NOTICE

White paper, upon which The Agragion is printed, costs now more than 100 per cent. more than it did six months ago. The action of the late proprietor of this journal a faising the subscription price to \$1.50, was joricious and proper, and will be sustained by the present proprietor. To do otherwise would entail much positive loss upon us, and in dolog as we propose, we do only what nearly every

newspaper, city and country, has already done.

Those long in arrears ought not to execus
continuance of credit under the rule of high prices for material. It is vitally necessare that the subscription list should be self-supporting. and we can spare no pains to render it.

A PARTING WORD.

To the Readers of the Agitator: My connection with this paper, as its Editor and Proprietor, ended with the last anmber. duction from me. With his acknowledged ability as a writer, and his stern and madeviating devotion to anti-slavery principles, the paper under his charge must enter a new career of enlarged usefulness and prosperity.

A long established custom requireme to traveled together, hand in hand as is were, ever the question is raised. over the path-way of life for four years. Du- I bring with me no private and personal ax ring all this time you have nobly sustained me to grind. I do not return for the purpose of their favors to the AGITATOR.

we must, as writer and reader, s hands, and part for a while, at least, I d sing to say ponent by expressions of undue se error. I sincerely regret it. If I have been lake arm, at ty of the candidate. Although catenaibly the ergan of the Republican party, and supportunder my successor.

regret. I have formed friendships with some of them which will be as lasting applife. I keeping this hope alive in their hearts.

tors, I give you all an editorial good by:

HUGIT NOUNG.

BALTTATORY. To the Patrons of this Paper:
In resuming control of The Acid Ton, I do To the Patrons of this Paper:

not recognize the necessity of setting forth a new programme of action, of nating new pledges of good faith and good walk of declaring anew the principles which will govern its conduct. You know me well. If there be anything to learn of me as a mun, a citizen and a journalist, the fault is not mine. It proceeds from no reticence of mine. What I was when you first knew me, and during the period of our acquaintance, that am I now, have that, in the lapse of years, and in a more extended and varied acquaintance with men and things, I may have grown wiser and, it is to he hoped, better. Of this you are to judge not from what others say, but from what I de and say. Therefore, were you to turn to the arst number of THE ACITATOR and take up the saluta-

tion there, you would find, in all hings essential, all that I have to say of principles and of actions. Principles do not change and human selves.

actions; flowing out of principles ball no more after their quality than the principles them-In returning to Troga county I do syself an P. M. a gale came up, and about half-past 1 in honor and a pleasure. I frankly admit it. As went down. frankly I say that had I not had undistakable evidence that this return was desired by, and equally pleasurable to you, this scool saluta- Judge A. A. Usher, Assistant Secretary of the resolution never to acknowledge, in any way, counts, was in full retreat and the Union army tion had never been written. I shall not cen. Interior, to fill the place of his superior, the ceal from you that, in returning I forego Hon. Caleb Smith, recently appointed United They also refused to participate in the election The loss of life has been fearful but success in

chiefest good among men. Box honors and emoluments, and place are not to be weighted We have before us a report made by this against sober convictions of dust health, and gentleman as chairman of a select commitserenity of soul. Since I left you I have lifted tee of the State Senate, to whom were re-WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1863. ties; and at no time, when health would per- sion of Kansas into the Union as a State with would be broader than from this; and so it date for the U. S. Senate, the present seems may be under favorable circumstances. But peculiarly a proper time to bring it again into himself, is a greater benefactor than he who tills fifty acres indifferently; and he who owns fifty for hire. If a man puts himself in a position where he cannot speak the whole truth, he ia a liar. So, I abandon metropolitan jouisnalism without regret. The gar line or any year Again: You will excuse me if I declare to

you that I am of the people. Born in the middle walks, baving inbred hopes and sympathies pertaining thereunto, I can be more useful there than elsewhere. There is more moral excellence and grandeur there than in those ' higher walks," so-called, where excellence is I transfer it to the hands of its foundar, my say that there is no excellence in those "higher predecessor, M. H. Cobe, Esq. One walks," for that would be unjust; but it is to and favorably known to nearly all the people say that there the culture of the head is the of this county as he is, needs no formal intro-chiefest care, while that of the heart is too much neglected. High moral excellence cannot be attained except through the education of both head and heart. Not that this is new truth re-confirmed by varying experience; and write you a few parting words. We have case that it is universally acknowledged wher-

I bring with me no private and personal ax in my humble efforts on the side of Blight grinding the ax of any man, nor for the purgradually increased with each succeeding year. by any such conditions or considerations. I grossly erroneous. For nearly two years much of our space has am expected to conduct the paper on the broad been devoted to the history of this hal born and catholic platform it has occupied from the rebellion, written by your sons and brothers in partisan leaders before acknowledging merit Mr. Buckalew devotes nearly three columns to times by the sunshine of victory, and been wherever it may exist, nor will it borrow its a history of the constitution of this State, to express their will upon any constitution the views of public measures from which, he states, "will aid us in solving the convention might frame. A provision was also abuds of defeat. We have rejoiced sogether platforms or dicta. It is necessary to go be difficulties of the Kansas question." He evi- inserted in the same schedule to prevent the over glorious victories for home, county liber | hind the professions of men and examine into dently means to put our constitutional history ty and national honor, and have wept gether their motives; and no man who deprecates the for the dear ones who fell in defense of party spirit in these times will makes no reference to any other. It follows, clauses establishing slavery in Kansas, were Through all these dark days of national trous escape scrutiny on the strength of such proble, I have tried to show you, in the still fession of patriotism. I may as well say, in then the report falls to the ground in so far as tures, the gross insult offered to the people of way, that the principles we are struggling for this place, that I am not one of those who exare just as sure to triumph in the endings that pect to live to see that millennial day when they are approved of Heaven and all good there will be but one church organization and men; that when the time of triumph comes, one party. These antagonisms are doubtless delegates elected by the people and continued as come it must before long, our country will providential means for the regeneration of men in force fourteen years. A convention was asstart upon a new career of glory and power and nations. But fealty to party will not, if sembled at that period which framed and put unequaled in the history of national the our rightly yielded, breed any incurable distem- in force a new constitution, which, with some friends in the army who shared this views per. It must not banish tolerant charity from with us, and kept us advised of the regressions the list of virtues which preside over human of our Tioga Boys, I tender my saleful achieves; and it shall not, in this case, preknowledgments, and trust they will optimize vail upon me to screen any wrong-doer from public blame, to apologize for fraud, or to attending the formation of these instruments? And now having reached that policy where cover up blemishes, because he or they portain Briefly, the constitution of 1776 was framed as to men and measures with whom I have acted a measure of safety, to give the colony the and which I have advocated heretofore, and powers and functions of an independent State.

times, in support of political friends it was the end of a permanent peace. I believe it is any denial of the authority of the convenbecause I believed that the Convertion did not God's war, and that He will see to it that polition, or any charge of fraud preferred against represent the wishes of the people of it did, ticians do not cheat the nation of its reward. it, its originators, or its operation. It was that the people did not really know the spread Providence never blunders as men do. We the offspring of the fairly expressed will have remedies coords prescribed and administ of the people of Pennsylvania. The same is tered, or sought to be administered. Dut the true of the constitution of 1790, and all steps my control, has all always maintained its inde- this struggle was inevitable from the moment cension and civil disturbance, at the periods tom of the whole matter. I have talked perunder my successor.

I part with my brethren of the iges with sonally with men who now occupy high positions in the rebel army, and who invariably declared that the struggle then impending was have experienced from all of them the utmost a strife of class with class. It is so acknowconsideration and courtesy, and I am now ledged among thinking men everywhere; not only assure them of the sympathy and esteem among politicians, for politicians are not, as a of one who knows how much they have sus; class, thinking men, or philosophers. They tained and strengthened by the hope of being deal in superficialities, and not with causes. weeful, and the trials they too ofte 1 mdure in With such men I do not hope to maintain relations of harmony and mutual esteem. We Friends, readers, correspondent , contribu- shall hate each other from instinct; as we always have done. I shall endeavor, in my small way, to keep their axes dull.

oate hereafter.

I believe it to be the duty of every true patriot to stand by the government, even in its occasional exercise of powers not prescribed in the written law. Whatever is necessary, is right to be done. War brings its hardships, its sacrifices, its little injustices. Very well, we must all submit. Even in times of peace none of us are exempt from sacrifice. In war, how much less ought we to expect it! To split hairs on the Constitution, to magnify reverses to our arms, to advocate the cause of any man to the detriment of the cause of millions, - these actions are comforting to the rebels and afflictive to the friends of the race.

Finally, I return to you with less physical energy, perhaps, but with not less determina. tion to do my whole duty, than when I left you. If I deserve support you will not withhold it, and if I do not deserve it I shall not more; on the contrary, we are quoting from M. H. Cobb.

THE FAMOUS IBON STRANGE MONITOR-whose career and exploits are among the most remarkable of the war-foundered off Cape Hatteras on Tuesday evening last, the 30th of December. She was on her way South, and in tow of the steamer Rhode Island. About 9 The free State men, admonished by past experiend discouraged North. the morning the Monitor sprung a leak and

THE PRESIDENT, on Monday last, nominated much, and sacrifice much that is theid as the States District Judge.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

We have before us a report made by this much in cities—the centers of trade and poli- ferred certain resolutions favoring the admismit, has my pen been idle. You might sun the Lecompton Constitution. It is a remarka-pose that, if a man desired to devote himself ble document; and in view of the prominence to his fellow-man, from a central point the field given to that gentleman as a probable candi-

An examination of this document forcibly reminds us of the poet's declaration-" The ten acres will till it better than he who tills evil that men do lives after them." Indeed, it would require a much lustier vitality to live down such a record than its author possesses. And we question if Mr. Buckslew himself, when reviewing it, as doubtless he often has done does not feel impelled to curse the invention of printing as earnestly as he then advocated an infamous measure.

But Mr. Buchanan had need of some one to defend this crowning villainy of his administration, and, if possible, to procure for it the endorsement of the legislature of his native pretensional as often as fact. Nor is this to State. He cast about for an unscrupulous say that there is no excellence in those "higher | man, a man with little conscience and great walks," for that would be unjust; but it is to daring, and one who could put party obligations above all others. Such a man he found in Mr. Buckalew. He undertook the work, and justice demands the admission that he performed it well. It is a special plea in justification of high-handed outrage, an outrage truth, nor even new-discovered. It is simply which split the democratic party into fragments, and which is now too poor to have a so far is it from an exceptional view of the single open-handed friend and advocate. Like all special pleading it abounds in references to of Mr. Buckalew. precedents for an act without precedent in a free government, and to parallel cases in a logical while its assumptions in the premises against Wrone. The circulation of the paper, pose of grinding the axes of any particular are notoriously false. As an intellectual effort tion provided for the submission of the sections its advertising, and general business have set of men. The invitation was not saddled it is fair, but in its statements of facts it is

This report, occupying about eight columns in the Legislative Record, is made to hang upon

Are the cases parallel? We think not. The first constitution of this State was framed by its acceptance by the President. He denounamendments, continues in force at the present time. Neither of these constitutions was submitted to a vote of the people.

Now what were the facts and circumstances that if I have given offence to any political op with whom I may act, and which I may advo- Neither as to the election of delegates nor as to the putting in force of the constitution, As to this war: I am for its prosecution to was there then, or at any time subsequent, ductions, and received popular approval by universal assent, though not by formal yote.

But the history of Kansas, from the date of its erection into a Territory down to the period of the Lecompton constitution, is a record of outrage and violence without parallel in any State or dependency of this republic until the present civil war. We shall not repeat in detail the history of that period of disorder, but content ourselves in saying, that through the machinations of the men pew in arms against the government, there was in Kansas, during that period, neither protection nor security for the citizen except such protection as each might make for himself with the rifle and the revolver. Through the machinations of these men, sustained and comforted by their allies in in every free State, and favored by the President; all law, both constitutional and municipal, was suspended in that Territory. Viclence reigned supreme. The lawless agents of slavery banded themselves together and overawed even the ballot-box. Under cover of superior force and governmental favor, most stupendous frauds were perpetrated. Legislatures were elected by non-residents, and by these laws were made subversive of every rule of civil and criminal process. Murderers were turned loose on straw-bail, while men charged with no greater crime than anti-slavery, were mind, also, that we are not reviving mere rurecords now a part of the history of the counclouds of unimpeachable witnesses.

We now come to the era of the Lecompton constitution. The legislature which passed the act providing for a convention to frame it, was composed entirely of proslavery men. rience, refused to vote at the election, well

that the people should have an opportunity to ful disaster of the war. express their will upon any constitution the - In this battle Gen. Resecrans has evinced recensus, upon which the registry of voters was to be made, was very partial, and that in fifpopulation of the Territory, no census was taken whatever. Most of these counties were inhabited almost entirely by free State men. gates to the convention, while under the very imperfect census not less than nine thousand voters were declared to be resident in the Ter-

By dint of much urging, Governor Walker induced the free State men to participate in the October Territorial election. They castabout seven thousand six hundred votes to three thousand seven hundred cast by the proslavery men, electing their Congressional delegates and a large majority of the Legislature and Council. It was at this election that the | men had invested the city, and after four day's pro-slavery men undertook to alter the complexion of the legislature by means of a false return. It contained the names of sixteen hundred and twenty-four persons as having voted in a precinct containing only eleven houses. This return was afterward proved, by comparison, to have been copied from a Cincinnati directory. We cite this as one of many instances of barefaced fraud attempted by the agents of Mr. Buchanan, and the compatriots

The Lecompton convention assembled and set about framing a constitution. The provicase without a parallel. Its deductions are sions of that instrument are familiar to nearly all reading men. Suffice it to say, the convenrelating to slavery to a vote of the people, but in such a manner that in voting against them one must vote for the constitution. This was denounced by Gov. Walker as grossly unfair, alteration or amendment of the constitution forward as parallel to that of Kansas, for he until 1864. When it is considered that the that State will be duly appreciated. Gov. Walker hastened to Washington to protest against ced it in the strongest terms. But all to no purpose. It had become the policy of the Administration before the Governor reached Washington.

Such are the facts of history. We have looked through the report of Mr. Buckalew for a recital of some of these facts, but in vain. He ignores them altogether. There is a wise maxim in law which prescribes that the probable motives of and the circumstances which surrounded, law-makers, should wait upon the interpretation of the law. But the intellect of Mr. Buckalew rises above the maxims which constitute rules of action with common men. He sets them saide and proceeds, like any special pleader, to whitewash his client. He cites the constitutional history of Pennsylvania as a fair precedent upon which to found his advocacy of the Lecompton constitution. With all his brilliant talent for subterfuge, we must express the belief that he knew better. That ing all its nominations, the Agraton under patient does not yet recover. I believe that preliminary to its formation. Instead of dismy control, has all always maintained its indethis struggle was inevitable from the moment cension and civil disturbance, at the periods and that the cases were, in no sense, parallel.

pendence of party leaders and party piganization of the adoption of the Constitution. I know designated, there was great unanimity. Those tion. And this, I believe, will be its position that the antagonisms of class are at the botdeceive any but the merest pack-mules of party. But he had a work to do for Mr. Buchanan and Jefferson Davis. Like a lawyer he took un his little brief, and made the best of it .-We presume he might have packed a jury-box. aided by some of Mr. Buchanan's Kansas marshals, with a class of men who would have given a verdict in favor of his report. But he failed with the people, as the scheme of infamy he upheld and defended failed with the people, and with the majority of the democratic party in the North. That was the rock upon which the democracy split. Mr. Buckslew may be, we think he is, in the main, a shrewd man. But he is not a great man. He is not even an able man, judged by his report on Lecompton. We go further, and venture to predict, that no partisan of his, with an ounce of brains, will ever do him the mortal injury of | And by virtue of the power and for the purquoting from his argument in that report. We have not revived its memory in any spirit of kindness to him, but in order that if he goes to Washington as a representative of the democracy of this State he may wear his true colors on the outside. He can represent Messrs. Buchanan, Hughes, Bigler, Reed and others, but not the people of Pennsylvania.

THE WAR NEWS.

The news from the West turns out better arrested and refused bail. Let it be borne in than our fears. Gen. Rosecrans has won a decided victory at Marfreesboro: Gen. Sherman, at last accounts, was on the point of entering Vicksburg; the railroad connecting try, the events of which are testified of by Richmond with the Southwest has been severed, and the most formidable guerrilla bands in Kentucky and Tennessee have been beaten and dispersed. The work of one week has changed the whole aspect of the war in tho West, and will serve to reanimate the wearied

There can no longer be any, the slightest, knowing that to do so would be to subject doubt of the complete success of Gen. Rosethemselves certainly to violence, probably to crans. After a series of furious engagements bloody strife. Besides, they declared their lasting five days in all, the enemy, at last acthe legitimacy of the Territorial government: preparing to follow them up vigorously.of delegates to the constitutional convention | this stage of the campaign and in that particu-

under the direction of that legislature unless lar locality was, worth any price. The defeat they could have guaranties of a fair election. and destruction of Gen Rosecrans's splendid gentleman as chairman of a select commit. These Gov. Stanton declared to be out of his army would have broken the heart of the West power to give; but he solemnly assured them and would have been by far the the most fate-

> convention might frame. They knew that the markable personal qualities, and whatever may be his future career he will take his place hereafter among the most conspiuous heroes of the war. The enemy fairly beat him the first day teen counties, comprising more than half the acaptured thousands of his men and many cannon, and drove his army back in confusion but he was not to be defeated. The batttle was renewed heat day, but it was not until the third day that he gained a decided advantage. On The result of the election showed that only the fourth day there was more fighting, when about two thousand votes were east for dele- the enemy deemed it prudent to fetreat. In all the various manœuvers General Rosecrans showed skill, self-possession, personal gallantry, but, better than all, a stubborn persistence which finally won the field. As the Tennessee and Virginia railroad has been out near Knoxville, Bragg's army can get no help from Richmond, and if he should be overtaken may alose; everything. The rivers in the West are rising, and General Rosecrans will no longer depend upon one railroad for supplies.

From Vicksburg the news is also cheering. There has been terrible fighting at that place also. Gen. Sherman with an army of 40,000 fighting had carried three of the four lines of intrenchments. As Gen. Banks's army was coming up the river to attack Vicksburg on the other side, there can be little doubt but that it is now in our possession. It is understood that the next movement will be on Jackson, and from thence to Mobile."

With the Mississippi open and Bragg's fine army defeated, the conquest of the Southwest is among the probabilities of the coming spring campaign.

THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

We have no space in which to comment upon the President's Proclamation of Freedom this week. However, it is one of those documents which speak for themselves, whose appeal is to the conscience of every true man and cannot be stifled or robbed of its weight by the plausibilities of small politicians. It marks an era in American history to which coming generations will look back with pride. By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following to wit;

"That on the First day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as Slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by Proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in Rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by Members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in Rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States. and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said Rebellion, do, on this first day of In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordauce with my purpose so to do, publicly claimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above-mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to-wit: Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. ames, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Marie, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.

pose aforesaid. I do order and declare that ALL PERSONS HELD AS SLAVES within said designated States and parts of States, ARE, AND HENCEFOR-WARD SHALL BE, FREE! and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval Authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

id I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known, that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in

said service.

And, upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

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, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one [L. s.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM II. SEWARD, Secretary of State. SPECIAL NOTICE.

A LL buyers of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Gro-eries, Hats and Caps, &c., can make money by making their purchases at

J. A. PARSONS

CHEAP CASH STORE, His stock is now in first rate shape, consisting of all kinds of Domestic Goods, which will be sold at

NEW YORK PRICES.

We have full lines of Brown Shoetings and Shirtings, Bleached Do., Den-ms, Tuckings, Striped Shirtings, Cheeks, Blankets, Linens, Towelings, Yarns, Hosiery, Cotton Batting, Hoves &c., in as great variety as ever.

DRESS GOODS. In this stock we cannot be beat. Having on hand a large stock of Plain and Figured Reds, Brocads, Mohairs, Plain Alpacas, Figured and Plain Merinoss, Paramettas, Cashmeres, DeLaines, &c., from the rich goods to the lowest prices in market.

SHAWL AND CLOAK STOCK. BROCHE SHAWLS, SINGLE & DOUBLE; BLANKET

FANCY WOOL Cloaks, Sacques, Cloak Cloths, Trimmings &c., in

this stock we can suit every one.

CLOTHS AND CASSINERES. Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Melton's Black

Broadcloths, Overcoatings, Satinetts, Cashmeretts, Kentucky Jeans, Facmers and Mechanics Cassimeres, Cottonades and in prices as low as can be found in he county. BOOTS AND SHOES. Mens Double Sole Kip Boots, Mens & Double Sole kip, Mens Stoga do., Boys do., Youths do., Womens Calf Custom made Shoes, Ladies Kid and Morocco Balmoral Boots, Ladies Kid and Lasting Balmoral Galters, Ladies Kid and Lasting Balmoral Fine Morocco Boots, Childrens Shoes, all kinds. We

can suit all calls as to KINDS AND SIZES,

and will guarantee the prices as low as the lowest. Butter, Eggs and other Produce, aken on favorable terms.

An Early Call is Solicited!

JAMES A. PARSONS, No. 3 CONCERT BLOCK, CORNING, N. Y.

Oct. 15, 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.

TWO THOUSAND Gallons Refined

PETROLEUM OIL to be sold at the lowest Market price.

Corning, Dec. 10, 1862. W. D. TERBELL. Mansfield Classical Seminary and

State Normal School. DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,

Classical Seminary, located at Mansfield, in the county of Tioga, by resolution, adopted at a meeting of the Board on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1862, on file in this Department, made formal application to the State Superintendent for the privileges of "An Act to provide for the training of teachers for the Common Schools of the State," approved the 20th day of May, 1857, and the supplement thereto, approved the 14th day of April, 1859; and Whereas, In pursuance of said application the State.

Whereas, In pursuance of said application the State Superintendent of Common Schools, together with Hon. Geo. Smith, of the county of Delaware, Hon. A. L. Hayes, of the county of Enir, Dr. C. T. Bliss, of the county of Blair, Dr. C. T. Bliss, of the county of Bradford, "competent and disinterested persons," appointed by him, with the consent of the Governor, as Inspectors, and C. R. Coburn, Superintendent of Bradford county, A. N. Bullard, Superintendent of Eradford county, A. N. Bullard, Superintendent of Toga county, did, on Thursday, the eleventh day of December, 1862, personally, and at the same time, visit and carefully inspect said school, and upon thorough examination thereof, and of its by-laws, rules and regulations, and of its general by-laws, rules and regulations, and of its general arrangement and facilities for instruction, by written report, on file in this Department, approve the same, and find that they fully come up to the provisions of said act and its supplement, and did certify the same to the Department of Common Schools, with their opinion that said school has fully compiled with the provisions of said act and its supplement as far as provisions of said act and its supplement, as far as can be done before going into operation under them. Now, THEREFORE. In pursuance of the requirements of the seventh section of the act aforesaid. I

do hereby give public notice that I have officially recognized the Mansfield Classical Seminary as a State Normal school for the fifth Normal school district, composed of the counties of Bradford, Susque-hanna, Wyoming, Sullivan, Lycoming and Tioga, and that said school shall bereafter enjoy all the liabilities and restrictions contained in said act and supplement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto In testimony whereoi, I make set my hand and affixed the seal of the Department of Common Schools, at Harrisburg, this 11th day of December, 1862. THO. H. BURBOWES, Supt. Common Schools.

TIOGA CO. COURT PROCLAMATION .-Whereas, the Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge for the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Royal Whoeler and Victor Case, Esq. s, Associate Judges in Tioga county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1862, and to me directed, for the holding of Orphan's Court Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminor, at Wellsboro, for the County of Tiers on the 4th Monday of Junear Chaire the

of Tioga, on the 4th Monday of January, (being the 26th day,) 1863, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given, to the Corones, Justices of the Peace, and Constables in and for the county of Tiogs, to appear in their own proper per-sons, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which of their offces and in their behalf appertain to be done, and all ces and in their benalt appertain to be done, and all witnesses and other persons prosecuting in behalf of the Commonwealth against any person or persons, are required to be then and there attending, and not to depart at their peril. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the appointed time, agres-

ably to notice.

Given under my hand and seal at the Sheriff's Office, in Wellsboro, the 15th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two. H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a Test. Vendl.

Ex., issued out of the Common Pleas of Lycoming county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale on Saturday the 17th day of January, 1863, at the Court House in Wellsboro, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following property, to wit:

A lot of land in Union Township, bounded northing of Theory, Callebon Carlother Parising.

by lands of Thomas Callahan, east by Benjamin-Plunk and Philip Coon, south by John Green, and west by lands of Dartt & Fitch—containing 530 acres, about 12 acres improved, frame house, saw mill, outbuildings and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Augustus Caetle.

Dec. 24, 1862.

H. STOWELL, Jr., Sheriff.

NOTICE.

A S the Hunters are all off in the "Service, and guns are rather dull sale, and as I served my apprenticeship at making Brass Clock and Watch, Work, atc., etc., I have concluded to devote my time. S the Hunters are all off in the "Service," and2 this winter, to repairing Clocks, if the people see proper to patronize me. I think I can give satisfaction.

JAMES LOCKE.

Wellsboro, Dec. 10, 1862. 5t.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE—Notice is hereby giventhat the undersigned, having been appointed anauditor to distribute the preceeds of the judicial's
sale of the property of Allen Daggett, will attend
to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 7th day
of January next, at the office of C. H. Seymour inTioga.

Tiogs Dec. 10, 1862.

Tioga, Dec. 10, 1862. A pMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Jas. H. Root, late of Morris-Township, dec'd, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are hereby requested to makes immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber. NANCY C. ROOT, Amr'x.

Morris, Dec. 3, 1862.9

Morris, Dec. 3, 1862.2

CHOOL DIRRCTORS, School Teachers; parents: O and guardians, are invited to call and examine.
Willson's School Readers for sale at

BOY'S DRUG STORE