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A GREAT DOCUMENT.

Daniel O'Connell's Famous Letter to the Irish Repeal Association of Cincinnati.

[We continue, to day, the great anti-slavery protest of Ireland, from the pen of Daniel O'Connell, but the crowded state of our columns compels us to defer the conclusion of it until to-morrow.—Ed. T.]

We next refer to your declaration that the two races, viz: the black and white, cannot exist on equal terms, under your Government and your institutions. This is an extraordinary assertion to be made at the present day. You allude, indeed, to Antigua and Bermuda. But we will take you to where the experiment has been successfully made upon a large scale—namely, to Jamaica.

There the two races are on a perfect equality in point of law. The law does not recognize the slightest distinction between the races. You have borrowed the far greater part of your address from the cant phraseology which the West Indian slave-owners, and especially those of Jamaica, made use of before emancipation. They used to assert, as you do now, that abolition meant destruction; that to give freedom to the negro would be to pronounce the assassination of the white; that the negroes soon as free, would massacre their former owners and destroy their wives and families. In short, your prophecies of the destructive effects of emancipation are but faint and foolish echoes of the prophetic apprehensions of the British slave-owners.

They might, perhaps, have believed their own assertions, because the emancipation of the negroes was then an untried experiment. But you—your generation—were not so ignorant of the restoration of a disapproved calumny. The emancipation has taken place—the compensation given by England was not given to the negroes, who were the only persons that deserved compensation. It was given to the so-called "owners."

It was an additional wrong—an additional cause of irritation to the negroes, but gracious Heaven! how nobly did the good and kindly race—the negroes—falsify the calumnious apprehensions of their task-masters! Was there one single murder consequent on the emancipation? Was there one riot—one tumult—even one assault? Was there one single white person injured either in person or property? Was there any property spoiled or laid waste? Did the proportion of negroes to Jamaica to white men is as 300 to 60, or 80 per cent. Yet the most perfect tranquillity has followed the emancipation. The criminal courts are almost unemployed; nine-tenths of the jails are empty and open; universal tranquillity reigns. Although the landed proprietors have made use of the harshest landlord power to exact the hardest terms by way of rent from the negroes, and have also endeavored to export to the largest possible quantity of labor for the smallest wages, yet the kindly negroes have not retaliated by one single act of violence or of vengeance; the two races exist together upon equal terms under the British Government and under British institutions.

Or shall you say that the British Government and British institutions are preferable to yours? The vain and vaporing spirit of mistaken Republicanism will not permit you to do so. You are not so ignorant of the facts, however reluctantly, to admit that superiority, or else to admit the falsity of your own assertions. Nothing can, in truth, be more ludicrous than your declaration in favor of slavery. It, however, sometimes rises to the very border of blasphemy. Your words are, "God forbid that we should advocate human bondage in any shape or form!"

Oh! shame upon you! How can you take the name of the All Good Creator thus in vain? What are you doing? Is not the entire of your address an advocacy of human bondage?

Another piece of silliness. You allege that it is the Abolitionists who make the slave restless with his condition, and that they scatter the seeds of discontent. How can you treat us with such contempt as to say assertions of the kind? How can you address us as if we could be so devoid of intellect as to believe the negro would not know the miseries of slavery, which he feels every hour of the four-and-twenty, unless he were told by some Abolitionist, that slavery was a miserable condition?

There is nothing that makes us think so badly of you as your strain of ribaldry in attacking the Abolitionists. The desire to procure abolition is, in itself, a virtue and deserves our love for its charitable disposition, as it does respect and veneration for its courage under unfavorable circumstances. Instead of the ribaldry of your attack upon the Abolitionists, you ought to respect and countenance them. If they err by excessive zeal, they err in a righteous and a holy cause. It is well to check their errors and mitigate their zeal within the bounds of strict propriety. But if you had the genuine feelings of Irishmen, you never would confound their errors with their virtues. In truth, we much fear, or rather we should candidly say, we readily believe that you attribute to them imaginary errors for no other reason than that they really possess one brilliant and manly quality, the love of human freedom in intense perfection.

Again, we have to remark that you exaggerate exceedingly when you state that there are fifteen millions of the white population in America whose security and happiness are connected with the maintenance of the system of negro slavery. On the contrary, the system of slavery inflicts nothing but miseries upon the greater part of the inhabitants of America. The only places in which individual interest is connected with slavery are the slaveholding States. Now, in those States, almost without an exception, (if indeed, there be any exception,) the people of color greatly exceed the whites; and thus, even if an injury were to be inflicted on the whites by depriving them of their slaves, the advantages would be most abundantly counterbalanced and compensated for by the infinitely greater number of persons who would be restored to the greatest of human blessings—personal liberty. Thus the old Benthamite maxim of "doing the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number" would be amply carried out into effect by the emancipation of the negroes.

You charge the Abolitionists, as with a crime, that they encouraged a negro, flying from Kentucky, to steal a horse from an inhabitant of Ohio in order to aid him; if necessary, to make his escape. We are not, upon full reflection, sufficiently versed in casuistry to decide whether, under such circumstances, the taking of the horse would be an excusable act, or not. But even conceding that it would be allowed, we are of this quite certain, that there is not one of you that addresses us who, if he were under similar circumstances, that is, being no other means of escaping perpetual slavery, could not make his escape. We are not, upon full reflection, sufficiently versed in casuistry to decide whether, under such circumstances, the taking of the horse would be an excusable act, or not. But even conceding that it would be allowed, we are of this quite certain, that there is not one of you that addresses us who, if he were under similar circumstances, that is, being no other means of escaping perpetual slavery, could not make his escape.

We cannot avoid repeating our astonishment that you, Irishmen, should be so devoid of every trace of humanity as to become the voluntary and pecuniary, disinterested advocates of human slavery; and especially, that you should live in America. But what excites our uncon-

querable loathing is to find that in your Address you speak of man being the property of man—of one human being the property of another, with as little doubt, hesitation or repugnance, as if you were speaking of the beasts of the field. It is this that fills us with utter astonishment. It is this that makes us disclaim you as countrymen. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that you breathe your natal air in Ireland—Ireland, the first of all the nations on the earth that abolished the dealing in slaves. The slave trade of that day was, curiously enough, a slave trade in British youths—Ireland, that never stained with negro slave trading—Ireland, that never committed an offence against the men of color in Ireland, that never fitted out a single vessel for the traffic in blood on the African coast. It is to be sure afflicting and heart-rending to us to think that so many of the Irish in America should be so degenerate as to be among the worst enemies of the people of color. Alas! alas! we have that fact placed beyond a doubt by the indignity of Lord Morpeth. This is a foul blot that we would fain wipe off the scutcheon of expatriated Irishmen.

Have you enough of the genuine Irishman left among you to ask what it is that we require you to do? It is this?

First—We call upon you, in the sacred name of humanity, never again to volunteer in behalf of the oppressor; nor even for any self-interest to vindicate the hideous crime of personal slavery.

Secondly—We ask you to assist in every way you can in promoting the education of the free men of color, and in discountenancing the foolish feeling of selfishness—of that criminal selfishness which makes the white man treat the man of color as a degraded or inferior being.

Thirdly—We ask you to assist in obtaining for the free men of color the full benefit of all the rights and franchises of a freeman in whatever State he may inhabit.

Fourthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in endeavoring to procure for the man of color, in every case, the benefit of a trial by jury; and especially where a man insisting that he is a freeman is claimed to be a slave.

Fifthly—We ask you to urge yourselves in every possible way to induce slave owners to emancipate as many slaves as possible. The Quakers of America have several societies for this purpose. Why should not the Irish imitate them in this virtue?

Sixthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in all the ways you possibly can to put an end to the internal slave trade of the States. The bringing of slaves for sale is, probably, the most immoral and degrading practice ever known in the world. It is a crime of the most hideous kind, and if there were no other crime committed by the Americans, this alone would place the advocates, supporters and practitioners of American slavery in the lowest grade of criminals.

Seventhly—We ask you to use every exertion in your power to procure the abolition of slavery by the Congress in the District of Columbia.

Eighthly—We ask you to use your best exertions to compel the Congress to receive and read the petitions of the wretched negroes; and, above all, the petitions of their white advocates.

Ninthly—We ask you never to cease your efforts until the crime which Lord Morpeth has so gloriously and so nobly exposed, and the worst enemies of the men of color; shall be atoned for and blotted out and effaced forever.

You will ask how you can do all these things? You have already answered that question yourselves; for you have said that public opinion is the law of America. Contribute then, each of you, in his sphere, to make up that public opinion which you have the electoral franchise, give your vote to none but those who will assist you in so holy a struggle.

Under a popular government, the man who has right, and reason, and justice, and charity, and Christianity itself on his side, has great instruments of legislation and legal power. He has the elements about him of the greatest utility; and even if he should be elected, he can have the heart-soothing consolation of having endeavored to do great and good actions. He can enjoy, even in defeat, the sweet comfort of having endeavored to promote benevolence and charity.

It is no excuse to allege that the Congress is restricted from emancipating the slaves by a general law. Each particular slave State has that power within its own precincts; and there is every reason to be convinced that Maryland and Virginia would have followed the example of New York, and long ago abolished slavery, but for the diabolical practice of "raising," as you call it, slaves for the southern market of pestilence and death.

Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen have, many of them, risen to high distinction and power in America. Why should not Ireland and the sons of Irishmen write their names in the brightest pages of the chapter of humanity and benevolence in American story?

Irishmen! Our chairman ventures to think, and we agree with him, that he has claims on the attention of Irishmen in every quarter of the globe. The Scotch and French philosophers have proved by many years of experiment that the Irishman is the noblest among the races of man in his physical and bodily powers. America and Europe bear testimony to the intellectual capacity of Irishmen. Lord Morpeth has demonstrated in the British Parliament the superior morality of the humbler classes of Irish in all social and family relations. The religious fidelity of the Irish nation is blazoned in its glorious and proverbial certainty and splendor.

Irishmen! sons of Irishmen! descendants of the kind heart and affectionate in disposition, think, oh think only with pity and compassion on your colored fellow creatures in America. Offer them the hand of kindly help. Soothe their sorrows. Scathe their oppressor. Join with your countrymen at home in one cry of horror against the oppressor; in one cry of sympathy with his own people; and in one cry of "Till propped in the dust Slavery shall be hurled."

Its name and nature blotted from the world. We cannot close our observations upon the unbecomingly, as well as silly attacks you make upon the advocates of abolition, without reminding you that you have borrowed this third of America from the persons who opposed Catholic emancipation in Ireland, and who were the pretended friends of the Catholics. Some of you must recollect that it was the custom of such persons to allege that but for the "violence" and "misconduct" of the agitators, and more particularly of our Chairman, the Protestants were about to emancipate the Catholics gradually. It was the constant theme of the newspaper press, and even of the speeches in the House of Parliament, that the violence and misconduct of agitators prevented Emancipation. It was the burden of many pamphlets and especially of two, which were both written, under the title of "Faction unmasked," by Protestants of great ability. They asserted themselves to be friends of Emancipation in the abstract; but they alleged that it was impossible to grant emancipation to persons who were mis-conducted themselves as the Agitators did. They gratified their hatred to the Catholics as you gratify your bad feeling toward the negroes, by abuse of the Catholics leaders as virtuous as yours is against the Abolitionists. But they deceived nobody. Neither do you deceive anybody. Every humane being perceives the folly and folly of your attacks upon the Abolitionists, and understands that those attacks are but the exhibition of rancor and malignity against the true friends of humanity.

The grand jury in the case of Col. Henry F. O'Brien, who was murdered during the New York riots; and rendered a verdict against Patrick Kearney and Patrick O'Brien, as principals in the murder.

THE BIG GUN AT CHARLESTON.

WHAT THE THREE HUNDRED POUND PARROT IS EXPECTED TO DO.

[From the Washington Republic.]
The breaching power of the 10 inch 300 pounder Parrot tilled gun, now about to be used against the brick walls of Fort Sumter, will be best understood by comparing it with the ordinary 24 pounder siege gun, which was the largest gun employed for breaching fortifications during the Italian war.

A 24 pounder round shot, which starts with a velocity of 1,625 feet per second, strikes an object at the distance of 3,500 yards, with a velocity of about 300 feet per second.

The 10 inch rifle 300 pounder has an initial velocity of 1,111 feet, and has afterward a remaining velocity of 700 feet per second, at a distance of 3,500 yards.

From well known mechanical laws, the resistance which these projectiles are capable of overcoming is equal to 33,750 pounds and 1,914,150 pounds, raised one foot in a second respectively. Making allowance for the difference of the diameters of these projectiles, it will be found that their penetrating power will be as 1 to 19.6.

The penetration of the 24 pounder shot at 3,500 yards, in brick work, is 62 inches. The penetration of the 10 inch projectile will therefore be between six and seven feet into the same material.

To use a more familiar illustration, the power of the 10-inch rifle shot at the distance of 3,500 yards, may be said to be equal to that of the united bolts of 200 sledge hammers, weighing 100 pounds each, falling from a height of ten feet, and acting upon a drill ten inches in diameter.

By Telegraph.

New York City.

Thomas Addis Emmet, the son of the illustrious Robert Emmet, died yesterday at Astoria, Ore. Ill.

The Mayor, in a message to the Board of Aldermen, suggested the propriety of tendering the hospitalities of the city to Admiral Farragut, and the Board promptly passed resolutions honoring the illustrious naval hero.

An ordinance was introduced in the Board, to raise \$2,500,000 to aid in procuring the outfit for the freed men. The Committee on National Affairs was also directed to supervise the enrollment in the various districts.

A RIOTER SENTENCED.
The trial of James M. Whittier, for the assault on the Tribune office during the late riots, resulted in a sentence of one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$250. He is said to be a native of Maryland, and formerly was in the naval service.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.
The steamer Ocean Queen, from Nicaragua, arrived at 11 o'clock.

Advices from San Salvador state that President Barrios was still there with 4,000 troops, and had not yet been attacked. Corra's forces were, however, in possession of nearly all the State, and the Nicaraguan troops were marching against Barrios, via Honduras. The post of La Union had been abandoned by Barrios' troops.

San Francisco—The Mission Reports Unfounded.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.
As was anticipated yesterday, the reports of a riot at San Francisco, and Saline counties prove to be untrue.

Gov. Wright has received orders and funds from Washington to construct new harbor defenses for San Francisco harbor. Batteries mounted by guns of large calibre are to be erected at Rincon Point, Rincon Hill, Buena Vista Island, and probably Telegraph Hill.

From New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, August 14.
The steamship St. Marys, from New Orleans on the 7th, arrived here to day.

She brings no mails and only a few stray papers, in which there is no news.
Among her passengers are two hundred sick and wounded soldiers.

Death of the Rebel General Holmes.
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.
Intelligence has been received here of the death of the rebel General Holmes. He died from delirium tremens.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.
PHILADELPHIA, August 14.
Flour is dull, and only 800 barrels Ohio extra family sold at \$8@8 25; 500 barrels extra on private terms; superfine is nominal at \$5 25. Small sales of Rye Flour at \$4 50@4 95. Corn Meal steady at \$4. Wheat is dull and lower—sales of 5,000 bushels at \$1 30 for prime new red \$1 35@1 38 for old \$1 40@1 55 for 60 lbs. In scarce and common \$1 05. Corn is in demand, and has advanced—sales of 1,000 bushels at 40c. Oats are lower—5,000 bushels new Delaware sold at 52@55. No change in Groceries or provisions—Petroleum is active at 35c for crude; 52@60c for bonded. Whisky is steady at 47@47 1/2; and drudge at 45@45 1/2.

NEW YORK, August 14.
Cotton dull; sales of 67@68c. Flour dull and 5@10c lower; sales of 8,000 bbls. at \$4 45 for State, \$5 20@5 50 for Ohio, and \$5 50@5 45 for Southern. Wheat quiet; prime scarce and firm; common 5@10c lower; sales of 40,000 bus. at \$1 12 for Chicago Spring and 1 17@25 for Red. Corn steady; sales of 30,000 bus. at 66@68c. Provisions steady, with moderate sales. Whisky dull at 45@46. Receipts of flour 11,000 bbls.; wheat 45,000 bus.; corn 69,000 bus.

BALTIMORE, August 13.
Wheat is active; Southern red at \$1 40. White 1 50, Kentucky red at \$1 25@1 40. Corn firm; white 88@87. Whisky steady at 47@48.

THE VALUE OF SLAVES IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.
The Nashville Union says: "We have conversed recently with several large slaveholders from southern Kentucky. They say that the decline in the price of slaves is from thirty to fifty per cent, the average decline being nearer the latter figure. The price of a slave depends almost wholly on his personal situation and feelings. A steady slave who has a wife or near his owner's farm is considered valuable in his neighborhood. But slaves brought from a distance, or young men and women who have no domestic ties to bind them, or slaves who have ever manifested a disposition to run off will not bring any price at all. They are considered as soon think of investing his money in a company interest in a flock of wild pigeons, or a school of herriog swimming in mid ocean, as to invest it in such fugacious children of Ham."

The employees of the Chronicle office, Washington, have organized a home guard, and their services have been accepted by the President. The *Intelligencer* thinks it is a strategic expedient on the part of the employees of the favorite organ of the War Department to evade the draft.

New Advertisements.

HORSE AND CART FOR SALE.
A GOOD horse, coal cart and harness will be sold at a bargain. Call on Judge Dock, opposite the Court House.
a14-1w GILLIARD DOCK.

ATTENTION! SUBSTITUTES!
TWO SUBSTITUTES WANTED, to whom the highest cash price will be given. Apply at the office of ROBT. SNODGRASS, Attorney-at-Law,
N. Third st., three doors above Market.
a14-d1w

CARPENTERS WANTED.—SIX GOOD CARPENTERS are wanted immediately. Apply to
a14-2c PETER BERNHEISEL, Jr.

S. I. F. D. E.
STATE ISLAND
FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

OFFICES: No. 47 North EIGHTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, and 5 & 7 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

OUR success in DYEING and CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Wool, Cloth, Silk, Merino, Dr. Laces, &c.* and SEAWAYS almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand.

Goods received and returned by Express.
a14-3dm HARRITT, NEPHEWS & CO.

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND
ROGER'S SUPERIOR PLATED-WARE.
HENRY HARRER,
No. 620 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—All kinds of Silverware made in the Factory, back of the Store.
The highest price allowed for Old Silver.
m12-td-a14-d1w-3m

RUNAWAY!
ALL persons are hereby warned against harboring or trusting my daughter, Emaline Louisa Best, who absconded from her home on the evening of August 12, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, and will hold those harboring her to legal account, she being a minor.
[a13-3] DANIEL BEST.

SALE OF FURNITURE.
THE undersigned will sell at public sale, at his residence on Ridge Road, his entire stock of Household and Kitchen Furniture, on Saturday evening, August 29, commencing at five o'clock. The house will also be for rent.
a13-3 E. MARSELL.

NEW No. 1 and 2 MACKRELL, IN HALF, QUARTER AND ONE-EIGHTH PACKAGES.
Just received by
a13 WM. DOCK, Jr., & CO.

FOR SALE.
A FRAME HOUSE, situated on North Avenue, between the Lutheran and Episcopal Churches. The building was recently erected. The lot is 20 feet front and 102 feet deep. For further particulars enquire on the premises.
a13-3 GEORGE WEIGLE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN, August 10, 1863.
GENERAL ORDERS
No. 10.

Persons claiming to own horses now, or heretofore in the possession of the different United States Quartermasters of this Department, are hereby notified, that upon their making affidavit before a Justice of the Peace, and after the reliability of the said parties making the oath, having been substantiated by the testimony of two respectable witnesses in writing, they present such papers to the Quartermaster holding the horses or horses in question, they will be returned to them.

The Quartermaster holding these affidavits as vouchers for said property.
By command of Maj. Gen. D. N. COVEN, ROBERT LE ROY, Capt. and A. A. G.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHERN, Harrisburg, Pa., August 13th, 1863.
GRADED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, August 17th, 1863, for furnishing the U. S. Subsistence Department, delivered in this city, with
600 BBLs. FRESH GROUND EXTRA FLOUR, (or as much more as the officer in charge of the Subsistence Department may select,) of the following grades, viz:

250 No. 1.
250 No. 2.
100 No. 3.
Brands must be stated, both heads to be fully lined; flat hooped and machine made barrels will be rejected. To be delivered at the rate of 100 barrels per day, commencing within four days from the date of acceptance of the bids. Should a larger amount be required than 600 bbls., the daily proportion will be the same.

Samples must accompany every proposal. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain in it the written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee, should all or any part of the accompanying bid be accepted, that it shall be fully fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions."

Proposals must not be enclosed with the samples, but be delivered separate, and endorsed "Proposals for Flour."
In case of failure to deliver the flour, the United States reserves the right of purchase elsewhere to make up the deficiency, charging the advance paid over contract price to the party failing to deliver. All flour will be carefully inspected and compared with the retained samples. Payments to be made after the delivery of the flour, if funds are on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

A certificate will be required setting forth that the flour offered by the Government, under the above advertisement, either belongs to the party bidding or is purchased or received by them of loyal citizens for delivery to the United States Government.

Bids must be legible and the numbers must be written as well as expressed by figures.
No proposal will be considered when any of the parties interested is a member of Congress, officer or agent of the Government, or employed in the public service.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any bids considered exorbitant, irregular or not complying with the foregoing.
J. H. GILMAN, Capt. & C. S. U. S. Army.
a13-117au

MAP OF HARRISBURG CITY.
A S laid out by direction of the Commissioners of the City Survey, and approved by act of Legislature, containing numerous courts, and designating the different wards, public buildings, &c. It is in fact the only correct map of the city.
For sale by
H. HAGE, Chief Registrar,
a8-22w Cor. 3d st. and Cranberry alley.

Amusements.

RETURN OF RETURN OF RETURN OF RETURN OF

NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS,
NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS,
NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS,
NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS.

AT HARRISBURG AT HARRISBURG AT HARRISBURG AT HARRISBURG

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY, FOR TWO DAYS ONLY, FOR TWO DAYS ONLY, FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

AUGUST 21 AND 22, AUGUST 21 AND 22, AUGUST 21 AND 22, AUGUST 21 AND 22.

ON LOT IN SECOND STREET, ON LOT IN SECOND STREET, ON LOT IN SECOND STREET, ON LOT IN SECOND STREET.

NEAR THE COTTON MILL, NEAR THE COTTON MILL, NEAR THE COTTON MILL, NEAR THE COTTON MILL.

NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS.
MME MACARTE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

First appearance in America. Madame Macarte has great satisfaction in announcing to the people of this country, that in her absence of several years she will again have the honor of appearing before them.

Among the Royal British Circus is the beautiful Stud of English thorough-breds, including the celebrated BLACK SWAN.

Being the same Troop with which in England, Ireland and Scotland she had the honor of performing before the most refined and numerous audiences in every city in the British Empire.

Madame Macarte's great Act, the VENETIAN CARNIVAL. Will be remembered by those who witnessed her former efforts in this country, and her great success in the first appearance in America of Mr. JOHN COOK.

The English humorist, known as the most brilliant wit in England, and familiarly styled "the Great Comic." The elegant follies of this well-bred and gentlemanly clown will be occasionally diversified by the excellent farces and sketches of the famous FRENCH PIERROT.

First appearance in America of SYRO-ARABIC TROUPE. Comprising Male and Female Jugglers, Acrobats, Contortionists. Prominent among the features of this troupe is the distinguished

MYLLE CARROLL, of European and American celebrity. This young and brilliant artist is acknowledged by all, both in and out of the equestrian profession, to be the most perfect rider of the age.

In addition to the Star Company, the manager has secured an engagement with the renowned Wild Rider, MR. EATON STONE.

Mr. Stone's feats on horseback are all performed on his naked steed, without saddle, bridle, or covering of any kind. His recitations and brilliant leaps over four-barred gates and other barriers, while carrying his son upon his head, and in various other attitudes, are considered the perfection of equestrian skill, and are justly entitled him to the distinction of "Champion of the Arena."

B. LATHROP, The Kentuck Clown, JIM REYNOLDS, The Great Model Clown.

The great romantic spectacle DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK, AND DEATH OF BLACK BESS. Dick Turpin's... MME MACARTE.

BRANT'S CITY HALL. RETURN OF THE FAVORITE HAMBLIN'S COMBINATION TROUPE!

THREE NIGHTS ONLY, Thursday, Friday and Saturday AUGUST 13th, 14th and 15th. TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 25 and 35 Cents. a12-1t

VINEGAR! J. W. STERRETT, 739 Passyunk Road, Philadelphia, wholesale dealer in PURE CIDER VINEGAR AND WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of country merchants. From ten to fifteen per cent. can be saved by ordering vinegar direct from this establishment. All orders addressed to J. W. STERRETT, 739 Passyunk Road, Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention. [a12-2dt-w8] a12-d1f

ATTENTION! CONSCRIPTS! ALL persons drafted and who are entitled to an exemption can have their papers properly made out by applying at the office of the contractor, in the Daily Texasian Building, Third street. SULLIVAN S. O'LEID, Attorney for Military Claims.

A. C. SMITH, Attorney-at-Law, Third street, Harrisburg, Pa., all business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Bounties, Pensions and Back Pay of Officers collected. dec10

TORBACCO—Twist, Navy, Congress, and National Leaf Tobacco, for sale by NICHOLS & BOWMAN, Cor. Front and Market Streets. a13