National Republican.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

[OFFICIAL.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by me from his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France, through the Marquis de Montholon, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, that vessels belonging to citizens of the United States entering any port of France or of its dependencies, on or after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, will not be subjected to the payment of higher duties on tonnage than are levied upon vessels belonging to citizens of France entering the said party;

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts," and by an act in addition thereto, of the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, so long as vessels of the United States shall be admitted to French ports on the terms aforesaid, French vessels entering ports of the United States will be subject to no higher rates of duty on tonnage than are levied upon vessels of United States in the ports thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL.] eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 3d, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. M. D. L. Lane, the Consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, Mexico, of the death, on the 6th of December last, at Vera Cruz, of James L. Kennedy, for a number of years United States Consular Agent at Jalapa, Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 31, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. ALFRED CALDWELL, the Consul of the United States at Honolula, of the death, on the 19th of November last, at Honolula, of Dr. S. P. Ford.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The following is an official statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of January, 1867:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.		
5 per cent. bonds.	$198,091,350 00	
6 per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868.....	15,783,441 80	
6 per cent. bonds, 1881.....	283,740,850 00	
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds.....	891,125,100 00	
Navy pension fund.....	11,750,000 00	
		$1,400,490,741 80
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
6 per cent. bonds.	$10,622,000 00	
3-year compound interest notes..	144,900,840 00	
3-year 7-30 notes..	676,856,600 00	
		832,379,440 00
Matured debt not presented for payment.....		16,518,989 31
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
U. S. notes.....	$380,497,842 00	
Fractional currency.....	28,732,812 32	
Gold certificates of deposit.....	16,442,680 00	
		425,673,334 32
Total debt.....		2,675,062,505 43
Am'nt in Treasury, coin.....	$97,841,567 75	
Am'nt in Treasury, currency..	33,895,765 04	
		131,737,332 79
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury.....		$2,543,325,172 64

The above statement exhibits, as compared with the statement published December 1, 1866, that the debt bearing coin interest increased $29,422,150, the debt bearing currency interest has decreased $25,243,450, the matured debt not presented for payment is less by $6,086,805.40 than it was on the 1st ult. The debt bearing no interest has decreased $8,625,264.61, and the total debt, less cash in the treasury, decreased $2,549,631,238.22. The amount of coin in the treasury has increased $2,672,751.60, and the amount of currency in the treasury has decreased $6,300,056.03 since December 1st.

FROM THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.—Rear Admiral H. H. Bell, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, under date of Yokohama, Japan, October 3, 1866, reports to the Secretary of the Navy that the United States steamers Hartford, Wyoming, and Wachusett, were at anchor off Yeddo, where he had taken them on the 31st of August, for the purpose of giving force to the first appearance there of our new minister to Japan. While off Yeddo the Admiral accompanied our minister, with a number of officers of the squadron, on his first visit to the "Gorigis," which interview was very satisfactory to our new minister. On the 7th of September the vessels returned to Yokohama, and the Wachusett was sent to Hong Kong for the protection of American interests in the adjacent waters, and ordered to stop at Simonisaki and Nagasaki; at the latter place for the purpose of obtaining reliable information in regard to the war going on in that neighborhood between the Tycoon and the Prince Nagato, the reports through the Japanese authorities being very unreliable.

The latter is believed to have gained considerable advantages, and the Tycoon reported dead. The admiral was to leave shortly for China. The Wyoming has been detained at Yokohama in consequence of the continued ill health of her crew, a large number of the men having suffered severely with intestinal diseases. The late cold weather, however, has produced a great improvement in their health. The general health of the officers and men of the squadron has greatly improved since the admiral's last report. Alexander McDonald, private of marines, U. S. S. Hartford, died September 12th, 1866, of acute pleurisy.

NAVY BULLETIN FOR DEC. 27TH AND 28TH.—Ordered—Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Rodney, to duty at the Naval Academy; Acting Ensign George W. Beverly, to the Peoria; Mate George W. Pratt, to the receiving ship Vermont; Paymaster Charles S. Perley, to temporary duty as inspector in charge of provisions and clothing at the Norfolk navy yard.

Detached—Acting Master James H. Simpson, from the command of the Relief, and placed on waiting orders; Mate A. T. Jennings, from the Relief, and granted leave of absence; Acting Ensigns A. Avery, C. K. Waite, Henry Taylor, and E. G. Blanchard, from the Relief, and placed on waiting orders; Acting Master Wm. G. Mitchell, from the Peoria, and ordered to the Pawnee; Acting Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Barton, from the Relief, and ordered to settle his accounts; Mate John C. Howard, from the receiving ship Vermont, and ordered to the Peoria; Acting Assistant Surgeon Passmore Treadwell, from the Relief, and granted leave of absence; Boatswain Zachariah Whitemarsh and Carpenter Josiah D. Ponner, from the Peoria, and placed on waiting orders; Paymaster Gilbert E. Thornton, from duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at Norfolk navy-yard, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Resigned—Midshipman E. R. Culver, of the Naval Academy.

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—Returns received at the General Land Office from the Menasha (Wis.) office show that during the month of December last 2,112 acres of the public lands were disposed of under the cash and homestead systems. The sales for cash amounted to $1,196.

The Commissioner has just received from the Secretary of the Interior, with appropriate instructions, a map of the Southern railroad, filed pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 27, 1866, entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast, running from San Francisco, in a southeasterly direction, to the Colorado river, in latitude 35 degrees."

THE SHENANDOAH AT CALCUTTA.—Capt. J. R. Goldsborough, commanding the United States steamer Shenandoah, under date of Calcutta, British Isles, November 14, 1866, reports the arrival of the Shenandoah at that port from Point de Galle. Officers and crew all well. Upon his arrival at Calcutta, Capt. Goldsborough fired a national salute of twenty-one guns, which was promptly returned, and immediately after paid an official visit to the Consul General of the United States.

The Courts.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1867.

On motion of Mr. Ashton, Stephen Fnow, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, Charles S. Whitman, Esq., of California, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 56. Samuel Locke, plaintiff in error, vs. The city of New Orleans. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, and affirmed the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 77. Isaac Graham, appellant, vs. The United States. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said District Court in this cause.

No. 49. Wm. W. Bell, plaintiff in error, vs. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company. In error to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said District Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 78. D. P. Holloway, plaintiff in error, vs. Andrew Whitely. In error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the judgment of the said Supreme Court, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this court.

No. 57. Moses C. Mordecai et al., appellants, vs. W. N. Lindsay, &c. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 46. Jas. Brown, appellant, vs. Eugene Bass. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court in this cause, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this court.

No. 47. James Brown, appellant, vs. Wm. H. Johnson. Appeal from same court. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the causes with direction to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 66. The bark Springbok, &c., appellants, vs. The United States. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the southern district of New York. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of the said District Court, and remanding the cause, with directions for further proceedings in conformity to the opinion of this court.

No. 84. The steamer Grey Jacket, &c., appellants, vs. The United States. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Butler for the appellants.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, a. m.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4.

On motion of Mr. Butler, Wm. S. Spear, Esq. of Ohio, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

On motion of Mr. Carlisle, Wm. W. Goodrich, Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 414. The schooner Caroline and cargo, appellant, vs. The United States. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. On motion of Mr. Attorney General Stanbery, this appeal was docketed and dismissed.

No. 9. Original. The United States vs. the Hon. Ogden Hoffman, District Judge of the United States for the Northern District of California. The motion for a prohibition on the district judge was argued by Mr. Carlisle in support of the same.

No. 84. The steamer Grey Jacket, appellant, vs. The United States. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Butler for the appellant and by Mr. Ashton for the United States.

Prize—The Case of the Grey Jacket—Power of the Secretary of the Treasury to Remit for Forfeiture Under the Act of July 13, 1861—Which are Paramount, the Prize Acts or the Revenue Acts?—The Steamer Grey Jacket and Cargo—Timothy Mosher, Claimant and Appellant, vs. The United States.—The steamer Grey Jacket, a vessel of four hundred tons burthen, and her cargo, consisting of about five hundred bales of cotton, twenty-five barrels of rosin, some turpentine and tobacco, were captured on the high seas, between forty and sixty miles south of Mobile bay, and beyond the limits of the blockade of that port, on the morning of December 31, 1863, by the United States steamer Kennebec, one of the blockading vessels. The Grey Jacket had run out of Mobile bay on the previous night, under cover of darkness, but was subsequently seen and captured for breach of the blockade, and taken to the port of New Orleans, and there libeled as prize of war, and subsequently condemned.

In March, 1864, the claimant, who was master of the captured vessel, intervened, and claimed the vessel and cargo as sole owner. In his deposition, taken *in preparitorio*, he swore the vessel was bound to Havana, the voyage having commenced at Mobile. "The steamer came out of Mobile and had gone 60 miles on her voyage to Havana when captured. In case we had arrived at our destined port I should have reshipped the cargo to some port where I could have received a better price for it than I obtained there." Flyn, the mate, examined the same way, after testifying substantially the same as to the voyage, said: "I know that the Grey Jacket, on the trip in which she was taken, had attempted to sail covertly and secretly from the port of Mobile, under blockade. She could not have left otherwise than secretly."

The cause having been heard on the preparatory proofs and papers, the claimant moved for leave to introduce further proofs, to the effect that he was a loyal citizen of the United States; and that his motive in removing this property from Mobile to Havana was to remove it "to a place of security, beyond the power and control of the States in rebellion." This motion the court refused, it having already appeared that he was a resident of Mobile, and that that portion of the cargo which he had not purchased "with a view to its transportation to Havana," "had been produced on his own plantation," and it having also appeared that the claimant was a partner in a house of trade established in the enemy country, which owned the vessel and half the cargo, *the residue belonging to the rebel government.*

Appeal was then taken to this court, and motion is made for leave to file "an additional answer." This proposed additional answer sets up, after alleging certain facts as to ownership and destination at the time of capture, "That subsequent to the present appeal therefrom, the Secretary of the Treasury, by warrant, under his hand and seal of office, remitted to the claimant all the right, claim, and demand of the United States to this forfeiture, *'so far'* as the same *'was incurred'* under the provisions of the act of July 13th, 1861; and it is claimed that the allegations in this paper constitute sufficient grounds for the reversal here of the decree of condemnation in the court below."

On the part of the Treasury Department and of the claimant, it is insisted that the Grey Jacket and her cargo, if condemnable, were condemnable only under the provisions of the act of July 13th, 1861, the supplementary act of May 20th, 1862, and the proclamation of the President in completion thereof.

As a doctrine of public law and the law of nations, it is certain that in all cases of rebellion, civil war, hostilities carried on between the legitimate sovereign and his insurrectionary subjects, the municipal power of such sovereign continues perfect, and unimpaired of right, although it be temporarily interrupted in some part or parts of his dominion, even to the degree of constituting territorial war by land and sea, including blockade of coast. During the late unsuccessful attempt of certain persons of the United States to effect the dissolution of the Government, and set up another within its territory, notwithstanding that the attempt culminated for awhile into hostilities, having some of the properties of territorial war, including blockade of coasts, still the jurisdiction of the United States continued to be perfect of right throughout the constitutional limits thereof, and was constantly and consistently asserted as such by the executive, legislative and judicial authorities thereof, from the beginning to the end. Hence the act of July 13, 1861, and the acts supplementary thereto, and other analogous acts, were a rightful exercise of the authority of the United States. Independently of numerous decisions in the courts below, it has been expressly so adjudged by this court. The Review, 2 vol., 228; Alexander's Cotton, ibid, 404; The Reform, 3 vol. 617.

According to the universal public law and law of nations prize of war belongs of right to the sovereign, and distribution thereof among citizen or subject, captors in part or in whole, is not a right *jure belli*, but an act of grace in the discretion of the sovereign, precisely as with the distribution of revenue forfeitures. (3 Phil. Int. Law, 189; The Elsbe, 5 Rob., 173; Alexander vs. Duke of Wel., 2 Russels & Wylie, 54; Certain Sugar vs. Boyle, 9 Cr., 191; The Joseph Gall, 544, 548.)

There is nothing in the language of the prize act of April 23, 1800, and its supplements in force at the time of the enactment of the revenue forfeiture act of July 13, 1861, nor in the language of the acts subsequent thereto providing for more or less than the adjudication of the prize, and custody and distribution of prize-money. The revenue forfeiture acts, if there be any supposable conflict of law between them and the prize acts, are to be deemed of paramount force, seeing that each class of acts is alike the declaration of the sovereign will, and the revenue forfeiture acts are the special declarations of that will, *quoad hoc*—that is, for the case of rebellion as distinguishable from foreign war. Whatever question in this relation, if any might arise regarding foreign captures, there can be none regarding domestic captures—that is, captures of property of citizens of the United States for the cause of rebellion. The question is of new impression in this court. Older adjudications in the case of foreign war do not apply. In two or three recent cases, where the question might have been raised but was not, there was, of course, no adjudication of this point, either express or implied.

The right of revenue forfeiture, as against prize, in such a matter as the present, has been assumed by each succeeding Secretary of the Treasury, and the paramount force of the Revenue forfeiture acts has been affirmed in various cases before the district and circuit courts of the United States.

On the part of the Government and the captors it is urged that the contents of the first part of this proposed "answer" are in the nature and character of "further proof," and the claimant is not entitled, under the law and practice of prize courts, to adduce further proof in his behalf.

If the vessel and cargo were, in point of fact, in course of transit at the time of capture, from the State of Alabama to a loyal State, they were thus proceeding, in violation of the prohibition then in force, against commercial intercourse between the revolted States and the rest of the United States, and the plaintiff cannot be permitted to avoid such violation of the municipal law of the country as ground for restitution of his property in a prize court.

The fact of the remission of the Secretary of the Treasury of the forfeiture of this vessel and cargo, "so far as the same was incurred under the provisions of the act of July 13th, 1861," is a fact totally irresponsive to the present proceeding and issue, because the present condemnation occurred under and by virtue of the public law of war, and not in whole or in part under and by virtue of the statute of July 13th, 1861, and are therefore not only not touched nor affected by the warrant of remission now presented, but are by the terms of the warrant expressly excluded from its operation. Even if this condemnation were not so excluded from the operation of the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury, his power to remit forfeitures incurred by the statute of 1861, is limited by the words of the statute to cases of seizure and proceedings to enforce forfeitures *under the statute*, and does not extend to, and cannot be exercised in, cases of maritime captures of vessels and cargoes under the law of war, although such vessels and cargoes were or might be also, at the time of such capture, liable to seizure and forfeiture under the statute in another form of proceeding on the admiralty side of the court.

If the Secretary of the Treasury has power, by virtue of the act of 1861, in the case of a vessel captured and then libeled and condemned in a prize-court as a maritime prize, to remit the condemnation thereof so incurred and adjudged under the law of war, on account of *hostile ownership*, (which proposition is wholly denied,) still he has no power to remit, by the terms of the statute, such condemnation of such vessel incurred and adjudged under that law on account of *breach of blockade or unlawful trading with the enemy.* The jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of 1861, to remit the forfeiture of property, *other* than *vessels*, extends, in any case, only to merchandise taken *in transitu* between the revolted States and the rest of the United States; and the cargo captured on board the Grey Jacket was *not* at the time of capture so *in transitu* between those sections, contrary to the fifth section of the statute. But if the *cargo* was thus proceeding, at the time of capture, and was liable to seizure and forfeiture under the fifth section of the act of 1861, still the Secretary of the Treasury cannot, by any exercise of his power of remission, as limited by the terms of the statute, affect the condemnation of the *cargo*, or its liability to condemnation in the prize-court, under the law of war, as enemy property, or for breach of blockade, or for unlawful trading with the enemy.

Irrespective of all the considerations above stated and as conclusive against the admission or operation of the paper presented by the claimants, it is maintained that in any case of vessel and cargo rightfully captured on the high seas *jure belli* by duly commissioned belligerent naval force, are liable and duly prosecuted to condemnation in a prize court as good prize under the law of war, such capture, liability and adjudication absorb and supersede any statutory forfeiture or liability to forfeiture of such vessel or cargo for violation of the municipal law; bar the allowance of any intervening claim to the property so forfeited by statute, or as released from such forfeiture; and, under the law of the United States, as it stood at the time of this capture, and as it now stands, control the disposition of the property so captured and condemned in prize, as against and above any such statutory forfeiture or any liability thereto, or any remission thereof. (The Rapid, 8 Cr. 155-8; The Sally, id. 384; The steamer Nassau and cargo, Blotch prize cases, 665..6.)

Recent cases in this court of vessels captured and condemned as prize of war, though at the time of capture, and until so captured, plainly liable also to seizure and forfeiture under the act of July 13, 1861, as belonging in whole or in part to citizens or inhabitants of the incorrectionary States, and found at sea. Among these, the Boigory and Andromedia, 2 vol., 481, 489, and the Cornelius and Bermuda, 3 vol., 214, 553. Caleb Cushing for Treasury Department; Gen. Butler for claimants; Attorney General Stanbery and J. Hudley Ashton for Government; Charles Eames for captors.

Adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

Residences of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Chief Justice Chase, 8 street north, corne of Sixth street west.

Mr. Justice Wayne, No. 2 Franklin Place, I street.

Mr. Justice Nelson, National Hotel.

Mr. Justice Grier, No. 6 north A street, Capitol Hi ll

Mr. Justice Clifford, National Hotel.

Mr. Justice Swayne, Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Justice Miller, National Hotel.

Mr. Justice Davis, National Hotel.

Mr. Justice Field, Willard's Hotel.

John W. Wallace, reporter, National Hotel.

D. W. Middleton, clerk, No. 568 New Jersey avenue.

David S. Gooding, U. S. Marshal, 451 E street.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Fisher.*—(E. C. Carrington, District Attorney, prosecuting.)

In the case of William H. Richardson and Jas. B. Smith, indicted for assault and resisting an officer, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the District Attorney.

John Moulton, indicted for the forgery of certain papers with the view of obtaining a pension. The evidence in the case was clear that the prisoner did erase from an affidavit certain names and did insert other names. Upon presentation of the papers at the Pension Office they were supposed to be a forgery, and hence the arrest.

It was further shown in evidence that the prisoner was entitled to a pension as claimed by him. His counsel, Mr. Smithers, raised the question of law that as the claim was a good one there could have been no intention on the part of the prisoner to defraud the Government, in which opinion his honor Judge Fisher concurred and so charged the jury.

Whereupon the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the court ordered the prisoner to be discharged, at the same time advising him to hereafter pursue an honest course in all his transactions, not only with the Government, but with all men.

Henry Eggert alias Henry Taylor, larceny; sentenced to be imprisoned in the Albany penitentiary one year.

The District Attorney then announced the death of Charles H. Utermehle, a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the District, and moved an adjournment in respect to his memory. The court then adjourned until to-day at the usual hour.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Judge Olin, presiding.*—George R. Adams vs. George F. Elder, No. 170; verdict for defendant.

Westminster vs. Peter Farley, No. 186; judgment of non suit.

James R. Street vs. James H. Hardcastle, No. 2,833; final judgment, one cent damages.

Mr. Norris announced the death of Charles H. Utermehle, Esq., and in respect to his memory the court adjourned. At noon to-day a general meeting of the Bar will be held, to take action in reference to his death, and to make arrangements for attending his funeral, which will take place this afternoon.

COURT IN EQUITY—*Judge Wylie, presiding.* Wm. H. Daniels vs. Alice J. Daniels, No. 763; order *pro confesso* and reference to examiner for testimony.

Gibson vs. Gardner et al., No. 842; order appointing Monday, January 14, 1867, at 11 a. m. for hearing of an application for injunction.

Wadsworth vs. Howland, No. 833; decree of injunction, and the defendant to pay $316.59 and costs.

Sweeney vs. Lyons, No. 839; order postponing hearing of application for injunction until January 12, 1867.

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JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT OUR WHARF, FOOT OF SEVENTH STREET.
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40 bbls. No. 1 Shore Mackerel.
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GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1867,
First and only time of Meyerbeer's celebrated
GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(L'Etoile du Nord.)
Which will be produced in most gorgeous style, with entirely new and costly dresses, appointments, and properties, GRAND ORCHESTRA and Chorus, beautiful Picturesque Effects in the
GRAND ENCAMPMENT SCENE,
During the Second Act,
And an unexampled Cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK,
Her first appearance.
Signor BARAGLI, Signor BELLINI,
His first appearance.
Signor BERNARDI, Signor ANTONNUCCI,
Madame FLEURY, Madame RICARDI,
Conductor.....Signor TORRIANI.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1867,
Verdi's Masterwork,
ERNANI,
With an Unapproachable Great Cast,
SENORA CARMEN POCH,
Signor MAZZOLENI, Signor BELLINI,
Signor ANTONNUCCI.
TUESDAY—Only night of FAUST.
WEDNESDAY—Only night of LUCREZIA BORGIA.

REVISED RATES OF ADMISSION.
RESERVED SEATS in Parquette or Dress Circle, $1.50
GENERAL AD.-100 CTS. $1.00.
FIFTY CENTS TO GALLERY.
RESERVED SEATS in Orchestra will remain as before, $2.50. ja5-1t

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, JANUARY 8th, 9th and 10th,
THE ORIGINAL FATHER KEMP WITH HIS CELEBRATED OLD FOLKS' CONCERT COMPANY,
Consisting of Twenty-Two Ladies and Gentlemen, in Costumes of One Hundred Years Ago,
ASSISTED BY
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
The Young Lind of America.
Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

GRAND MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 9, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Children to Matinee 15 cents. ja1-6t

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AT THE
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ON
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ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
$6,000
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TICKET HOLDERS,
Under the Direction of
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TICKETS, ON THIS OCCASION, $2 EACH.
Books for Reserved Seats are now open at 388 Pennsylvania avenue, under National Hotel.
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1 Magnificent Dusenbury Buggy
1 Double Set Harness
1 Pair Woolen Blankets
1 Fine Whip
$1,250 00
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1 Complete Silver Tea Set..... 600 00
10 Fine Gold Watches, (American,) $300..... 2,000 00
6 Ladies' Fine Gold Watches, $125..... 625 00
1 Splendid Sewing Machine..... 100 00
10 Beautiful Silver-plated Castors, $25..... 250 00
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