

Daily Telegraph

"OUR COUNTRY RIGHT OR WRONG."

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS FOR 1868.

PLEGDED TO A SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE EXECUTION OF THE REBELLION—THE TRIUMPH OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES," AND A STRICT MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BRAVER COUNTY.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Friday Evening August 21, 1868.

Union County Convention.

The Union men of the various election districts of Dauphin county, will meet at the usual time and place of election, on SATURDAY, the 29th of August, to elect delegates to assemble in Convention in the city of Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different county offices.

ALEX. KOEHL,
Chairman Dauphin County Committee.

SAMUEL SAROE, Secretary.

Organize for the Issue.

The campaign on which we have just entered, for the gubernatorial succession in Pennsylvania, will be short, sharp and decisive. It does not merely involve a question of elevating a man to power. It is not to be a test of politicians, as to which party shall rule. The contest is entirely between the enemies of free government, and the people who thrive, become happy and are made powerful by such a ruling influence. All the elements of the slave holders' rebellion on the one side, are involved in the contest for Governor of Pennsylvania. If Judge Woodward succeeds, his success can and will be regarded as the triumph of slavery, and the triumph of slavery will be tantamount to the triumph of rebellion. Slavery can only be enured by rebellion. Rebellion is of slavery, in principle, strength, resources and propensities. The one battles that the other may be maintained, the other is maintained that the other may be enabled to battle. Thus when the Democratic leaders make issue for slavery, as they are in all their positions and platforms, they are contributing to rebellion, they are detracting from loyalty and the government. Hence, the contest in this State rests entirely upon the question of slavery and the issue of rebellion. The lines between the opponent candidates are fairly drawn. Gov. Curtin is pledged by his oath to support the National Government in its efforts to put down rebellion, because he is sworn to maintain and defend the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania and of the United States; and because he faithfully discharged the obligations of this oath for more than two years past, he has been re-nominated for re-election.

It becomes the duty, now, of the Union men of the State, to organize for the success of the man and the establishment of the measures of the Union party of the State. Every necessary organization must be made to secure this success. Every Union man must consider himself an agent and influence to secure this most thorough and effective organization. It must be made in townships, wards and counties. We must not only understand who intend to vote for, but we must know who are so desperate and unmindful of their country's wants and sufferings, as to be resolved to vote against Andrew G. Curtin. As there are but two parties in the State of Pennsylvania, those for and those against the Constitution and the Union, the Government and its authorities, it will require only a thorough organization of the loyal men of the Commonwealth, to know who are the traitors. It is this organization that we now urge upon our friends. Without it victory will lose its brilliancy and its full effects. With a full organization, the country can be maintained from all present and future danger.

The Oidium of Abolitionism.

It is a favorite weapon with the Tories who hate liberty and the wretches who adore slavery, to attack all who are in favor of suppressing the rebellion with the sharp edge of the sword and the full power of the law, as Abolitionists! If a man avows his horror at the system which degrades an already inferior race, below the level of the brute, he is denounced as an "Abolitionist," and this term, in Democratic parlance, is esteemed as fixing upon those against whom it is used, the most withering odium. But in order to show what is really the design of the system which the Abolitionists desire to abolish, and in order to prove, too, that the system of human slavery is not confined only to the African, either in Southern theory or practice, we submit the following "argument" for white slavery, from *De Bow's Southern Review*, for December, 1858. The *Southern Review* is the great exponent of Southern sentiment, opinion and conviction on the subject of slavery. It represents the ideas (so to write) of the system, and is perhaps better acquainted with the objects and purposes of those who believe in the "divine origin" of a system of human slavery than any other publication in the Southern country. We submit its views as follows:

Our first proposition is, that land monopoly, (or to express our idea more comprehensively and accurately,) that the power exercised by capital over labor, begets and sustains civilization. Our second: That property in human labor (which is property in man) is the only property. Our third: That the white race is the true and best slave race. The Arab barb is as readily broken in, tamed and civilized as the white boy. A good deal of moral mission and a little of the lash used to break boys and colts. When broken, they never wish to return to the wild state, like lions and tigers. Their natures are refined, and in all respects superior to those of wild animals and wild men. Submission to superiors, to law, government, and slavery variously modified, is natural and agreeable to them. There are a few vicious blooded horses and vi-

icious white men, who hate restraint, disobey masters and other superiors, violate rules and laws, and commit crimes. They, like wild animals, love licentious liberty, and are only fit for the plough, the penitentiary and the gallows. Mules and negroes are an intermediate class, who can only be half tamed, domesticated, civilized, and enslaved.

To say that the white race is not the true and best slave race is to contradict all history, and in effect to assert that there is some superior race; for that race that is most social, tame, domestic, skillful, educable, and most readily submits to government in all its usual forms, is certainly the highest race. Nine-tenths of government is slavery, even in (so-called) free societies. Married women, children, soldiers, wards, apprentices, etc., are not governed by law, but by the will of superiors, their persons are enslaved.

Too much liberty is the great evil of our age, and the vindication of slavery the best corrective of the spirit of lawless licentiousness that threatens to subvert society.

Here it is in plain words: The system of slavery as it is enforced and upheld in the revolted States, contemplates eventually the enslavement of the white as well as the black man. This is the system which the Democratic leaders deem it fit and proper to maintain, and which they intend to abolish, and this is also the system which Mr. Justice Woodward considers his "natural rights," and that those who uphold it have the right to employ in its defence "whatever means of protection they possess or can command."

What white laboring man can vote for a candidate holding the doctrine that the white man is only fit for a state of slavery while he remains in a condition to labor for his own living and the living of his family? This is a question which must come up at the approaching election. No man can vote for George W. Woodward without directly voting for a system of white slavery.

A Word of Counsel to Drafted Men.

Most of our cotemporaries are devoting themselves to words of counsel, of cheer, and in many instances of insidiously bad advice to the drafted men of their different localities. To many of the drafted men, such words are perhaps un-called for, as the class from which the draft is made comprise some of the best men in the community, all capable and willing to assume and discharge a duty thus legally imposed. Notwithstanding this fact, however, we cannot refrain from approving this sentiment of a cotemporary, who deems it no dishonor to any one to be drafted into the military service of the country for the purpose of putting down armed rebellion. Indeed, he who has the physical ability to endure the toil of a soldier's life, and who has the patriotic will to respond to the call that comes to him through the draft, invest himself with lasting honors. The draft is a constitutional and patriotic measure employed by the Government to reinforce the military power of the country. It is intended to be just and equal. And if any instance of its operation is to be otherwise, it is to be looked upon as an incidental inequality; and belonging to such inequalities as attach to all measures operating on an extended national scale. While in the main, and in its general bearings, a measure is just and equal and patriotic, its incidental inequalities are to be tolerated. It is the part of a patriot to have his eye and heart on his country's honor and welfare; and not to in case himself in a nutshell of selfishness. His country's call comes to the heart of a living patriot with a power well nigh irresistible.

It is frequently said, and almost constantly repeated, that it is hard and harsh to take men from their homes and families and the endearments of domestic life, and compel them to go into the field and fight battles with the enemies of our country. We admit it, that there is something seemingly hard about it. But it is the necessities of war that brings about this harshness. War itself, always and everywhere, and for whatever purpose and on whatever scale, is a hard and harsh measure. And these sacrifices we are called upon to make to maintain our civil institutions and nationality, should lead us to hate and loathe the rebellion which has involved us in this war, and the cause of that rebellion. The very sacrifices which have been made, should lead us to set our faces like flint against whatever weakens the military power of our Government and tends to protract this struggle. But it is not more hard and harsh for a drafted man to enter the military service of his country, than it is for a volunteer. The drafted man has no more sacrifices to make, no more risks to run, no more fatiguing duties to perform, no pleasanter home to leave, no more dependent family to be cared for, and is no more liable to be wounded, or killed, than the volunteer soldier. Do you say the drafted man goes to war against his will. We reply, he need not go against his will. Only let him have enough of patriotism to will to respond to his country's call, should he be drafted, and he can go as willingly, as cheerfully, and as patriotically, as can the volunteer. As our volunteers have left the endearments of home and dependent families, in many instances, and have gone to the field of conflict, we have applauded them, we have huzzared and cheered them. We have looked upon the sacrifices they made and the work they undertook, as noble and patriotic and worthy of praise. And now when men are drafted to do precisely the same kind of work, and to make no greater sacrifices, and run no greater risks, shall we hang our lips, and pout, and sigh, and say, this is hard and harsh! Away with such cowardliness and chickenheartedness! It is as honorable, as noble, as patriotic, for a drafted man willingly to put his life and manhood in his country's service, in the effort to crush out rebellion, as it is for a volunteer to do that thing. Let us not applaud and cheer on the volunteer, and call his course noble and patriotic; and then turn to the conscript and say to him it is hard, and restrain him from going, by words and looks of discouragement. It is as much the duty of one as of the other; and the act should be as noble and praiseworthy in the one case as in the other.

It is the part of every patriot to abide by the intentions of the draft; more than this, he should seek to see that intention fully realized and made good. And what is the intention of the draft? Is it a measure having for its object a certain amount of money to be secured to the Government? Not at all. It means not money but men. It contemplates

an army of men to be used in subjugating the wicked rebellion now raging in our land; and not a fund of fifty or a hundred millions of dollars. Money is good in its place, and indispensable in carrying on the war to a successful issue; but the draft is not a financial measure. And when it is used by people as if it were a financial measure of the Government, they mistreat the measure as to its nature, objects and intentions. And doing so is not patriotic. It is an underhanded way of abusing the Government; and is throwing burdens upon its hands, from which it ought to be released. We mean to say that drafted men should take the field; provided they are not physically disabled, and provided their circumstances will admit of their going. When drafted, if it is consistent and proper for them to serve their country in a military capacity, they should feel bound as patriots not to secure exemption by paying three hundred dollars, but to go into the field and aid in putting down the rebellion speedily and thoroughly. The country makes a special call to the conscripts. She appeals to their honor and patriotism. She needs their personal service. Let drafted men take a liberal, generous, enlarged and patriotic view of their duty as citizens and subjects of the American Government. Let not the anxiety and effort to be to escape the draft, or to secure exemption; but to serve the country, to save our nationality, and to transmit to coming posterity the blessings of freedom and free institutions.

By Telegraph.

Affairs in the Southwest.

Appearance of the Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

The Rebels Sending Large Reinforcements to Mobile.

A COURT OF INQUIRY INTO THE RECENT REBEL DISASTERS.

THE ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

Memphis, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 17. Advice from New Orleans to the 11th inst. are received. They state that the health of the city is only fair. There were numerous cases of yellow fever at the Quarantine.

The steamer Wood, from Vicksburg, had arrived bringing down five hundred sick soldiers. Disease is said to be on the increase at that point, most of the cases being of the most malignant type of typhoid fever, seven out of ten of which prove fatal.

Mobile is being heavily reinforced by the rebels in anticipation of an attack by our forces. The Atlanta *Express* of the 7th inst. says that a Court of Inquiry has been called to meet at Montgomery, to investigate the rebel campaign in Mississippi and Louisiana, in May, June and July, and especially to inquire into the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

The returns from Alabama indicate the election of Wall over Shorter, for Governor, and that Curry is beaten by Cruikshanks for Congress.

The *Mobile Tribune* says that large numbers of Mississippi deserters are returning to their regiments.

Memphis, Aug. 19.—Selma (Ala.) papers of the 12th say the subject of foreign intervention has ceased to be the theme of conversation. A dispatch from Columbia proposes the story about Price's resignation untrue. He was on the White river, Ark., in command of his division.

A dispatch from Morton, Miss., dated the 9th, says General Logan had attacked the Federals, 700 strong, a few days before, near Jackson, Ala., killing a large number, capturing twenty and two pieces of artillery.

Forty-one hundred conscripts from West Tennessee were at Okaloosa, waiting for arms. There is no news of interest from Vicksburg. Sherman's headquarters are near Osterhaus' old quarters, two miles from Big Black river. Gen. Dodge is much better, and will probably go North to recruit his health.

Caro, August 19.—Gen. Grant has issued orders that all persons having cotton and other produce not required by the army, be allowed to bring the same to any military post within the State of Mississippi, and abandon it to the agent of the Treasury Department, to be disposed of in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. At a post where there is no agent, the quartermaster will receive and hold it until orders are received from the agent, or send it to Memphis.

THE HURRICANE AT BOSTON.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Boston, Aug. 21.

Quite a severe hurricane accompanied by hail and rain, and thunder and lightning, passed over the city about six o'clock last evening, doing considerable damage in east Boston.

Ten large sheds in McBay's ship yard, which had just been completed, were blown down. A keel had been laid and most of the iron frames were up in one shed for the iron clad monitor *Squad*. The latter were blown down and one fell on a new steam millship, crushing in the roof and destroying some fifty feet of the building.

Another shed belonging to the Atlantic Iron Works was also crushed by the force of the wind. The total loss probably reached \$12,000.

The workmen in the above places had just left when the hurricane came up. The wind blew with such force as to tear up large trees and knock down a number of chimneys, etc.

Meeting of War Democrats in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 20.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of War Democrats was held here to-night. All parts of the State were fully represented. Gen. Nathan Kimball presided, and Maj. Gen. John McClelland, Gen. Dumont and Hon. Henry Seibert were among the speakers.

Letters were received from Hon. Lewis Cass and Gen. Logan and Daniel S. Dickinson, all of whom expressed their sympathy with the objects of the convention.

Resolutions were adopted favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war, sustaining the Administration in all its efforts to put down the rebellion; denouncing the State agent, Auditor and Treasurer of the State for their willingness to repudiate the public debt and sacrifice the honor and credit of the State for partisan purposes.

Wisconsin Politics.

CHICAGO, August 19.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention assembled at Madison, Wis., to-day, and elected J. T. Lewis for Governor, and Judge Spooner for Lieutenant Governor.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL GILMORE AND ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

Official dispatches received at the departments from General Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren confirm previous reports of the progress of affairs in Charleston harbor.

Full confidence is felt in the ability to reduce Fort Sumter after a few hours' bombardment. This is but one step, however, towards the capture of Charleston, and anticipations of an immediate termination of the siege by the fall of the city are premature. There is a great deal of hard work and desperate fighting to be done after the reduction of Sumter, which may yet require considerable time.

But little faith is entertained in official circles in the realization of the sanguine predictions of the correspondent of a Baltimore paper of immediate success; but the public should guard against too great anticipations of speedy triumph, which are not likely to be realized.

Prominent officers serving before Charleston express themselves in private letters received here to day as earnestly hopeful of the combined naval and military operations, but they do not mention any time for the reduction of Fort Sumter, &c., as promised by enthusiastic newspaper correspondents.

The work being heavy and requiring the utmost skill and caution, they, with a full appreciation of all the difficulties, purposely refrain from expectations of an immediate and complete victory; nor are speedy results of such a character anticipated by gentlemen in Washington, who are best acquainted with the plans and intentions of the commanding officers.

It is stated in secession quarters here that the people of Charleston will fire the city before it shall fall into the Federal hands.

From the Army of the Cumberland.

Returns of the Kentucky Elections.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.

The *Gazette* has private advices from the Army of the Cumberland up to the 17th. From movements in progress, the public may soon look for important news from East Tennessee.

Returns from all but nine counties in Kentucky, give Brantlets over 50,000 majority.

The Escaped Pirates of the Tacony Recaptured.

Boston, August 20.

The rebel prisoners who escaped from Fort Warren landed at Rockport, Cape Ann, yesterday afternoon, but before any steps could be taken for their capture, they put off again in their boat, going towards Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Portland, August 20.—The yacht Sparkle, with an armed crew, sailed at noon to day in pursuit of the Tacony prisoners who escaped from Fort Warren.

The steamer New Brunswick, which has just come in, spoke the revenue cutter J. C. Dobbin, outside, having aboard the three Tacony prisoners who escaped from Boston yesterday. They were captured off the Isle of Shoals, by the cutter.

Collector Jewell despatched a cutter yesterday, and also two volunteer yachts, heavily armed, in pursuit.

LATER.

The other prisoner proves to be James Thurston, Second Lieutenant of the Atlanta, alias the Fingal, which was captured at Savannah.

The prisoners state that they escaped by crawling over the ramparts of Fort Warren while the sentries were on duty. They swam, with the assistance of a target, three quarters of a mile, to the island opposite Fort Warren, where they seized a little fishing yacht. Lieut. Reed, of the Tacony, attempted to escape, but when he was crawling down after the alarm had been given. They landed only at Hampton Beach, and were captured at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, east of Boone island.

They made no resistance. They say they would have escaped by putting out to sea, if they had been supplied with food and clothing. Capt. Webster, of the cutter Dobbin, boarded every vessel he met until he captured the prisoners.

They had some two hundred dollars in Confederate money, with some greenbacks. They are now secure in jail here.

Their boat was a miserable one and totally unfit for the contemplated trip. The yacht Sparkle, having aboard deputy collector Bird and a volunteer crew, has not yet returned. It is armed with a swivel gun and muskets taken from the pirate Tacony.

Portland, Aug. 21.—The cutter J. C. Dobbin arrived here this morning with the escaped prisoners from Fort Warren, and the yacht which they stole.

They state that only two of them escaped, and neither belonged to the Tacony's crew. One of them is Lieut. Alexander, commander of the ram Fingal.

Heavy Bank Robbery.

THE SOUTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY ROBBED OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPECIE AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN PAPER MONEY, ETC.

CINCINNATI, August 20.

The Southern Bank of Kentucky, in Carrollton, Carroll county, was robbed at half-past one o'clock this morning, by about sixteen men in uniform, who represented themselves as belonging to Scott's rebel cavalry.

They were first discovered by Mr. Crawford, cashier, who lives in the rear of the bank, on whom they fired, driving him back into his house. After removing all the money from the vault, and burning the papers therein, they mounted their horses and started off in the direction of Owen county.

The amount of money stolen is \$100,000 in gold and silver and \$30,000 in paper money. Every effort is being made to capture the robbers.

The Draft in New York.

New York, August 20.

The draft in the Fifteenth ward was completed to-day, without the slightest sign of dissatisfaction. Among those drafted were Wm. H. Fry, of the *Tribune*; John Clancy, of the *Express*; Michael B. Abraham, a reporter of the *Express*; John B. Haines, an excise commissioner; J. Remack, of the *Evening Post*; Townsend Harris, late minister to Japan; John Morrissey, the pugilist, several policemen, and several colored persons. While there is no appearance of a disturbance, the authorities have not relaxed their vigilance in preparing to suppress any disorder which may occur.

The Christian Commission in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., August 20.

The Rev. A. G. McAuley, of Philadelphia, has addressed large meetings this week at Kalamazoo, Niles and Ypsilanti. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and large collections were made. Enterprising working committees were formed, and more of the good work was laid out.

San Francisco Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The Union Convention held here to-day nominated Samuel Brannin, J. C. Hoyt, B. J. Perkins and J. W. Van Standt for the State Senate.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, AUG. 21.

Flour dull—sales of 7,000 barrels at \$3 95@ \$4 50 for State; \$5 15@55 40 for Ohio; \$5 80@6 30 for Southern. Wheat dull at 80@83c. for choice spring, 90c. \$1 18 for red western. Corn club and \$1 19@1 23 for red western. Corn firm; sales 28,000 bus. at 63c. Beef dull. Pork firm at \$15 30. Lard at 94@101 and firm. Whisky steady at 45@46.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.
Flour quiet; Howard street superfine sells at \$6@6 25. Wheat dull; sales at \$1 60 for new Kentucky white, and \$1 29 for Kentucky red. Corn very dull. Whisky firm at 48@48jc.

New Advertisements.

WANTED TO RENT—A small HOUSE, from now until April 1st. Rent paid punctually. Inquire at THIS OFFICE. au21-d8t

WANTED—Two White Girls for housework; also, a Boy to tend bar, at the BURKE HOUSE, Corner Third and Walnut. au21d14c

LOST—Between Harrisburg and Hummelstown, on the Berks and Dauphin turnpike, a large seal set in gold, with the letters J. W., or some other marks engraved on one side. The finder will be suitably rewarded. Apply at THIS OFFICE. au21d2t

100 SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID. Apply at CHILD'S CLAIM AGENCY, Third street, near Walnut, Harrisburg, Pa. au21-d1f

RARE CHANCE FOR MILLINERS. THE entire stock of millinery goods, counter, shelving and show cases of the subscribers on Second street, are offered for sale at a sacrifice, or the room will be rented without the goods. Recent affliction obliges us to leave a prosperous business. MISSES YEAGER. au21-d8t

WANTED—A Substitute; 25 cents. The Two Pickets, by Olan E. Dodge 30 cents. The Miseries of Sneezing, by Dodge; 30 cents. Kiss Me Once More, Mother, by Thompson; 30 cents. Whether I Love Thee, by Franzant; 25 cts. Within the Convent Garden, by Thalberg; 25 cents. Shall Freedom Droop and Die, by Ieland; 25 cents. The above are a few songs out of over 150 New Pieces of Music just received at WARD'S MUSIC STORE, Third street. au21-d3t

DRIED BEEF.

Michener's Excelior Beef, Just received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. au21

LADY'S Self Sealing Air Tight Jars, The best in the Market. A large lot, at WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. au21

MICHENER'S SUGAR CURED Uncured Hams. A fresh invoice. Just received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. au21

SOMETHING NEW!

THE LITTLE BOUQUET, a mellow perfume of Lavender Flowers, Roses and Mignonette, for the toilet, bath and handkerchief. Disilled by S. KUNKEL, Apothecary, Harrisburg. au20

FOR RENT—A good stable containing five stalls. Enquire at Burke House, corner Third and Walnut streets. aug 19t

NEW No. 1 and 2 MACKEREL.

IN HALF, QUARTER AND ONE-EIGHTH PACKAGES, Just received by WM. DOCK, Jr., & Co. au18

NIXON'S CREMORNE CIRCUS.

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE MANAGEMENT has great pleasure in announcing that he has, at great expense, secured the talent of this wonderful Race of people, bounding on the vast and trackless Desert of Sahara, who will make their FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA!

AT HARRISBURG,

ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 21st,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE GREAT COMPANY OF

TILLBCTOO TORIAREG

ARABS,

Eleven in Number,

CONSISTING OF

ALI AL DELLAH,

BREHEN BEN HASSEN,

BENHAMOW,

HASH BRAHAM,

MAHOMIT,

HASH ALI,

AFFIS BEN CODIM,

HASH ASSON,

MOHAMPT,

ASSON and

MESSOUD,

From the Atlas Mountains, with New Feats and Novel Costume, as they appeared at the Hippodrome, Paris, with immense success.

It is impossible to describe the Feats of these Wonderful Artists; their every movement is replete with daring dexterity, and while they astonish each spectator, they banish fear by easy nonchalance. Never since the first Equestrian performance was given to the present day have they been equalled; both the profession and the public have pronounced them the Ne Plus Ultra of Artists. The Arabs are without a parallel, there having been none to contest their superiority. Pencil cannot sketch, or pen describe, the peculiar performance of these Children of the Desert; their Leaps, Romances and Bounds, are so rapidly executed, and of so wonderful a nature, that the spectators are lost in amazement at their lightning like movements. au20

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 ONE DAY ONLY, FOR ONE DAY ONLY, FOR ONE DAY ONLY, FOR ONE DAY ONLY,

FRIDAY, FRIDAY, FRIDAY, FRIDAY,

AUGUST 21, AUGUST 21, AUGUST 21, AUGUST 21,

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!

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.

The Renowned SYRO-ARABIC TROUPE of Male and Female Jugglers, Acrobats, Contortionists, &c.

THEIR APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THIS WORLD'S WONDERS.

THEIR APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THIS WORLD'S WONDERS.

THEIR APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THIS WORLD'S WONDERS.

THEIR APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THIS WORLD'S WONDERS.

THEIR APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THIS WORLD'S WONDERS.