

Foreign News.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF CANADA.

By the Canada at Halifax, and the Herman at New York, we have Liverpool details to the 18th, August, of which we give details: In military circles at Vienna the opinion is decidedly favorable to the Allies in the next assault. The Military Gazette, which for some time has hoped and predicted in favor of Russia, now gives its voice in favor of the besiegers. It says: "The French engineers have now got so near to the east fort and the Karabina fortifications, that the first Russian line of defence can hardly withstand the next assault. Gen. Charlot directs the defence of the Karabina. It is inferred by his latest measures, that whilst prepared for the worst, he is resolved to defend his ground to the utmost."

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.—The announcement that the Allied Fleet in the Baltic had destroyed Swaborg, was taken out by the Herman, but the Canadian brings subsequent details which modify the first accounts.

The following is the first despatch on the subject from the French Admiral: On BOARD THE LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11. The bombardment of Swaborg by the Allied squadron has been attended with success. An immense conflagration, lasting 45 hours, has destroyed nearly all the storehouses and magazines of the Arsenal, which is a complete ruin. Various powder magazines and stores projected blew up. The enemy has received a terrible blow and suffered an enormous loss. Our loss is insignificant in men and nothing whatever in material. The crews are enthusiastic.

PELVAS.—The despatch of Admiral Dundas is less highly colored, and is as follows: "Off Swaborg, August 11.—Swaborg was attacked by the mortar and gun-boats of the Allied squadron, on the morning of the 9th.—The firing ceased early in the morning. Heavy explosions and very destructive fires were produced. In a few hours nearly all the principal buildings on Vargo, and many more, were destroyed. The Arsenal, which was a complete ruin, was destroyed. The crews are enthusiastic. (Signed) DUNDAS."

It will be observed that in the above no mention has been made of the Russian ships. St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—A Russian despatch of the 11th says: "The Allied fleet opened the bombardment against Swaborg on the 9th, and have kept it up with energy until now."

Dundae, Aug. 16.—The Allied squadron returned to Nargen from Swaborg on the 13th. None of the allied ships were seriously damaged. The British casualties were: Killed, none; wounded, two officers and thirty men.—The French loss is officially trifling.

Advices from Königsberg state that when the attack on Swaborg began, the Grand Duke Constantine asked permission from the Emperor to attack the demolished fleet before Constantinople, but the Emperor refused.

Swaborg seems not to be in possession of the Allies, and as it is a key to any important position, its destruction must be regarded as a detached enterprise, and not as any part of any comprehensive operation. Its successful bombardment however, has had the effect to revive the spirits of the fleet, and to satisfy expectations at home.

Consola advanced a quarter per cent, and the French Fin is twenty-five centimes on the receipt of the 11th.

THE CRIMEA.—The news from the Crimea is important, a great battle having been fought on the Tchernaya. The British Government received the following despatch: Varna, Aug. 16th.—The Russians attacked the position at Tchernaya this morning at break in great force. The action lasted about three hours, but they were completely repulsed by the French and Sardinians.

SECOND DESPATCH.—One o'clock.—The Russian attack this morning was under command of Liprandi, with forty to sixty thousand men. Their loss is estimated at 4000 to 5000, and about 400 prisoners are taken. The loss on the side of the Allies was small.

Polissier telegraphs on the 16th, as follows: For some days past, rumors of an intended attack on the part of the Russians had excited our attention, and this morning at day-break, they realized their intention against our lines on the Tchernaya, but in spite of the movement of imposing masses which had been collected during the night, the enemy were repulsed with great vigor by the troops, forming the divisions of Generals Herfford, Canen, Fanchoux and Morini. The Sardinians played on our right, fought bravely. The Russians left a large number of dead on the field and we made many prisoners. The Russians were in complete retreat on Mackenzie's Hill when our reserve came up, and with the aid of our brave allies, particularly the English cavalry, the enemy received a severe blow.

Our losses, although much less numerous than those of the enemy, are not yet known.

PELVAS.—Affairs before Sevastopol were unchanged. Omar Pacha had received orders to return to the Crimea instead of going to Asia.

General Simpson telegraphed to the 16th: General Pelissier and I have decided to open fire from the English and French batteries to-morrow morning at day break.

St. Petersburg letters say that Gorchakoff has orders from the Emperor to risk the Russian fleet in the Baltic.

The London Morning Post (Ministerial organ) says editorially: "We have every reason to believe that stirring and hitherto unexpected intelligence may be looked for from the Crimea within the next few days." It is supposed to refer to the secret expedition or field movements.

SEA OF AZOV.—The British Ruse publishes that on July 23, a British gunboat went ashore near Taganrog, and was burned by the Cossacks.

ASIA MINOR.—The latest accounts from Kurs say the city was surrounded by the Russians, and the first parallel opened. The communication with Ezeroun had been stopped. Provisions were abundant but forage was scarce. Turkish reinforcements were being hastened to Ezeroun.

MICELANOT.—Letters from the Crimea "camp have been received up to Aug. 4."

A despatch from General Simpson, dated August 4th, gives the details of a Russian sortie on Woronzoff Road already known, and unimportant.

The Russian General Todleben was recovering and had recently been carried to inspect a new battery.

General Canrobert, recalled, has arrived in France. General Espinasse obtains the command of Canrobert's division.

General Zamosky is to organize a force of Russian deserters and spies against the Russians. General England returns home sick. The Duke of Newcastle is in camp.—Dr. Bakewell is cashiered for writing a letter to the London Times, exposing the management of the hospitals.

ASIA.—Travelers report that the Turcomans were committing ravages along the Caspian Sea and Volga.

NEGOTIATIONS.—A lively exchange of notes continues between London and Paris and Vienna, respecting Austria's continuance in the Principality.

A London paper says that negotiations have arrived at a point for the conclusion of a treaty, binding France, England and Austria not to conclude any arrangement separately with Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Queen Victoria, escorted

by six ships-of-war, crossed over to Boulogne on the 17th, and was to remain in France six days.

There is nothing new politically. Richard Woodville, an American, died in London from taking an overdose of morphia, probably accidentally.

James Walker & Co., manufacturers of Leeds had failed.

The Duke of Somerset is dead.

TURKEY.—Another ministerial crisis threatened at Constantinople. Rifat Pasha is appointed President of the Council of the Seraskierate.

AFRICA.—We learn the continuance of the revolt in Tripoli; also that the Bedouins are more troublesome, and that the Abyssinians have gained in the skirmishes with the Egyptians.

FRANCE.—Wednesday, the 15th, being the fete Napoleon, there was a holiday Bourso.—The fete was short of its full proportions, but was celebrated by the theatres with spectacles and illuminations. Charities were distributed, and the sentences of 2000 prisoners commuted.

Immense festive preparations have been made to honor Queen Victoria. Napoleon meets her to-day, the 18th at Boulogne, and escorts her to Paris. The Empress will not be present.

The Monitor will take occasion to announce officially the condition of the Empress.

There is again a vague talk of a fusion among the Bonapartists and of a contemplated meeting of their heads at Vienna.

Ex-President Filmore was introduced to the Emperor on the 15th, by Mr. Mason.

The Bourso closed on the evening of the 15th for the Four-and-a-Half Per Cent 94.75; Three Per Cent 67.45.

A schoolmaster named Ferret, while presenting a petition, dropped dead in the Emperor's presence.

The Italian named Fontana, apprehended for following the Emperor to Barritz, has been released.

SPAIN.—Nicholas Hierros, one of the insurgent chiefs, has surrendered.

The absurd story that Garibaldi and Mazzini had applied for assistance to enter Spain, is officially contradicted.

ITALY.—Something is said of a Congress of Statesmen at Vienna to settle the affairs of Italy, but it is not likely to be carried into effect at present.

The Austrian Gazette contradicts the statement a concordat between Austria and the Holy See.

The Roman Government interposes every obstacle it can towards recruiting a British Legion.

Austria remonstrates against the selection of Navarre as a recruiting depot.

It is stated that France and England have sent an energetic notice to the King of Naples that they are dissatisfied with his Russian tendencies.

GERMANY.—Saxony proposes raising a new loan of \$5,000,000 at 4 per cent.

DENMARK.—Letters from Hamburg state that the subject of the Sound Dues causes much anxiety to Denmark, and the admiral Monier, of the Danish Navy has gone to Paris to discuss the subject with the Emperor.

No middle course appears possible to Denmark, and serious complications are apprehended, Denmark much fearing that the United States would commence hostilities by taking possession of the Danish West India Islands.

An extra meeting of the Danish Chambers was in session, Constitution for the whole Kingdom.

RUSSIA.—The Russian paper Nord says we may now look for great events and horrifying recitals.

English correspondence says the Committee of Southern Russia has declared it impossible to provision more men than are now in the Crimea, consequently no further reinforcements will be sent. This is very doubtful.

150 bales of cotton were seized at Aix, in transit from Antwerp to St. Petersburg, and were each found to contain revolvers, at least so it is said.

INDIA.—The overland mail is telegraphed with Calcutta dated to July 4. A rumor was current that the British Government intended to collect a reserve force from India, at Cairo, for the Crimea. There was also another rumor that Persia still intrigues with Russia, and that a British force from India will be sent to the Persian Gulf.

Across throughout India are tranquil, and trade rather active. Two cotton factories are being erected. A complimentary embassy is preparing to the King of Arva.

The SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.—The Monitor publishes the following despatch from General Pelissier to the Minister of War, dated July 31. MOSCOW, 15 MARCH.—The besieged have again made an attack against our works on the Malakof side, which has not succeeded better than the former ones.

In the night between the 24th and 25th of July, about midnight, the enemy, after a heavy cannonade, made a sortie with about 150 men to the left of the Little Redan, and arrived at our extreme ambulances on the right, which we were endeavoring to connect. The spot is near the town the night was pitch dark, and the Russians were on our gabionade in a moment.

General Bissou, of Dulac's division, who was in command of the brigade in advance, had given full and precise orders on every point, and had entrusted the right defence to Lieutenant Colonel de la Motte, a distinguished officer.

Although the enemy came upon a line of workmen, they were received with vigor, and nought up by the musketry of the posts of the Chasseurs a Pied of the Guards and some companies of the 10th of the Line, taking to the right and left of the works, and taking in flank anything likely to attack the workmen.

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telescopes are able to discover anything of the approach of this formidable force, and the Russians content themselves with firing a shot now and then from the batteries of the Mackenzie's ridge at the harmless sheep and cattle sent by the French over the Tchernaya to graze, or on the horses going down for water.

However improbable all these apprehensions about an impending attack of the Russians seem, they impart a certain amount of life and activity to the armies occupying the Tchernaya line, which, without some stimulant, would be overpowered with ennui, and they act as a kind of corrective against sickness. In winter the troops engaged in the trenches suffered much more from sickness than those in the rear on the heights beyond Balaklava; now the reverse is the case, and the troops in the trenches are in better health than those at Tchernaya. Of course, inactivity is just as fatal to a body of troops as overwork. The Turks alone form an exception. I do not think they could be injured by any amount of *jaivants*. The French, on the contrary, in some measure is to be attributed to the want of excitement, which has engendered a morbid, hypochondriacal feeling, to the great disadvantage of their bodily condition.

THE SARDINIAN CONTINGENT.—Yet, with all its losses, the Sardinian contingent is still a fine body of men. I went the day before yesterday to see their church parade, which is held every Sunday, and at which all the troops not on duty are present. The ground chosen for it is a slope leading from Kanara towards the plain of Balaklava. The troops occupy three sides of a square, and on the fourth, the highest, a tent is erected where mass is celebrated. They have an excellent band, which plays during service. The whole service reminds one very much of the church parade of an Austrian army. After the service was over, the troops defiled before General Marmora; first the infantry, and then the artillery. Each parade was preceded by the picturesque-looking Bersaglieri, at double quick pace, nearly a run, with their officers on little mountain ponies; then the infantry, in their grey coats, which if not the most brilliant, is certainly for the most convenient color. The men, although perhaps not quite so tall as the old English regiments, are considerably more so than the average of French troops. After the infantry came the artillery, in their short blue tunics, with yellow facings. When the defiling was over the cavalry went through some short evolutions. Although collected from several regiments, each of which furnished a squadron, a very regiment furnished a battalion, they went through their manoeuvres with beautiful precision. The horses, although inferior in size and breeding to the mass of English cavalry horses, are compact and useful looking animals.—They are mostly Italian horses, but improved by Arab blood.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette. Camp Meetings—An Indian Camp Meeting.

We understand some half-dozen Camp Meetings are about commencing at different points in this section of the country. The most prominent is that at Tarentum, which begins about the 1st of August. To this, the different Methodist congregations of this city and district, besides a large boarding tent, will be there from the Smithfield Street Church, and the other city churches will be as fully represented.

The occurrence of these Camp Meetings brings vividly to our memory an occasion of this kind which we attended several summers ago, the novelty and impressiveness of which was of a character not to be forgotten. We speak of an "Indian Camp Meeting." It was held on the river St. Mary's, opposite Sugar Island, at the head of Lake George, in Canada West. We left the Saint St. Marie in the morning, and by the middle of the afternoon our French voyageurs had, by dint of our kind help, landed us on Sugar Island, and were kindly welcomed by Mr. P. K. Church, the only white resident of the Island, and a truly hospitable specimen of the American backwoodsman.

While supper was preparing we wandered down to the shore, and could easily distinguish the evening hymn of the assembled Indians, who waited like a song of Paradise, over the pure waters. Supper over, we entered a small canoe, and were soon on our way to the Camp to attend the evening service. A more completely, balmy twilight never followed setting sun. It was but a mile across the river to the camp, and the moon, when it came, threw a soft light on the water, making silver paths where the current broke into eddies, and mimic whirlpools. Down in the river the bright stars shone, as purely and steadily as when we looked up at them in the heavens above, and the tall trees upon the shore were delicately dappled with the light of the camp which was finely situated in a retired curve of the shore, where a great cluster of groves of evergreens and maples, we could hear the loud, earnest voice of prayer, and the deep guttural of the responsive "Amen!" The camp was circular, enclosing an area of more than an eighth of an acre, and at different stations, elevated beacons, or fires of pine and birch, stand seven feet high, cast a lurid light on the whole scene, and lit up the waving branches of the overhanging boughs.

Our little vessel graced a sandy beach, where were fastened a fleet of light, fragile canoes, and we hastened ashore.

It was a novel scene—the virgin forest, a wilderness since the flood, now becomes a holy place, an altar of God, and its silence broken by hymns of praise from the lips of the Indians, who but a few years past wandered their native wilds, pagans! The circumference of the camp was occupied by the bark wigwams of two or three hundred Indians, mostly Ojibwas. They were collected from all parts of Lake Superior, and some Creek Indians were present, who had journeyed from the far shores of Hudson's Bay. A large platform, roofed with boughs, had been erected to serve as a pulpit, and rows of boughs were placed on the ground in parallel, facing the pulpit—these were the pews of this forest temple.

To the right of the speaker, the seats were occupied by the males, and to the left by the females and their children. Most of the males had adopted the costume of the whites, who we noticed a number who were clothed in the usual black shirt and ornamental leggings. The latter, as we afterwards learned, were "pagans," or unconverted Indians—so called in contradistinction to the "praying Indians" or those who regularly attend worship and take part in the religious exercises. The pagans proudly reclined at full length on the earth in preference to occupying a seat with the congregation. As we entered, the prayer was just ended, and a native preacher, whose countenance beamed with intelligence and earnest piety, was reading the verse of a hymn in the Ojibwa tongue. An old man with grey hair politely offered us seats, and the music began.

"It rose—tho' chanting mournful strain Like a low anthem o'er the plain; Such as when winds and harpstrings meet And take a long unmeasured tone."

A precursor led the music, the tune bearing some resemblance to some of our own church melodies, and his assistant, when two lines had sung, repeated the next two in a loud voice. We shared a hymn book with the Indians who sat next to us, finding an English translation of the hymn on the opposite page, joined in the solemn exercise with a feeling of awe and reverence never before experienced.

If there were no finely modulated and art-trained voices, their music was certainly more earnest, decided and heartfelt than is often the case with our European metropolitan choirs.—The shrill alto of the females, mingled with the guttural notes of the males if not all in tune,

was sanctified with an evident enthusiasm, as if these tawny children of nature had caught the spiritual inspiration of the "sweet singer of Israel" without his vocal harmonies. One aged patriarch in particular, attracted our attention and we were not surprised to learn subsequently that he was a devoted Christian. He sat upright, with his eye fixed upon the preacher, and sang with such an intensity of feeling and emphasis of voice, accompanied by a frequent and vehement gesticulation, that might have caused a smile anywhere else.

The hymn ended, the native preacher arose and lifting up his eyes to Heaven, began a prayer, "O Gitchew Manitou!"—O, Great Spirit! We understand no more. The prayer, however, was delivered with an emotional and fervor, in which all the congregation seemed to sympathize, and imitating their missionaries' the more ardent would clap their hands and utter an "Amen!" in response to passages which seemed to impress them most vividly. The prayer was quite long, and at its close a short exhortation was given by an attending clergyman, whose sonorous voice made echoes in the forest woods. As the entire congregation arose to receive the benediction, the camp fires shone out very brightly, and lit up the dark forms of the worshippers, reverently bowing their heads, and we wondered if when all these things have passed away, the blinding glories of that great white throne will shine upon those strange beings, ransomed and redeemed by the blood of Christ, but that receiving that parting blessing there were souls who had learned the glorious truth, Christ died for all the red man, as well as the white man, and that they will reunite in that mansion above which the Father hath prepared?

The exercises of the evening were not yet over, however. A class meeting assembled at seven o'clock of the camp. The attendance was not so large as at the prayer meeting, and was mostly of females. A small area of ground was enclosed by a rude railing, or fence, inside of this they all knelt, and a missionary began prayer. In a few moments eight or nine men and women were praying, and several were singing in different parts of the enclosure.

The voices of the speakers were interrupted and sometimes altogether drowned by the moans and cries of some native frontiersmen. In half an hour as many as a hundred were upon their knees, inside and around the fence, and never before did we behold such a scene of intense, agonizing excitement. It was a moving sea of tears, prayers, moans and bitter self-reproachings. The poor creatures seemed to come suddenly to a fearful realization of their depraved and sinful condition. Several of the "pagan" Indians had been induced to attend this meeting and had even fallen upon their knees. One of them we particularly noticed, for we had before admired his symmetrical figure and classic features.

He was upon his knees and was surrounded by a swarm of his converted brethren anxious to add one more name to the catalogue of the repentant. They prayed, beseeched and implored. Every possible appeal was made to his conscience, his affections and his nature; but there he knelt, upright in their midst, unmoved, unimpressed—his blanket wrapped about him, and his eye immovably fixed on some distant object. He would not exchange his *Manito* for the white man's God; he would not give up his *Manito* and his medicine-dance for the Bible and the Sabbath; his will mythology for the true religion. But there were others less obdurate than he, they were evidently affected by the words they had heard.

One by one, the voices ceased, and ere long all had retired to their respective lodges, but not all to sleep, for many sad, wild tones of supplication broke the serenity of the midnight hours, and many a lone and thankless wanderer had scarcely sent its echo to the listening forest, when the morning sun began to crimson the waters of Lake George.

Such was the first and only Camp Meeting we ever attended.

Pen and Scissors.

Helpful Digestion—These cool mornings. Ovid says, "love is a kind of warfare." Well, it is; it is sorer "knocks" a feller.

Ex-Governor Metcalf, of Kentucky, died at his residence last week, of cholera.

Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend, nor man deplore so foul a foe as the slanderer.

Santa Anna signed his abdication at Perote, on his way to Vera Cruz, on the 17th ult.

Harvest Home.—There is to be a grand time in Mill Creek to-morrow. A harvest home celebration.

Mr. Buchanan will leave England on his return to the United States, on the 6th of October.

Wilson Shannon accepts the appointment of Governor of Kansas, and will at once set out thither.

Arrival.—B. Rush Bradford, the N. A. candidate for Governor in 1851, has been in town for some few days.

That Pie No.—On Thursday last to Marklesburg was a magnificent one, and creditable to the "getters up" thereof.

Two Irishmen were killed on Section 18 of the Broad Top Railroad, on Tuesday last by the falling of a tree. Poor fellows.

Two women in one house, Two men in one house, Two dogs and one bone, May never accord in one.

A boy in Louisiana, is being exhibited, who has two horns growing out of his head.—They are fashioned like deer horns. This is said to be no humbug.

Hon. John Ker, one of the most influential and respected citizens of this county, died at his residence near this borough, on Thursday last. Peace to his ashes.

James S. Barr, of the Huntingdon American, assails us for our Christian profession! Wonder if he remembers the Methodist meeting in the lower end of the county, some time ago, where he made several "demonstrations."

Yarrow Recd at Norfolk.—Accounts from Norfolk and Portsmouth are as dismal as ever. The fever is even said to be on the increase.—One account says that physicians in Norfolk now concede it to be epidemic, and that no part of the city is free from the influence.

Seeing Time.—We see in different parts of the country, the farmers are already beginning to get ready for seeding the winter grains; being busy in hauling out the manures at some places, at others with ploughing. This looks a good deal as if we were approaching very rapidly the fall season of the year. From appearance, we should judge that a large quantity of grain will be sown.

A Virtuous Young Lady.—We heard a young lady the other day declaring with the utmost positiveness that "she never would—"

What? Marry a man with red hair? No. Waltz with a wine-bottle or promenade with a tobacco-box? No. "That she never would in all her life write a book unless she had something to say." In the midst of evil examples she remains faithful to her early promise.

The Locooco leaders in this county are not quite assured that their present coalition will enable them to carry the county and have determined to bid largely for the Ram interest. With the aid of Catholics, Foreigners, and the devotees of Rum, they hope to break down Americanism. We shall see.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Flour.—There is very little demand for export. Standard brands are offered at \$8.25, without much doing, and a sale of 300 barrels. Bran-ryne was made at \$3.25 per barrel.—For home consumption sales range at from \$8.25 to \$9.25 per barrel—the latter for fancy lots. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are inactive; the former sold at \$7.25 per bbl. Wheat is more plenty, and buyers are holding off for lower prices. Some 10,000 bushels have been disposed of at 160¢ to 175¢ for Red and 175¢ to 185¢ for Whites, as to quality. The bulk of the sales was at 170¢ to 175¢ cents for prime Red. Corn is in steady demand; about 1000 bushels Pennsylvania Yellow sold at 95 cents per bushel in store; 2000 bushels mixed Western at 95¢ cents, to arrive; 1000 bushels Dela-western at 95¢ cents; mostly at a good demand, and 5000 to 6000 bushels Southern brought 12 cents afloat.

SPALDING & ROGERS' TWO CIRCUSES.

CONSIDERING THEIR CELEBRATED Floating Palace Circus! From their splendid Amphitheatre, on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and their

NORTH AMERICAN CIRQUE! So celebrated North and East, and One Monster Company!

WITH TWO COMPANIES! Comprising the most distinguished NORTHERN and SOUTHERN ARTISTS, in the same FRINDLY STRIFE! In presence of the Audience.

UNDER ONE TENT! WITH TWO SETS OF PERFORMERS! TWO SETS OF CLOWNS! TWO SETS OF KING HORSES! TWO SETS OF COWBOYS! SPECTACLE

NED KENDALL, THE MAGIC BUGLER! Kendall's Brass Band! Drums in Triumph Procession, on the morning of arrival in every place.

FOUR HORSES! DRIVEN BY ONE MAN! COZAKS' STING BAND! TRICK PONIES! Dancing and War Horses!

And everything else upon the same splendid scale, with the best of the distinguished Equestrians, Clowning, Gymnastics, Pantomime, &c.

M. L. AXLES, the celebrated Circus Gymnast—first appearance here. M. L. AXLES, the celebrated Circus Gymnast—first appearance here. M. L. AXLES, the celebrated Circus Gymnast—first appearance here.

THE HAY MOCKEY, the wonder of the Circus—first appearance here. THE HAY MOCKEY, the wonder of the Circus—first appearance here. THE HAY MOCKEY, the wonder of the Circus—first appearance here.

CLARENCE PALMER, the only rider who has ever ridden a horse blindfolded, on a bareback horse, a feat never before performed.

L. L. LAKE, the Great New Orleans Circus—first appearance here. L. L. LAKE, the Great New Orleans Circus—first appearance here. L. L. LAKE, the Great New Orleans Circus—first appearance here.

THE MARYLAND BROTHERS, the greatest circus in the world.

C. J. POWERS, the distinguished Equestrian Rider. C. J. POWERS, the distinguished Equestrian Rider. C. J. POWERS, the distinguished Equestrian Rider.

JOHN LAKE, the great Circus Equestrian and Pantomime—first appearance here. JOHN LAKE, the great Circus Equestrian and Pantomime—first appearance here. JOHN LAKE, the great Circus Equestrian and Pantomime—first appearance here.

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