

## PENNSYLVANIA AND MR. BUCHANAN.

[From the Washington Union.]

Every element that can be brought to bear upon a popular election has been introduced into Pennsylvania to defeat Mr. Buchanan. His adversaries dread his influence and power at his home, and they have assailed it with the resolution of desperation. But it will be a hopeless, bootless crusade. In the first place, Pennsylvania is Democratic in all her schooling, convictions, interests, and inclinations. It is her political creed through the plighted faith of generations. Secondly, Mr. Buchanan has been in the service of the State since he was a very young man, with the exception of intervals when he was in the service of the general government, in compliance to Pennsylvania, and for the interest of the country. This endorsement of his State was through several popular elections, and by the Legislature of the Commonwealth. Thirdly, Pennsylvania is proud of the purity of his character, the lofty range of his mind, his staple proofs of his patriotism, and his commanding nationality. Fourthly, his age, experience, principles, and eminent qualifications in the wide range of statesmanship, commend him to her highest confidence and make him their leader and champion in the conflict of parties, and depository of power.

And lastly, The old Commonwealth bears in mind and cherishes with pride Mr. Buchanan's nativity. He is her son, born in her midst, educated at her schools, studied in her offices, practised in her courts, mingled with her masses, shared in their industry, built up with their morals, and is in interest and feeling and principles thoroughly identified with her—a Pennsylvanian in all things. Who ought or can compete with him at his own home and the great family of his State? It would dishonor Pennsylvania if she could turn away from such a citizen, with such a birthright, and give her faith and her hand to an alien country.

It is with States and communities as it is with families: they have their sons to whom they are bound by the strongest ties of affection, confidence, and interest. Human nature asserts her empire over these relations, and nerts them with her best gifts and proudest honors. The ties that bind the relationship are never loosened or lost, until degeneracy and crime force the separation. Pennsylvania would be the very last State in the Union to cast off and dishonor a son, who has built for her as lasting a monument as stands within her limits—a son who has grown to national proportions, with a nation's tribute awaiting him. If she cannot trust him with her confidence, and the protection of her interests, who can present higher claims? Will she go abroad for strangers and aliens to heap her honors and her confidence upon? All of her past history, her present interests, and her future prospects, the character of her people—all lead us to reply, No; never will she desert a man who has ever been true and faithful to her.

### BUCHANAN IN LANCASTER.

Friday's Pennsylvania contains a letter from Lancaster, in which occurs the following paragraph which shows pretty clearly the sentiment in that quarter for their own distinguished son: "We have been favored with several Fremont speeches in our town lately. A few nights ago at a Fremont meeting, Thomas E. Franklin passed a high eulogium on the private character and eminent public service of our candidate Mr. Buchanan. The applause elicited by this part of his speech was deafening, and it prevented him from continuing his remarks for several minutes. A complimentary allusion to Mr. Fillmore was loudly cheered, but when Fremont's name was mentioned as the candidate of the Republicans, the attention on the part of his friends to applaud the speaker, was a complete failure. After vainly endeavoring to excite enthusiasm among the few Fremonters present, Mr. Franklin took his seat, evidently convinced that in Lancaster city, so long the home of Mr. Buchanan, it is idle to expect that Black Republicanism can find a foothold; and I think that Franklin will not, since the nomination of the Fusion Convention regret that a party led by Stevens, finds so little support in a community composed of national men."

### HORACE GREILEY FOR A NEGRO CONGRESSMAN.

As some of the Black Republican scribblers and spouters deny that their party is an Abolition party we beg their attention and the attention of all doubters on this subject, to the open declaration of their chief fugleman—Horace Greiley—in favor of the negro, Frederick Douglass for Congress, in 1855.

As Horace is a progressive, it is hardly possible that he has modified his views on this subject in the short period of two months. Here is Horace's endorsement of "Fred" as a gentleman of the old Virginia school—worthy of the best days of the Republic: "Among the candidates put up by the convention of the Liberty party at Utica, on Wednesday, is Mr. Frederick Douglass, of Monroe county, who is nominated for the office of Secretary of State."

"With respect to ability, a better nomination could hardly be desired; but yet we confess that we should regret to see Mr. Douglass elected."

"His proper place is not a member of the State administration at Albany, but as a member of Congress at Washington."

"For the former office he possesses no qualifications that might be found in other gentlemen, while for the duties of a representative at Washington he is particularly gifted. As an orator and debater he possesses both the force and the grace of a Virginia gentleman of the old school, and one of the first families to which a depth of conviction and a resolution worthy of the best days of the Republic and a persuasive and magnetic charm not often felt in the federal capital. We trust, then, that the friends of Mr. Douglass will not persist in urging his election to the office for which he is now nominated, but will make every preparation to return him to Congress on the very first vacancy in the Monroe District."

67 In Kentucky the tobacco crop is said to be almost an entire failure.

### Planks from the Black Republican Platform.

For the benefit of the Black Republicans who are unacquainted with their platform, we annex some of the planks which compose it. Read them, and then say whether the object of the leaders of the Republican party is to dissolve the Union or not.

**1st Plank.**—"If peaceful means fail us, and we are driven to the last extremity where ballots are useless, then we'll make bullets effective." [Tremendous applause.]—Hon. *Erastus Hopkins.*

**2d Plank.**—"I detest slavery, and say unhesitatingly that I am in favor of its abolition by some means, if it sends all the party organizations in the Union and the Union itself to the Devil. If it can only exist by holding millions of human beings in the most abject and cruel system of slavery that ever cursed the earth, it was a great pity that it was ever formed, and the sooner it is dissolved the better."—*H. H. Addison.*

**3d Plank.**—"Was it not that the only hope of the slave was over the ruins of this government, and of the American church—the dissolution of the Union was the abolition of slavery?"—*Stephen C. Foster.*

**4th Plank.**—"A great many people raise a cry about the Union and Constitution, as if the two were identical; but the truth is, it is the constitution.—That has been the fountain and father of our troubles. Sharp's rifles are better than Bibles."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

**5th Plank.**—"Remembering he was a slave-holder, he could spit upon Washington, (bisses and applause.) The hisses, he said, are slave-holders in spirit, and every one of them would enslave him if they had the courage to do it. So near to Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill, was he not permitted to say that that scoundrel, Geo. Washington, had enslaved his fellow men?"—*C. L. Remond, Black Republican Orator at Faneuil Hall.*

**6th Plank.**—"It is the duty of the North, in case they fail in electing a President and a Congress that will restore freedom to Kansas, to revolutionize the government."—*Resolution of a Black Republican meeting in Wisconsin.*

**7th Plank.**—"I pray daily that this accursed Union may be dissolved, even if blood have to be spilt."—*Black Republican clergyman at Poughkeepsie.*

**8th Plank.**—"We are northern men, and we have a Senator in Congress. I am for having every man go armed, and if he is assailed, shoot down his opponent."—*Mr. Brewster's speech at Faneuil Hall.*

**9th Plank.**—"The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of Black Republicans at Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, on the 31st:

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the North, in case they fail in electing a President, and a Congress that will restore freedom to Kansas, to revolutionize the government."

**10th Plank.**—"I have said, and take this occasion to repeat, that rather than consent that the curse of human chattelhood should be taken into Kansas and Nebraska, I would prefer to see the political elements crumble into dissolution."—*Cleveland Leader.*

**11th Plank.**—"We earnestly request that Congress, at its present session, do take such initiatory measures for the speedy, peaceful and equitable dissolution of the Union, as the exigencies in the case may require."—*Black Republican.*

**12th Plank.**—"At a recent Black Republican meeting in Auburn, Fred. Douglass said, among other things, that it was the duty of every slave to cut his master's throat."

**13th Plank.**—"I almost hope to hear that some of their lives (emigrants to Kansas) have been sacrificed, for it seems as if nothing but that would rouse the Eastern States to act."—*Cov. of N. Y. Tribune.*

**14th Plank.**—"I sincerely hope a civil war may soon burst upon the country. I want to see American slavery abolished in my day—it is a legacy I have no wish to leave to my children; then my most fervent prayer is that England, France and Spain may speedily take this slavery accursed nation into their special consideration; and when the time arrives, for the streets of the cities of this land of the free and the home of the brave to run with blood to the horses' bridles."—*W. O. Duval.*

**15th Plank.**—"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South—when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master—when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towers and cities of the South, and blot out the last vestige of slavery; and though I may not nook at their calamity, nor laugh when their feet cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millennium."—*Josua R. Giddings.*

**16th Plank.**—"No man has a right to be surprised at this state of things. It is just what we (Abolitionists and Disunionists) have attempted to bring about. There is merit in the Republican party. It is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. It does not know its own face, and it calls itself national, but it is not national—it is sectional. The Republican party is a party of the North pledged against the South."—*Wendell Phillips.*

### LISTEN TO GENERAL CASS.

Lewis Cass has written a letter consenting to be present at the Democratic convention, to be held in Dayton, Ohio, on the 16th inst. In this letter, Gen. Cass says: "The present crisis of our country demands the exertion of every true Democrat, and I shall return home without delay, after the adjournment, to take my part in the pending contest, upon the issue of which, in my opinion, depends the permanence of the Union and the Constitution."

### FREMONT AND ROBINSON.

The California papers by the last arrival comment in pretty plain terms upon the letter of Fremont published some months since endorsing the bogus Governor Robinson, of Kansas. As a specimen of their comments upon that letter we publish the following extract from the San Francisco Globe, of the 26th of July ult., which it will be perceived, substantiates the strictures of the press generally, upon the letter, in reference to the California history of Robinson, his disgraceful connection with Fremont's election to the United States Senate, E.'s political career in California, &c., &c. The extract is as follows:

Let us examine their relative positions at that time. In our judgment no two persons were so wide apart in feeling, in interest and in sentiment, as these two gentlemen. Col. Fremont was considered then, by all classes, at the head of the large Mexican Land Grant holders, while, on the other hand, Dr. Robinson was at the head of the Squatters or Settlers. Every person then supposed they hated each other cordially, and it was considered that they could as readily unite as oil and water. Never did two factions become more embittered towards one another, than the factions which these two gentlemen represented. Indeed they resorted to bloody war to maintain their power. Dr. Robinson, it was well known, was the chief of the Squatter forces in what was called the Squatter riot or war of 1850, in Sacramento.

"In that bloody contest he was badly wounded, and for the part he had taken in it, he was arrested, imprisoned, and indicted. Several of the best citizens in that city were killed during the progress of the fight. In the midst of the confusion which this event created in political parties, he was, while a prisoner, elected to the Legislature, when the time came for the assembling of the members of that body, the friends of the numerous candidates for the United States Senate, as well as those who were anxious to carry through the Valjejo Capital and other measures, succeeded in having him bailed out that he might be able to take his seat in the Assembly. There he played his card admirably until the indictment against him was squashed. But it was a notorious fact that he refused every open overture made him by Col. Fremont's friends to vote for that gentleman. Indeed, he could not vote for him, without incurring the deepest indignation of the settlers."

"He soon, however, became thoroughly corrupt and for some reason unknown to us, finally voted for Col. Fremont for United States Senator several times. No sooner was this fact known, than the settlers or squatters of Sacramento, and everywhere else in the State, disowned and denounced him. They branded him as a traitor—charged him with corruption. So great was the indignation of this class of our people that Robinson felt that his life was not altogether safe as long as he lived among those whom he had so greatly wronged and outraged, by voting for Col. Fremont. He therefore surreptitiously left the State, never more to return to it. In proof of this we refer to Gov. Bigler, Gov. Johnson, Maj. Hardenberg, H. E. Robinson, Esq., E. J. C. Kewen, Esq., Judge Ralson, and others who can testify that Robinson did bring down on himself the indignation of the squatters for voting for Col. Fremont; and did leave the State because he had lost the confidence of his constituents, for this act."

In the face of these facts—in the face of Col. Fremont's expressed pro-slavery opinions in California, find these two gentlemen on the Atlantic side of the Continent, congratulating each other that while in this State, they harmonized and co-operated together—opposed the nullifiers and Nebraska men and for so doing they were proscribed—that for these and other reasons they are perfectly consistent in being now members and leaders of the Republican party. It is impossible for these gentlemen to thus impose on the public.

### Grand Exhibition.

The following advertisement, clipped from an old New York paper, will, no doubt, be perused with great interest at this time. The subject has contributed more than anything else to the notoriety of the Abolition candidate for the Presidency. If the negro worshippers wish to make a capital strike for their candidate, they should trot out the "woolly horse," (or in case of his death procure a stuffed woolly hide,) place the hairy-faced Fremont astride of him, (or on it as the case may be), and give exhibitions in the various towns in the North. If they adopt our suggestion, they should reserve front seats for disunionists, political preachers, freedmen strikers and sap heads. No one can doubt the propriety of the move after reading a description of the celebrated animal. Here it is:

### COL. FREMONT'S NONDESCRIPIT OR

### WOOLLY HORSE!!!

Will be exhibited for a few days at the corner of Broadway and Reads Streets, previous to his departure for London.

Nature seems to have exhausted all her ingenuity in the production of this

### ASTOUNDING ANIMAL!!!

He is extremely complex, being made up of ELEPHANT, DEER, MOOSE, BUFFALO, CAMEL AND SHEEP.

It is the full size of a horse, has haunches of a Deer, the tail of the Elephant, a fine curled wool of Cam's hair color. And easily bounds twelve or fifteen feet high. Naturalists and the oldest trappers assured

### GOL. FREMONT,

that it was never known previous to his discovery. It is undoubtedly

### "NATURE'S LAST"

and the richest specimen ever from California.

To be seen every day this week. Admittance twenty-five cents; Children half price.

POLITICAL ITEMS.—There are forty-four Buchanan Clubs in the city of New York, averaging about three hundred members each, forming a working army of about thirteen thousand men.

The following papers, published in the city of New York, support Buchanan and Breckinridge: Journal of Commerce, Daily News, Democratic Review, Day Book, Democratic Atlas, Sunday Times, Campaign Democrat, Military Argus, New York Democrat, Freeman's Journal, Irish American, Staats Zeitung, The Citizen.

### THE KANSAS LAWS.

The Pseudo-Republicans are trying to raise a tremendous fuss over the enactments of the Kansas Legislature. That Assembly, in order to do a great deal of legislation in a short time, adopted such laws in the Statute Books of Missouri as were adapted to the Territorial condition of Kansas. Most of the Legislators being in favor of making Kansas a Slave State and believing that they had the right to pass laws on the subject of slavery, hastily enacted two or three statutes in regard to slave property, and for its protection.

These laws have always been regretted even by judicious and conservative advocates of slavery in Kansas. They were adopted in the heat of partisanship by excited borderers. Meetings held even in Missouri, have not hesitated to express condemnation of these statutes. The President of the United States, although it is not in the general, proper for him to express any opinion in regard to laws of mere local territorial concern, yet has taken occasion in a message to Congress to imitate respectfully that these laws were ill advised. They have been publicly denounced by leading Democrats in both Houses of Congress.

Democratic Statesmen and Legislators like Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglass, Daniel S. Dickinson, Horatio Seymour, James L. Orr, and James M. Mason have openly condemned these particular enactments. The Democratic Senate twice passed a bill for a fair adjustment of the Kansas difficulties, in which, by an unusual and perhaps somewhat extreme act of sovereignty, yet for the sake of conciliation and peace, these very Kansas Laws were repealed. The Democrats of the House stood ready to vote for these bills. The Democratic Press and Party throughout the whole country applauded these bills and urged their passage.

And now, in the face of all these Democratic propositions to repeal the Kansas laws—and in the face of all their bitter denunciations of these laws—how did these Black Republicans act? They professed such detestation of these laws, that they counselled armed resistance to them—did they then jump at the chance of doing them away by peaceful legislation? Just the reverse of this! The "Republican" members of the House refused contemptuously even to consider the Senate bills! Democrats urged them on the House's consideration—but again and again the Free Soil majority kept them on the table! The presses, and speakers, and meetings of the Black Republicans, all over the North and West, opened out in full cry upon the bills of the Senate, although these bills were fairness itself, yet the Black Republican party, professing such concern about the troubles in Kansas, and such opposition to its slave laws, vociferously rejected propositions, which, if accepted, would have done away the laws that are so anxious, and have given peace, quiet, and comparative harmony to the distracted Territory.

Now, from the self-stultifying and factious conduct of the Black Republicans what is the necessary inference? Why, that they wish these Kansas laws to exist, in full, for the present, and wish the Kansas troubles to continue longer. They want to use them as electioneering instruments. They want to elect Fremont, and get themselves into power and fill their pockets with the coveted emoluments of Federal office, by means of the shameful civic discords and outrages in Kansas!

The people of the United States have the intelligence to comprehend the designs and arts of these canting, hypocritical tricksters. We use no hated words—for these Free-soil leaders are delubrately using the terrible, and fearful troubles of Kansas with evil, and pitiless callousness and mendacity, as political appliances. They talk of humanity—politicians who deliberately perpetuate war, bloodshed and death, that they may ride into "fame on the whirlwinds of an exaggerated excitement! They claim special sanctity—these Catalines, who deliberately rock the Union to its base, that they may vault into its high places."—*Phila. Argus.*

### THE PEOPLE WILL NOT FORGIVE THE TREASON, NOR TRUST THE TRAITORS!

[From the Washington Union.]

The hue and cry of an indignant people will follow the retreat of the conspirators from the Capitol. The alarm caused by the final development of their plot to bring on civil war had spread throughout the land before the adjournment of the extra session, and the spirit of the country was stirred up to the most determined resistance against the usurpation of all the legislative powers by the House, and against the wicked purpose for which it was designed. It was plain to the slightest observer that the traitors—among whom should be included their outside leaders—had made such a disastrous blunder that it was impossible they could recover.

The people were arrayed against them, and intended to support the President in his patriotic efforts to preserve the government. All men saw the treason, which was cloaked under the false pretences of the ambitious demagogues of the most corrupt and dangerous party that has ever appeared amongst us. Its members generally, who for the first time have held a seat upon the floor of Congress, were utterly ignorant of the true philosophy of our system of government, and without political knowledge or legislative experience of any kind, and were fit subjects to be moulded to suit the ambitious devices of their masters. It need not, therefore, surprise us that such men assumed to know more than the wisest and the best of our legislators who had preceded them.

In that House, following the truly great men of the revolution, who may be said to have assisted in closing the scenes of the war

of 1812, were to be found such distinguished statesmen as Lowndes and Calhoun, of South Carolina, Webster, then of New Hampshire, Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Randolph, of Virginia, and last, though not least, amongst those bright stars, was the name of Henry Clay, of Kentucky. The generation which immediately succeeded, and in part had already mingled with them, have but just passed out of public life within the last few years. Here and there one was left as if to be a moment to those who should come after them. It is needless to mention the other great men who were acting in concert with the leaders of those two distinguished generations of statesmen. We refer to those times—those great times, those great men, to their great history—for the purpose of saying that, however fierce was the conflict of power, they were always national, and there was no in tanee, in the long period within which they controlled the interests of their country, where the ruling party in the House of Representatives ever refused to vote supplies for the support of the government. But a new era of Black Republicanism has come upon our country. Its past great men and its great history are disregarded, and its very existence is threatened.

Especially to Pennsylvania we repeat this appeal. It is a State which has hitherto claimed to have an unyielding devotion to the Union. We ask, can its patriotic citizens vote again for such men as have proven by their conduct that they desire to dissolve this Union? Will the citizens of that great State turn against themselves and against their brethren of other States? Will they forget the generation of great and patriotic men to whom we refer, who came out of the revolution, and taught the first political lessons of our government? Will they forget that other generation which followed them, in which their own distinguished statesman, James Buchanan, was a prominent actor? Will they not remember that to secure peace and future security to our country, it is necessary to go back to those old and high standards of political excellence, of which we have reminded them, and that, if they love their country, they must dismiss the conspirators of the present Congress forever from their confidence? We believe that the independent men of the good old Keystone will do this, and that in October we shall hear a voice from her which will ring with triumph over the fall of these enemies of the Republic.

FEDERALISM OF 1811 AND THE "REPUBLICANISM OF 1856 IDENTICAL."—The Opposition to the principle of popular sovereignty as embodied in the Kansas Nebraska law has its prototype for intensity and bitterness in the opposition of the Federalists and New England clergy to the original purchase of Louisiana. Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, was bitterly opposed to Jefferson and that purchase, and is now opposed to the Kansas law and the Democracy of 1856. He has lately issued an address in favor of Fremont, and alleges that the question to be settled now is, "Who shall rule this country—the free or the slave States?" This same Josiah Quincy, in 1811 a war Federalist, now a Fremontier, was in Congress when Louisiana applied to be admitted as a State, and on the 15th day of January of that year made a speech, in which he said:—

"If this bill passes, it is my deliberate opinion that it is virtually a dissolution of the Union; that it will free the States from their moral obligations; and, as it will be the right of all, so will it be the duty of some, to prepare for a separation—amieably if they can, violently if they must."

### THE FUSION ACCOMPLISHED.—THE TWO WINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CONSOLIDATED.

The negro and white wings of the Republican army have at length united their forces. The notorious black, Fred Douglass, who has repeatedly declared that every Southern slave ought to plant a dagger in his master's heart, has taken down the Garrit Smith flag from the head of his paper and run up that of Fremont and Dayton. The whole negro strength in New York, where blacks are allowed to vote if they are worth \$250 in real estate, it is now understood, is to form an appropriate element in the Black Republican party. It is reported that among the conditions of this white and negro fusion, that Fred. Douglass is to be the Black Republican candidate for Congress in the Monroe District. Great times ahead.

### Died,

In this Borough, on Tuesday night the 9th inst. E. HUTCHINSON, JR., Esq., aged 40 years and 25 days.

### MEETING OF THE BAR.

A meeting of the members of the Ebersburg Bar was held at the Court House on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst. On motion, M. D. Magellan, Esq., was called to the Chair, and R. L. Johnston, Esq., appointed Secretary.

On motion, George M. Reed, John Ford and William Kittell, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Adjourned until Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 11th 1856.—Meeting held in pursuance of adjournment. Mr. Reed, from the Committee, reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That, in his inscrutable wisdom, has removed from our midst our friend and Professional Brother, EDWARD HUTCHINSON, JR., and

Whereas, In his death we not only mourn the rupturing and breaking asunder of the cherished ties of friendship, but we lament and grieve as for the dismemberment of a common brotherhood; and

Resolved, It is most fitting tribute of respect should be paid to the memory of our deceased Brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this Bar deeply lament the premature death of Edward Hutchinson, Jr.

Resolved, That the community at large share in the sentiments and sympathies of the Bar.

Resolved, That while we thus partake in no common share the sensibilities with which society in all its circles surveys its loss, and while we mourn with those who mourn it most, we must not forget the goodness of his heart, the gentleness and untroubled order of his nature, the genuine and untroubledness of his sympathies, and that rare urbanity which lent so deep a charm to all his intercourse with the bar, and with society and "touched life at so many points."

Resolved, That while we are thus sorrowing for the deceased, we are consoled that "there is an excellence over which death hath no power, but lives on through all time, still freshening with the lapse of ages;" and we are led to reflect upon the solemn sentence inscribed on the portals of the grave—"then shall the dust return to earth again, and the spirit unto God who gave it,"—and are drawn to listen to the closing requiem of mortal labors, in the Divine voice—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them,"—we following with this parting tribute of our affection his immortal spirit, entreating upon that reservation of fate which awaits the worthy in this world, and, as we humbly hope, that high reversion which faith assigns to the pure and the just in the future.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased in their bereavement, and that we will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral in a body, at 10 o'clock to-day.

### SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

The School Directors of the Cambria School District wish to employ nine School Teachers. The examination of teachers will take place, September 22d inst., in Ebersburg, at the office of R. L. Johnston, Esq.

WM. G. WILLIAMS, President.

Sept. 10, 1856.—31

### RIVERS & BERRIORS' DRAMATIC ESTABLISHMENT.

AND—**GRECIAN CIRCUS!**

Comprising an Establishment consisting of the Most Excellent, and Superiorly Fitted out, for the year 1856, will perform at

**MAMMOTH WATER-PROOF PAVILION,** New Ebersburg, ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.

Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. Performance to commence half an hour afterwards.

The Proprietors beg leave to announce to the Public this Establishment, which is distinguished from other Circuses by the Variety and Brilliance of its Performances, and its claim to Originality and Classic Elegance. In the Troops, will be found:—Equestrian, and a Selection of the highest order, acrobatics, and in the various representations given, will be found:

New Acts! New Changes! and Novel Effects!!! Among many of the Originalities of this Company, will be presented, the Enticing Dramatic Specimens, from Byron's Public Lizard of

### MADAME WOODS,

The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

MADAME CAMILLA. The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

### MADAME WOODS,

The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

### MR. E. BERRIORS,

The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

### MR. RICHARD RIVERS,

The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

### Mrs. G. BERRIORS,

The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

### MR. JAMES HANNINGS,

The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

### MR. T. H. HENRY,

The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

### MONS. BORDEAN,

The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

### MONS. GEORGE,

The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

### MR. P. RIVERS,

The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

### MR. S. HARRIS,

The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

### MR. H. NASH,

The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

### MR. J. H. HENRY,

The "Famous" Equestrian, and the following Brilliant Acts, executed at an immense scale, and in the most perfect manner.

### Clown, DAN GARDNER

Who will be the centre of the politeness open his

### CARPER HAY OR CHRISTMAS

and his

### R. S. ANTONIO CAPALINO,

From Rome, and his Works