witness—they were oppressed, cheated, outlawed, for nothing under Heaven but because they are the majority, (as they asseverate.) But the Pro-Slavery party are demons and cut-throats, border ruffians and bullies, unscrupulous partisans, and upholders of fraud! Fie! fie! Mr. STANTON, we must believe that you are "*earnest*" in your convictions, but you are certainly very unfortunate in falling into very bad company, and still more unfortunate in giving credence to all these idle and absurd stories, and taking into your counsel the creatures of these emigrant aid societies. We regret this, from our personal regard for Mr. STANTON, and more especially because he was four times our Representative in Congress.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

In commenting upon the manifesto of Mr. STANTON, and after summing up the many and various schemes of Abolition Aid Societies, Land Jobbers, &c., in Kansas, the New York *Herald says*:

"Under such a state of things the Lecompton constitution is a miracle of moderation, fairness and justice to all parties. The rest of the country should really be thankful, notwithstanding the chartered vagrants, blackleg cutthroats and whisky drinking ruffians that have controlled the local affairs of Kansas on all sides since the organization of the Territory, that there have yet been found in Kansas men of sufficient common sense, legal knowledge and moderation to frame the Lecompton constitution. The fatal mistake of Reeder, Shannon, Geary, Walker and Stanton, was the application of the usages and requirement of civilized society to the ruffian politicians and squatters of Kansas. If we were to use such customers the fulfilment of all the requirements of law and order before admitting them into the Union, Kansas would, perhaps, remain a bone of sectional agitation and discord for twenty years yet to come."

There is a great deal of truth, good sense and sound philosophy in this view of the question. Mr. DOUGLAS has fallen into the mistake that has buried four Governors of Kansas, and he ought to remember that he is not too big to be buried himself. The views of the President, as expressed in his message, will strike the heart and address themselves to the convictions of the masses of the people, and he will not be held guiltless who works with the Black Republicans for a prolongation of the troubles and agitation of this question.

☞ A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, consolidating the Memphis and Ohio, the Clarksville and the Louisville Railroads. We will publish the Act to-morrow.

ANOTHER MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

A New President.

Comonfort's Challenge to the Revolutionists.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN DANGER.

The onward progress of Mexico towards anarchy and national destruction is proceeding with rapid step. Another era is reached and the city of the Montezuma's is again the scene of unholy strife among members of the same nationality. The attempts of COMONFORT to introduce the reign of liberal principles has failed. Demoralization, ignorance and superstition are performing their sure work, and the Mexican Republic will, ere long, be but a name with which to head a chapter in the history of the American continent.

On the 9th of January the opponents of President COMONFORT's government formed themselves definitely into two parties—one in favor of the ultra pure principles, the other of SANTA ANNA. Each of these parties has issued a *pronunciamento* or declaration of the motives and principles by which they are governed. A declaration in favor of SANTA ANNA was unexpected, as his party is small. It was alleged that COMONFORT had caused that declaration for the purpose of dividing his enemies.

After issuing their *pronunciamentos*, the contending parties fortified themselves in churches and other strong buildings, and firing commenced. Stores and places of business were closed. The citizens collected at the corners of streets, in anxious conference, for the position of things was unexpected and the crisis sudden. The business of taking up and fortifying positions was continued some days by the combatants, and resulted as follows: The government forces held the Palace with 2,000 men, horse and foot; the Convent of San Francisco, and the Minerla, with 600 men, and several other churches, with small forces in each. The *pronunciados* held the citadel, with 2,500 men; the Convent of San Augustin, with 300 to 400 men; the Convent of Santo Domingo, with 600 men; and the Custom House and several churches, with small forces. Besides these fortified points, the streets are all barricaded, and breastworks of sand bags thrown up at many places, with 24-pounders placed at most of the barricades.

Great firing was done but with comparatively little execution. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

"It is truly astonishing and amusing to witness their mode of fighting. Nobody except the men immediately connected with the guns remain in the streets, and they would not do so if it were possible to get the guns up to the top of a house, or into a church steeple. All the others get on the tops of the houses, or in the steeples of churches, and fire away at one another incessantly, but at such distances that their shots are hardly ever effective. In this manner they can manage to keep up a tremendous fire many days without killing they men, except the poor unfortunate citizens who are imprudent enough to go into the streets during the firing."

To reduce the casualties among the latter as much as possible, the combatants agreed to cease hostilities for three hours every morning, to allow of marketing and other necessary business being done. The fighting had continued five days at last accounts, without anything occurring of a decisive character. To allow non-combatants to leave the city a truce of twenty-four hours was agreed upon, each party pledging its honor to leave the various fortifications during that time untouched, but each party spent the whole time in repairing breaches and strengthening walls, totally regardless of their honorable engagements. Many citizens left the unfortunate place.

The various leaders issued strong proclamations, accusing each other of deception, want of patriotism, extortion, fanaticism and infidelity. One says the others seek, in the holy name of religion, which they profane, to place the capitol in the hands of hypocrites and highwaymen. Another is thankful that it has been furnished, providentially with an occasion in which it can support religion and law, and it looks for the time when exclusive privileges, monopolies, tyranny and wrong done against the sovereignty of the law, will cease.

The adherents of SANTA ANNA put for a "Plan of Salvation," in which the present rulers are accused of faithlessness, arrogating honor to themselves to exercise it arbitarily over others; establishing dictatorships and condemning honorable persons to the chain and ball; placing burdens on the citizens and dragging them into the army; spoiling civil and ecclesiastical corporations; permitting depravity and irreligion in the press; violating conscience; outraging religious belief and cruelly and indecently vexing the ministers of religion. In view of all this, SANTA ANNA, "His Excellency," is to be called upon to govern and reorganize the nation, making such reforms "*as he shall deem necessary*, and issuing a call for the election of President" and other officials. Until His Excellency arrives "to carry out his mission" the public authority to be placed in the hands of the General of the regenerating army? Insurgents that do not submit are to be treated as robbers and their men executed. The whole "Plan" breathes piety, ambition and slaughter.

COMONFORT and his opponents each offer to pardon the opposite side, provided the leaders will retire into exile. COMONFORT made a chivalric proposition that does honor to his gallantry. He proposed that the contending ranks should retire at least seven miles from the city and fight out their quarrel, without danger to the life and property of peaceable citizens. The proposition was not accepted by the opposite party.

The foreign diplomatic *corps* waited upon him, and offered their services to mediate with the enemy. He thanked them and declined the offer, saying that he could not accept mediation for his own personal safety; a bullet was the worst that could happen to him. The government troops occupy a position in front of the American Legation, and the *Pronunciados* a convent nearly behind it; so that the *corps* are in unsafe quarters. During the truce the *Herald* correspondent took a walk over the city, in search of "items," when he was arrested and detained in prison six hours, as a spy. He considered himself fortunate to escape being shot. That correspondent says:

"It is generally understood—although we have no official information to the effect—that Comonfort has resigned the Presidency in favor of Senor Juarez, and had taken his post as commander-in-chief of the army."

The latest accounts inform us that the people are displeased that COMONFORT should have given up the "plan" or platform upon which he rose to power and accepted the Dictatorship. In many places that platform has been re-asserted. An official communication, published in *El Siglis*, states that COMONFORT "has discovered the error he committed in accepting the movement of Tacubaya. He regards it now as an error on his part which might have the effect of plunging the country in the most deplorable anarchy, should he persevere in the movement. He is therefore disposed and willing to re-establish the empire of the land, and to resign his power into the hands of his Excellency the President of the Supreme Court of Justice."

One of the *pronunciamentos* nominates STANTON for the Presidency.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.—The following are the receipts of customs at various ports during January, 1858:

New York to 25th	$1,064,296
Boston, to 23d	220,975
Philadelphia, to 23d	108,179
Baltimore, to 23d	30,000
Charleston, to 23d	13,000
New Orleans, to 18th	107,000
	$1,547,450
Estimate for fourth week	375,000
Total for the month	$1,922,450

This, says the New York *Courier*, represents an aggregate of about $20,000,000 a year, because January is usually a heavy month. But trade is manifestly reviving and it is hoped that the receipts during the remainder of the fiscal year will average $3,000,000 per month. With the past receipts this estimate will bring the total for the year up to $43,000,000, and will leave a deficiency to be provided for by loans or treasury notes of thirty-five or forty millions of dollars.

Hogs.—In Missouri, at Glasgow, scarcely 1,000 head have been packed, against 3,000 last year. There is no question but that the number of marketable hogs in Howard, Randolph and Charleston counties, was greatly less this year than last, though a larger quantity of bacon was made by farmers this season than last. The general yield of lard is lighter than usual. In Lexington there were 5,000 head hogs slaughtered this season—average weight 198 pounds; yield of lard very small. No hogs packed, or comparatively none, anywhere in this upper country.

In Illinois, at Chicago, the total receipts to the end of January were 152,820 against 90,448 last year. At Galena, the number of hogs packed will not exceed 1,000 head, against 7,000 head last season; the average weight about 215 pounds. The hog crop in Northern Illinois and Iowa, and that portion of Wisconsin near us, is decidedly short.

At Shawneetown 11,500 head against 24,750 last year. At Canton 10,600. At Florence only 355. From the best information the number packed in the country will fall short of last year. At Tiro's landing, Tennessee, and at Clarksville pork packing closed about two weeks since. The number of hogs packed this season exceeds the number last year 3,237. There is an increase at Canton also, of about 1,500, while the falling off at Nashville is over 11,000. There is a falling off in weight of about 12 per cent.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1858.

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The result of the election in Kansas, after many contradictory reports, is likely to prove favorable to the Democrats. The last information is—and thought to be reliable—that the Democratic State ticket has succeeded, and that the Democrats have a majority of one on joint ballot in the Legislature. This changes the aspect of affairs materially from previous reports, and, if true, should at least satisfy that portion of Southern men who oppose the admission of Kansas, on the Lecompton Constitution, on the ground that the Senators and Representatives from the State would but add to the strength of the opposition in Congress.

Ex-Secretary Stanton has issued a pronunciamento "to the people of the United States," ostensibly, but especially that portion of them that affiliate with him in regard to his Kansas views and endorse his official action. The burden of his address is dissatisfaction at his removal by the President from the office of Secretary of Kansas, and his arguments only go to show that he was not removed one hour too soon, but that the appointment was one not fit to be made. Men of more calibre and reputation than Mr. Stanton have lost the latter in Kansas, (not inappropriately termed the "grave of Governors,") and why should he not?

The bill for the increase of the army "drags its slow length along," and the prospect for its speedy passage is not enhanced by recent events. The opposition to the bill, in view of the present state of affairs in Utah, are incurring a heavy responsibility in delaying its passage, as such will be all they can effect.

The latest intelligence from the army in Utah represent it in rather a better condition than was anticipated, and with the intelligence from the Mormons, gives promise of an early settlement of that difficulty. From all indications, it is evident the Mormons are satisfied they are in rather a bad difficulty, and it is believed that their intention is to leave the Territory in the spring—for what place is not known.

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The committees of investigation in the corruption cases are at work, and promise rich developments, especially the one relative to the expenditures made by the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co. to secure the passage of the tariff by the last Congress. Mr. Stone has been examined by the committee, and instead of Speaker Banks receiving a loan of $700 from the company to "put up a back building," as stated by the New York *Tribune*, it was $7,000. In the meanwhile, Matteson, expelled by the last House for corruption, sneaked off home about the time his case come up for hearing, under the pretext that his family were sick, while it now leaks out that they were entirely well. The House has a duty to discharge to itself and the country in making a thorough investigation of all such matters and cutting off the enormous amount of useless expenditures that have led to so much bribery and corruption to secure their passage.

I learn it is the intention of the administration to start a portion of the forces and supplies for Utah next spring from Fort Smith, Arkansas. This is a good idea, as the facilities offered at that post for such a purpose are superior to that of Leavenworth, and the route to be traveled better in all respects. J.

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To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

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A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs of Kansas we are apt to refer merely to the existence of the two political parties in that Territory, divided on the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in the States. This presents no adequate idea of the true state of the case. The dividing line there is not between the two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the government, but between those who are loyal to this government and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation—between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the territorial government established by Congress. This government they would long since have subverted had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States.

Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their head of a most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly renounced and defied the government to which they owe allegiance, and have been at the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it and to establish a revolutionary government, under the so-called Topeka constitution, in its stead. Even at this moment the Topeka Legislature are in session. Whoever has read the correspondence of Gov. Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very first dispatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2, 1857, he says: "The most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling on the 9th June, of the so-called Topeka Legislature, with a view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course, it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew the civil war in Kansas." This was with difficulty prevented by the firm and able course of Gov. Walker; but soon thereafter, on the 14th of July, we find him requesting General Harney to furnish him a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence—and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, "involving an open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city."

In the Governor's dispatch of July 15th, he informs the Secretary of State "that this movement at Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize insurrection throughout the Territory; and especially in all towns, cities or counties where the Republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot-bed of all the Abolition movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the Abolition societies of the East; and whilst there are respectable people there, it is filled by a considerable portion of mercenaries who are paid by Abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent a peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State Legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and, if not arrested, the rebellion will extend throughout the Territory.

And again: "In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close by assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican party of this Territory, instigated, as I certain no doubt they are, by Eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the government and to the Union; and that the continued presence of Gen. Harney here is indispensable, as originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 20th July, 1857, Gen. Lane, under the authority of the Topeka counties, was greatly less this year than last, though a larger quantity of bacon was made by farmers this season than last. The general yield of lard is lighter than usual. In Lexington there were 5,000 head hogs slaughtered this season—average weight 198 pounds; yield of lard very small. No hogs packed, or comparatively none, anywhere in this upper country.

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A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs of Kansas we are apt to refer merely to the existence of the two political parties in that Territory, divided on the question of slavery, just as we speak of such parties in the States. This presents no adequate idea of the true state of the case. The dividing line there is not between the two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the government, but between those who are loyal to this government and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation—between those who sustain and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the territorial government established by Congress. This government they would long since have subverted had it not been protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States.

Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the government, with a military leader at their head of a most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly renounced and defied the government to which they owe allegiance, and have been at the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it and to establish a revolutionary government, under the so-called Topeka constitution, in its stead. Even at this moment the Topeka Legislature are in session. Whoever has read the correspondence of Gov. Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very first dispatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2, 1857, he says: "The most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling on the 9th June, of the so-called Topeka Legislature, with a view to the enactment of an entire code of laws. Of course, it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew the civil war in Kansas." This was with difficulty prevented by the firm and able course of Gov. Walker; but soon thereafter, on the 14th of July, we find him requesting General Harney to furnish him a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence—and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, "involving an open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent government in that city."

In the Governor's dispatch of July 15th, he informs the Secretary of State "that this movement at Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize insurrection throughout the Territory; and especially in all towns, cities or counties where the Republican party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot-bed of all the Abolition movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the Abolition societies of the East; and whilst there are respectable people there, it is filled by a considerable portion of mercenaries who are paid by Abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent a peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State Legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and, if not arrested, the rebellion will extend throughout the Territory.

And again: "In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close by assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican party of this Territory, instigated, as I certain no doubt they are, by Eastern societies, having in view results most disastrous to the government and to the Union; and that the continued presence of Gen. Harney here is indispensable, as originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 20th July, 1857, Gen. Lane, under the authority of the Topeka counties, was greatly

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Amusements.

LECTURE
—ON—
GEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE.

DR. WM. J. BARRES will deliver a Lecture on the Harmony of Geological Discoveries with the Mosaic Narrative of Creation,

At Odd Fellows' Hall,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 11TH.

Admittance 25 cents—Proceeds of the Lecture will be devoted to the Orphan Asylum. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. feb9-2t

Crisp's Gaiety Theatre.

Jefferson Street.

Second Night of the time! March Juvenile Comedians, engaged for six nights only. Greatest Troupe of the age. Master G. W. Marsh.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 9th, 1858, the performances will be in which the celebrated Comedy of the BAIRDS and Dance, Irish Song, Master Stewart. To conclude with the laughable petit drama of the "COUSIN."

Prices remain unchanged. Free List suspended with the exception of the Press.

☞ Chance of Time—Doors open at 6½ and curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely.

☞ Box Book now open.

For full particulars see bills of the day. feb9

Programme of the Concert

TO BE GIVEN

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1858,

AT ODD-FELLOWS' HALL,

BY THE

LADIES OF THE M. AND E. SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Overture by the Philharmonic.
2. Trio—Bright Futurity. Lo Scimmonbella.
3. Solo—It is better to be gay than be sighing. Lucretia Borgia.
4. Duet—Lovers' Quarrels.
5. Solo.
6. Solo—Harp aeolian gue la Zingara.
7. Song.
8. Solo—Thou art Naiad. Bertini, Holenberg.
9. Solo—Napoletana.
10. Solo Piano—Mazurka.
11. Solo—Coming through the rye.
12. Duet—All things are beautiful.
13. Quartette—What Pleasure.

PART II.

1. Duet—Violin and Piano—Souvenirs de Bologna. Holmsberg and Kawalski.
2. Duet—Let us be happy.
3. Solo—As I view now these scenes so charming. La Sonnambula.
4. Solo—Piano Lecture de mere, by H. Herz. Katemski.
5. Solo—Piano—Fantasia.
6. Solo—Piano—Scottish Fantasia.
7. Solo—Harp—Tyrolean air.
8. Song—C. mic.
9. Duet—Oh! to the field of glory.
10. Duet—Harp and Piano.
11. Solo—Grande Adieu.
12. Song.
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