



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor. TUNKHANNOCK, PA. Wednesday, May 10, 1865.

RECONSTRUCTION. A communication in another column, on this subject should be carefully read by all into whose hands it falls. The writer's views on this subject, are put forth with such peculiar clearness, and potency, that no candid, impartial man will deny the justness of his conclusions; and none but the bigoted fanatics who feel the smart of his lash will be silly enough to attempt a refutation.

The Return of the Pennsylvania Troops to their Homes.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 5.—Governor Curtin goes to Washington to-day for the purpose of arranging with the War Department the localities at which Pennsylvania troops are to be mustered out of the service and paid.

The Pennsylvania regiments in Sherman's army, it is now understood, will be brought to Harrisburg where they will be mustered out and paid. The object of the Governor is to prevent the delay and embarrassment which has heretofore attended the mustering out and payment of large bodies of troops at this post, and make arrangements by which the men will be able to reach their homes in different parts of the State with the least possible delay.

Concepts in a bad fix—Men Discharged from a Camp Entirely Naked.

(From the Oswego Palladium, April 27.) Twenty-one concepts, from the town of Paris, who had been in Fort Ontario nearly two months, were this morning discharged from service, and stripped of clothing, at the Provost Marshal's office in this city. The men, with one exception, were without money; had sent home their clothing when they entered the service, and were unable to get anything wherewithal to cover themselves.

They were literally discharged from the service in the condition in which they came into the world. One of the party had sufficient money to buy three suits of old clothes and the three fortunates went out to beg or borrow something to cover their comrades. They succeeded in getting together some old rags, and the poor fellows have started for their homes, forty miles away. The men have never received any money since they are here in the service, and some of them are entirely destitute. We call this pretty hard usage.

New Booth's Body was Disposed of—The Mystery Cleared up.

(Wash. Cor. Boston Advertiser.) The vexed question as to the disposal made of the remains of John Wilkes Booth is at length settled by a statement which may be regarded as final. After the head and heart, which have been deposited in the army medical museum in Washington and been removed, the corpse was placed in charge of two men, why after various manoeuvres calculated to baffle impertinent curiosity, dug a grave in a little spot of ground close to the penitentiary, where for some years felons have been buried. Booth's body was deposited here, and the earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. The other graves of less infamous felons had previously been leveled, and a strong guard is now in charge of the spot, and will continue to keep it undisturbed until the grass has grown so thickly that no one will ever be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's corpse was interred from the other nameless graves round it.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

How this correspondent obtained the information, exclusively, when such pains have been taken to keep the whole matter a secret does not appear. The Washington Republican says that Col. Baker and his brother, Lieut. Baker, are the only two persons living who know what disposition was made of it, and they are under oath to reveal the fact to no human being. Any statement professing to detail how or where the remains were deposited, adds the Republican is not only guess work but a serious reflection upon the faithfulness of Colonel Baker and his brother.

Sale of Booth's Portrait Prohibited.

(From the Baltimore Sun, May 3.) Major General Wallace has issued an order declaring that the sale of portraits of any rebel officer or soldier, or of J. Wilkes Booth the murderer of President Lincoln, is hereafter forbidden in this department. All commanding officers and provost marshals are ordered to take possession of such pictures wherever found exposed for sale, and report the names of the parties so offending, who will be liable to arrest and imprisonment if again guilty of a violation of this order.

The women of Mount Jackson, Indiana, waited upon one of their sex last week with a rope for the purpose of hanging her, for using sundry improper words about the assassination of President Lincoln. The offender readily agreed to take back all she had said and saved her neck.

About the same time another woman, who was similarly indiscreet in Terre Haute, was called upon by a female delegation, and compelled to march at their head through the streets of the town, carrying a national flag.

Editor of N. B. Democrat: RECONSTRUCTION.

At this moment, when the rebellion is rapidly waning, and the question of the policy to be pursued in the restoration of the seceded states to their former status in the Union is absorbing the public mind, and while a vast majority of the men composing the party in power are clamoring, under the plea of justice, for a vindictive and bloody policy towards the leading secessionists, there is one consideration that we are bound by the most sacred obligation to keep in view; and yet, one that as yet we have scarcely seen noticed. In all controversies there are two sides; and Justice considers both, with a strict and equal impartiality. When the victor in such a struggle, as this through which the country has just passed, assumes to administer justice upon his defeated antagonist, he needs to be very sure of his capacity to consider well and fairly, not merely the offence, but the provocation and circumstances which led to it. Of course, we shall be told that it is "disloyal" to assume that there was any provocation that led to secession. This is an old dodge. Our reply is that it is never disloyal to be just. Of course no man, at least, no northern man claims that there was such provocation as justified secession, but all sane men of all parties ought to know that impartial history will find much to mitigate and palliate the enormity of the great wrong to the country that was attempted by the people of the so-called seceded states. In dealing with this question we are bound to consider, 1. The offence; 2. The provocation and circumstances that led to its perpetration.

The offence (by whatever name we may choose to characterize it) was nothing more nor less than an attempted division of the Union into two separate and independent governments. Interested parties may attempt to gloss it over upon the one hand, or distort it upon the other, but it comes to this at last; and in this light is justice bound to view it.

All Northern men, except certain of the radical leaders in the North agree that for such an attempt there is no warrant in the constitution, and that it was therefore a very great political offence. The Southern people sought to accomplish this offence peacefully, but with a consciousness that war and all its attendant horrors might ensue. Such was their offence.

2. We come now to the question why the people of the South desired and attempted this division of the Union.

A few plain historical facts will answer this question.

1st. A feeling of strong and bitter sectional hostility had been growing up between the two sections of the union ever since the anti-slavery agitation at the north first drew this question into the Federal politics. The direct issue thus raised between the two peoples was whether, under our system of government, this was legitimately of state, or of national politics. The south claimed that it was purely a question of local, or state politics; and in this they were unquestionably right. But the agitation still continued at the National Capitol, and throughout the North, where the institution that formed its subject had no existence. Now, what Northern man can feel sure that the aggressive attitude of the North, with reference to this subject would not have been exceedingly of sense to himself had his lot been cast in the South? That it was so to the southern people is a fact that should not now be forgotten—offensive not only to those who had a special interest in the institution assailed, but especially so to those who, having no such interest, recognized in this northern attitude a denial of their right to control their own domestic institutions. No reasonable man will hesitate to reflect as to what would be his own feelings under just these circumstances. The Fathers of the Republic did so reflect, and pointed out with strong emphasis the consequences that would inevitably follow a wanton disregard of them.

2nd. When the leading secessionists were preparing to take their fatal leap they knew that the leading organ of the party then in power, the New York Tribune, seconded by some less influential papers in the North, was then advocating with earnest zeal and dangerous sophistry, the right of secession. They knew that the then recently elected President had himself, years before, upon the floor of Congress, given emphatic expression to a substantially similar doctrine. They knew that Senators Hale, Seward and Chase—leading and controlling spirits in the same party—had presented and seconded a petition to Congress praying for a dissolution of the Union. They knew that the leading northern agitators, of the Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Gerritt Smith, Horace Greeley and H. W. Beecher school were strongly in favor of a peaceful division of the Union between the two sections. They knew that the party of which these organs and these men were the leaders was then about to come into the control of the government. Knowing all this, and thus justified in advance by leading and controlling opinions of that party, who can say that, for four years, at least, they had no reason to hope and expect peaceful acquiescence on part of the North in their scheme of secession?—Who has a right to say in view of these historical facts, that, but for these powerful influences in the North, secession would ever have been attempted? However this may be, the fact of such influences constituted one element in the southern calculation of the chances of success.

Now, when we are crying out in the name of "justice" for a policy of severity towards the secession leaders of the south, are we not bound to look upon facts from this standpoint, as well as from the radical one? and are we not also bound to extend the same measure of severity to leading and influential advocates of secession wherever found, whether in the North or the South—especially to those whose advocacy and support of that

most mischievous heresy occurred at a time best calculated to prove fruitful of dangerous results, and at the same time, lacked the excuse of provocation that proved so potent in the South?

Greeley, Beecher and Gerritt Smith have recently declared themselves in favor of a conciliatory policy with reference to the secession leaders of the South; basing their appeals upon grounds of expediency, but adroitly waiving any allusion to their own instrumentality in the bad work that has left such terrible marks upon the face of the nation. We can well understand the motive of these appeals to the new President, and that there are other reasons than those of mere expediency which have contributed to the sudden conversion of their authors. But we are not disposed to judge that motive harshly, however harshly and unfairly they have invariably judged the motives of all who have dared to differ with them. It may not be entirely safe to put too fine an edge upon the public sense of justice in times like these, lest when one class of victims shall have perished, another may be demanded; and President Johnson is himself keenly conscious of the existence of the two classes of offenders, equally deserving of punishment. His speech in the United States Senate in Feb. 1861, fastening upon the secessionists of the Massachusetts school and those of the South Carolina breed equal guilt, together with his recent declarations referring to his past record as the only indication he is prepared to give of his future policy in reference to this subject, will not fail, now that he is in a position to exercise a powerful, and perhaps a controlling influence upon this question, to mingle sentiments of mercy with the rigid sense of justice entertained by the most clamorous of the radicals. There is no despotism so malignant, so uncertain, and so full of peril even to those who may happen to control it for the hour, as the despotism of popular passion. The writer hereof only asks that this despotism may yield to reason, and be compelled to recognize the supremacy of law—that whatever of punishment there may yet be in store for secessionists in the South or in the North may be administered in pursuance, and with all the sanctions of law, with out unfair discrimination against those of one section, or in favor of those of another, and with a full recognition of all the circumstances either of mitigation, palliation, or aggravation.

The facts already adverted to clearly show that there was far less excuse for the advocacy of secession in the North than in the South, and for this purpose only are they now mentioned. Why, then, should not these northern *quandam* advocates and promoters of secession, in their appeals to President Johnson, honestly, and frankly admit that they, too, have sinned, and ask for their own sakes, as well as for reasons of public expediency, for that mercy to their southern co-workers which they desire for themselves?

Of course, this view of the case is an exceedingly offensive one to the Northern radicals—all the more offensive because in their secret hearts they know it is true. Of course it will call forth the usual dose of stale and dishonest twaddle about "disloyalty" and "sympathy with secession," though the whole spirit of the communication is hostile to any such forced construction. But the writer trusts that his "loyal" friends will do him the justice to remember that the "disloyalty" herein exhibited is precisely of the same sort as that of President Johnson, who is happy in the enjoyment of their most cordial approbation, notwithstanding his well known sentiments in reference to the guilt and responsibility of the "Massachusetts" breed of secessionists.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT

\$100,000 Reward Offered for the Arrest of Jeff. Davis—Large Rewards for the Arrest of his Fellows.

By the President of the U. S. of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It appears, from evidence in the bureau of military justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Saunders, Wm. C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer, and promise for the arrest of the said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:

- One hundred thousand dollars reward for the arrest of Jefferson Davis. Twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay. Twenty five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi. Twenty five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Saunders. Twenty five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverly Tucker. Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of Wm. C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay. The Provost Marshal General of the United States is directed to cause descriptions of the said persons, with notice of the above reward, to be published. In testimony, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President. W. HUNTER, Acting Sec'y of State.

The Assassination Plot—Details of Beverly Tucker and Wm. W. Cleary.

WHAT BEVERLY TUCKER SAYS. MONTREAL, May 4.

To the People of Canada:

I have this moment seen the proclamation of Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, stating that "it appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln and the attempted assassination of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State was incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis late of Richmond, Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, Geo. N. Saunders, William C. Cleary and others, rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada, and offering rewards for the apprehension of the accused, twenty-five thousand dollars being the sum offered for my arrest. It is scarcely possible that such proclamation would have been issued unless some such evidence had been adduced. What such "evidence" is I am totally at a loss to conjecture. I am compelled therefore, to content myself with the declaration that whosoever hath sworn to anything authorizing in the slightest suspicion of my having "incited, concerted or procured," or of any knowledge whatever by me of the attacks made on the President and Mr. Seward or any acts or projects of a kindred character, or of any plan to kidnap or capture either of them, or any of the Federal authorities, hath blackened his soul with diabolical perjury. Until information reached here of the attack on President Lincoln by Mr. J. Wilkes Booth, and that on Mr. Seward by some other person, I did not know that any such person as J. Wilkes Booth existed. I had never heard of him before. I do not know any of the persons in arrest at Washington, and never heard of them till I read the notice in the United States newspapers of their apprehension. I have within a day or two made inquiry and ascertained that Mr. Booth left St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on the 27th of October last. The officers of the Ontario Bank state that on that day he purchased of the bank a bill on England for £11 12s 1d, for which he paid in American gold, and at the same made a deposit of three hundred and fifty five dollars Canada money, which yet remains in his credit; and that he stated he intended to run the blockade. Whether he made such attempt or went into the United States by railroad I have not ascertained.

The clerks in the St. Lawrence Hall inform me that he arrived at the house on the 18th of October, being here nine days. I was not in Montreal during that time. My association with the other gentleman named in this atrocious proclamation has been intimate for years, and I admit it would be strange if they had any knowledge of Mr. Booth's purpose, that I should be in utter ignorance of it.

The whole business is, in my deliberate judgment an attempt to get up a pretext for a difficulty with the British province, and the consideration that since I have been here I have received nothing but hospitality and kindness from you, impels me to make this brief address to aid in the dissipation of such pretext. I have to-day appealed to President Johnson and Secretary Stanton to allow me copies of the alleged "evidence" with respect to myself, to give me a chance to disprove it.

I will add that I will go before any magistrate here and verify the above by my solemn oath, and that I will agree that the United States Consul, or any respectable counsel that he may designate, shall cross examine me in relation to the alleged "evidence," or any other and all acts of my life.

BEVERLY TUCKER.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM W. CLEARY.

(From the Toronto Leader, May 5.)

To the Editor of the Leader:

SIR—The reward of \$100,000 offered for my capture by President Johnson, imperatively demands that I should take the first opportunity and the most public means of referring to the proclamation which brands me before the world as a participator in the murder of the late President of the United States. The other gentlemen whose names are associated with mine I leave to speak for themselves.

In this proclamation I am referred to as the clerk of Mr. C. C. Clay. I deny most emphatically that I ever occupied such a position.

As to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, I declare before Heaven and the whole world that I knew nothing of it until it had been committed and announced in the newspapers. There is not a particle of truth in the statement that I "concocted and incited" the assassination. The announcement of the great crime came upon me, as it no doubt did upon thousands of others who read it in the papers on the day succeeding Good Friday, like a clap of thunder, and I shared, with all my heart, in the general regret that so foul a deed had been committed, and that, too, at a time when the war, as I considered had virtually been brought to a close.

Positive proof of my innocence is, of course, impossible for me to produce. But if circumstantial evidence is of any avail, I may state that only a week ago I went to Detroit under "safe conduct" of the "military authorities" to arrange my affairs and return to my native State. If I had been guilty of this crime laid to my charge, does any one suppose I would have ventured to go upon American soil when important revelations were daily being made and numerous persons arrested?

I can do no more now than openly and unequivocally assert my innocence. In doing this I appeal to the justice of a community which I trust will not sentence me unheard and to the right feeling of the Government at Washington, who had been most egregiously deceived if any evidence has been put in their possession which would make me an accomplice of assassins.

Asking your favor for the insertion of this card as soon as possible. I am, sir, yours respectfully, W. W. CLEARY.

(From the New Yorker. National Debts and U. S. Stocks.

The creation of national debts is not a modern improvement, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great contest with Louis XIV. was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the great burden which had been imposed upon the industry of the country, but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and business both pronounced that the fatal day had certainly arrived. David Hume said that, although, by taxing its energies to the utmost, the country might possibly go through it the experiment must never be repeated,—even a small increase might be fatal. Granville said the nation must sink under it unless some portion of the load was borne by the American Colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and instead of diminishing, added another hundred millions to the burden. Again says Macaulay, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of her Napoleonic wars in 1816, this debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars, or nearly one half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in national development, might well have been appalled. But in the very face of this mountain of obligation,—to say nothing of her vast colonial possessions,—the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge but 12 1/2 per cent. against it. All that Great Britain has done in paying her debt, we shall do, and more, with ours. We have vast territories untouched by the plow, mines of all precious metals of which we have hardly opened the doors, a population full of life, energy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and labor of the old countries pouring into the lap of our giant and ever-to be united republic. During the fierce and at exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength—and all the world over, national strength is but another name for national credit. "As good as United Stocks" will soon be synonymous the world over with "as good as British Consols." For our part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, is just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Some of our timid brethren, who shipped their gold to London and invested in consols, are now glad to sell out and invest at home at a round loss.—and serves them right.

BOOTH VS. JOHN BROWN.—There is quite a coincidence between these two notorious murderers, relative to their capture. Both were driven to the wall by their pursuers, and both were shot while defending themselves; Booth's wound being mortal, and that of John Brown's being very painful though not mortal and he was compelled to limp to the gallows with an unhealed wound he not being as lucky as Booth. Both were bold, brave and bad men, who conspired against the laws of their country.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Hon Peter Ent, of Columbia county has been appointed delegate to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 21st of June

The Canal, which the company are now busily engaged in repairing, it is thought, will be in condition for boating in the latter part of the season.

Gardening and farm work have been seriously interrupted during the past week by two very drenching rains which have occurred within that time. Vegetation however is said to be a week or ten days in advance of last season. Apple, plum, cherry, and pear trees have been in bloom for several days. The peach tree in this section was so injured by the severe cold of last winter that but a slight crop can be expected.

The Wild Man of Ceylon.—A most marvelous specimen of the human family will be exhibited at this place, on Saturday next. If the representation of him, which we have seen posted about town, is correct, he has the head of an intelligent man—and doubtless is intelligent, with a body, said to resemble that of a seal; and legs, those of a frog. He has no arms. This wonderful man will be exhibited in a tent, separate from the Circus by Mr. H. Pullman, who has him in charge.

Saw Mill Burned.—The saw mill two or three miles north of this place, lately owned by Samuel Stark but recently purchased by Mr. Lobeck of Senanton, was entirely consumed by fire on Friday night of last week. With it was also burned forty or fifty thousand feet of lumber belonging to Herman Polner. There was no insurance on either mill or lumber. The cause of fire is not known but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Circus which is advertised in another column to come off at this place, on Saturday next, will, without doubt, be largely attended, as there has been nothing of the kind in this place for several years. The prejudice against exhibitions of this sort, never took very deep root in this region.—There are a few, however, who are ready to denounce anything which savors of amusement. Such are always straining at gnats and swallowing camels.—For ourselves, we have attended circuses from our earliest boyhood up, and have failed to discover the immorality, or unpropriety if any exists, in exhibitions of good horsemanship, strength, skill, or activity in man or woman or of docility and high training in the horse. The exhibition in this case, promises to be a most entertaining and instructive one. Not the least important feature of attraction will be the music furnished by the Band accompanying the troupe.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN CIRCUS.

DEERY'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS. Two Establishments Combined. THE MOST COMPLETE TRAVELING EXHIBITION EVER ORGANIZED.

CONSISTING of a magnificent outfit, a selected troupe of Equestrians and Equestriennes, a corps of gymnasts and acrobats, a company of equestro-dramatists, comedians, and pantomimists, a full complement of equestries, grooms, and cavaliers of the arena, and a toute-ensemble.

BRILLIANT BEYOND PRECEDENT.

Comprising in its comprehensive detail. A STARRY GALAXY

selected from the crems-de-la-creme of the various amphitheatrical establishments of Europe and America.

The Stud of Horses. has been chosen with no less care, and in blood, beauty, and training can defy rivalry.

The Trick Horses and Educated Mules.

are marvels of equine sagacity, and the latter, while satisfying the old adage of "stubborn as a mule," completely bewilder the spectator with unmanlike intellect, and comprehensive facile power—in short in every particular, the Great World Circus can lay claim to the title of the

Hippo-Arenic Model of the Age.

The following gentlemen comprise the corps of Managers and Directors.

- M. J. ROBINSON & DEERY, Proprietors. ALEX. ROBINSON, Manager. DR. GEO. W. STEVENS, Treasurer. LEON. WHITTONY, Equestrian Director. PROF. WAHLE, Leader of the Band.

The cavalcade entering the town in grand procession preceded by the

Gorgeous Dolphin Chariot,

the most magnificent specimen of art and elaborate workmanship ever paraded before the public, splendidly caparisoned and driven and controlled by JACK MAPES, the Champion Whip.

Two Clowns at each performance.

HIRAM DAY, the great wit and Modern Grimald CHARLES COVELL, the talking and singing Clown acknowledged as the most acceptable man of Humor ever assumed a Motley attire, will occupy a prominent position in the department of fun.

THE COMPAMY

Are led by the following artists each of whom is a widely celebrated star in his or her profession.

MADAME MARIE ROBINSON, The Sunbeam of the Circus, the prima Donna of Equestriennes, and a paragon of grace, beauty, feminine bravery, and artistic excellence.

LITTLE ANNIE, The Juno-like Queen of the arena, and terpsichorean artist. Her classic poses upon the slack wire, and her beautiful equivoque are equally poetic and incomparable.

LA FAIRIE ALICE, The beautiful little histrionic equestrienne.

MILLE LEONETTE, The dancing and magnificent horse woman.

JOHN STAR, The champion two, four, and six horse rider.

THE WHITTONY BROTHERS, and Master Tommy, The motley delineators of the Grecian and Roman schools of High Art exemplified in their beautiful classic Olympian melange.

MASTER CHARLES, The Arabian master of the Egyptian science, illusionist, and prestidigitateur extraordinaire.

SIGNOR WALLACE, The Great Globe equilibrist, and maître du circus.

MR HIRAM DAY, The wit, jester, humorist, and clown, par excellence. A merry offshoot of Momus, a "fellow of infinite wit," and a genuine and original specimen of the Shakespearean buffo.

ALEX. ROBINSON, His motley associate and quaint and quizzical compeer.

MESSRS. CHAS LONG GEO. NIXONS, HENRY HOWE, JOHN NORTON, BOB SMITH, JOE REESIDES, Acrobats, Gymnasts, and Amphitheatrical professors of la haute école.

THE MAGNIFICENT JOHNSTER, The prodigy of the menage, a superb specimen of blood, symmetry and intelligence, will be introduced in his educated performances by Madam Robinson.

Dr. Stevens' Troupe of EDUCATED DOGS AND MONKEYS.

FROM ASHLEY AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.

The Famous Trick Mules.

Sancho, the spotted Spaniard, and Paul Pry, unhesitatingly pronounced the wonders of the Mule family will be exhibited at each performance by the trainer, Mr. Chas. Corelle.

SHELLBARK, The incomprehensible Roan, etc. etc. All exhibited under a spacious oriental pavilion, amid strains of Orpheus-like music by the double band of string and wind instruments, led by the great director.

PROFESSOR E. WAHLE, This Large and magnificent Establishment will exhibit at

TUNKHANNOCK

Admission to all parts of the Pavilion, 50 cents. Children under 10 years 25 cents. Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN CIRCUS. DEERY'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS. Two Establishments Combined.

THE MOST COMPLETE TRAVELING EXHIBITION EVER ORGANIZED.

BRILLIANT BEYOND PRECEDENT. Comprising in its comprehensive detail. A STARRY GALAXY