

#### HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

### TUNKHANNOCK, PA. Wednesday, Dec. 31. 1862.

### Summary of News.

The news from the army of the Potomac since the late massacre at Fredericksburg, has been comparatively unimportant. The army since the retreat, has remained in statu quo. Gen. Banks has arrived at New Orleans and has superseded Gen. Butler in the command of that department.

The difficulty in the Cabinet has, to all appearances, been settled. Seward, and others who tendered their resignations, have resumed their duties. Gen. Burnside's resignation the just and familiar precepts of constituwas not accepted. By his attempts to save the authorities at Washington from the odium which justly attaches to their incompetence and criminal negligence, he has placed his own former good character as a General, in no very enviable light.

The developments made from day to day in the McDowel and Porter cases, disclose the corruption and imbecility of Stanton, Halleck and other officials at Washington, and the forbearance of their intended victim Gen. McClellan, who to-day stands higher in the confidence of the army and the estimation of all right thinking men than ever before.

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2 Our subscribers who are in arrears are again notified that between this and by the dangers of invasion or insurrection. Court Week, we expect them to pay up at published terms and charge two dollars. The advance in the cost of paper, which is now 150 per cent. higher than two months ago, makes this course necessary. We shall adhere to it inflexibly.

IS The delay in getting out our paper week before last, induced us to adopt the custom of the fraternity in omitting one issue during the holidays, in order that we might void. catch up with our work. We hope to avoid a recurrence of this state of things hereafter. and to issue our paper regularly as heretofore.

### MORE UNION SOLDIERS BUCHERED

A petition is now in circulation among the citizens of New York, calling a public meeting, for the purpose of expressing the sentiment of the community in regard to the mismanagement of the war, and the suicidal policy of the Administration. This movement is eminetly proper, and such meetings should be called in every county in every Northern State. It is high time that the people should demand from those who conduct this war an account of the lives of brave men who have been slaughtered to make an Abolition holiday. What account can the Administration give of the reason that induced them to cause the failure of the campaign before Richmond, of that before Washington, of the neglect to forward suitable supplies to the army after the battle of Antietam, in order that an immediate advance into Virginia could be commenced, of the removal of General McClellan on the eve of the completion of his plans to force Lee into a battle, of the ailure to have pontoon bridges at Falmouth when the advance column of General Burnside's forces reached that place, and of the peremptory order to Burnside to cross the river and attack General Lee in position, when suen a movement was against the judgment of every officer in command at that place ? The people demand to know why, in all these, cases, the army was sacrificed by the stupidity or wilful acts of the Administration ? If the President and his military the proclamation, said : advisers are determined to make this war an Abolition job, regardless of the misery it is entailing on its countless victims, the people should know that fact, and then they can ap- to question or disregard it, to dismiss every ply the proper and efficient remedy. But it Cabinet officer who disputes it, and to silence is idle to talk of success to Northern arms every press that lifts its guilty columns against whilst blundering imbecility or black-hearted treason to the Union and the Contitution sits enthroned in the White House, the War Department and the office of the General-in-Chief of the Northern forces, and orders and directs such scenes of willful and aimless murder and butchery as that on the heights in the rear of Fredeicksburg. Will not the people of this City and State imitate the excellent example of New York, and hold meetings at which this whole question of the war, its end or continuance, and the mode which it has been and continues to be conducted by the Abolition Administration of Mr. Lincoln can be fally and freely discussed ? The time for free, bold speech has come. The cries and groans of the tens of thousands of men mained and crippled for life, and the tears and wants and miseries of the pale, stricken ones made desolate by the death of their protectors, who fell victims to Constitution. Any way whatever, so as to the blunder of an Abolition President, or Se- put down the rebellion." cretary of War, or General-in-Chief, are the provocations and warrants for such a course as that mapped out by the originators and supporters of these meetings. More than this, the Union will be gone beyond all redemption if this Abolition conducted war is suffered to longer bear such fruits as that plucked at Fredericksburg. There must be a change and this can only be effected by arousing the people through the agencies of public mcet-Union.

PROTEST AGAINST THE BILL IDEM-NIFYING the PRESIDENT AGAINST PROSECUTION FOR ARBITRARY AR-REST.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, asked permission of the House to put upon the Journal a protest, signed by thirty-six members of the House, against the passage of the bill to indemnify the President for arrests made under suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. After stating the circumstances under which the bill was passed, they conclude as follows :

They protest against the refusal of the House to permit the consideration and discussion of the bill as an arbitrary exercise of power by the majority ; unjust to the n.embers, unjust to their constituants, and derogatory to its character as a legislative body. They protest against the passage of the bill.

citizens of all existing peaceful legal modes of redress for admitted wrongs, and thus compels him tamely to submit to the injury inflicted or to seek illegal and forci ble remedies. Second-Because it purports to indemnify the President and all acting under his authority for acts admitted to be wrongful, at the expense of the citizen against whom the wrongful acts have been perpetrated, in violation of the plainest principles of justice and tional law.

Third-Because it purports to confirm and make valid, by act of Congress, arrests and imprisonments which were not only not warranted by the Constitution of the United States, but were in palpable violation of its express prohibitions.

Fourth-Because it purports to authorize the President, during this rebellion, at any time to arrest any person, and anywhere, throughout the limits of the United States. to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, whereas by the Constitution the power to suspend the privilege of that writ is confided to the discretion of Congress alone, and is limited to the places threatened Fifth-Because, for these and other rea. our advance rates-\$1,50 per year. After sons, it is unwise and unjust-an invasion of that date, we shall adhere strictly to our private rights-an encouragement to violence', and a precedent full of hope to all who would usurp despotic power and perpetuate it by the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of all who oppose them.

Sixth and finally-Because in both its sections it is a deliberate, palpable and dangerous violation of the Constitution, according to the plain sense and intention of that instrument, and is therefore utterly null and

Geo. H. Pendleton, Chas. A. Wickliffe, Wm. A. Richardson, Chas. J. Biddle, Pa., James C. Robinson, James A. Cravens, Philip B. Fouke, Elijah Ward, Jas. R. Morris, Philip Johnson, Pa., Anthony L. Knapp, John D. Stiles, Pa., C. L. Vallandigham, George W. Dunlop, Chilton A White (O) Hend'k B. Wright, Pa-Warren P. Noble. Wm. A Wadsworth, Wm. Allen, (0.) Aaron Harding, Samuel S. Cox, Henry Crider, Elijah H. Norton. Chas. B. Calvert, George L. Shiel, James E. Kerrigan, S. E. Ancona, Pa., Henry May, Jesse Lazear, Pa., Robert H. Nugent, Nehemiah Perry, George H. Yeaman,

### County Superintendent. The Columbia Co. Democrat in its issue of

last week. under the above caption, says : For the information of the people

of the county, who have a deep interest in the matter, we intend to bring up the record, on the subject of the head of this article, They have a right to know what political and party movements have brought about the present state of things. The draft was made on the 16th of October; and on the 25th, Dr. John published the following article:

Among the drafted in this county was the County Superintendent, Mr. Wm. Burgess. It was generally supposed that if School Directors were exempt, the county Superintendent ought to be, but it appears that the office of county Superintendent was made since the Act of Assembly exempting School Directors, and through oversight no provision was made to meet an exigency First-Because it purports to deprive the which at that time no one ever dreamed would ever occur. Feeling an interest in our public schools, not one of which can legally open without the teachers undergoing an examination and receiving a certificate from the Superintendent, we wrote the Department at Harrisburg respecting the matter .-Having no authority to act in the matter, but realizing the importance of the subject, the Secretary of War was consulted, who at once authorized the Governor to order the Commissioner to relieve Mr. Burgess from the draft. Henceforth County Superintendents as well as School Directors will be exempted from military service.

> Directly upon the heels of that, came the announcement that " Mr. Wm. Burgess" had removed to Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, and was publishing a republican newspaper. It was patent, therefore, that the good of the schools was not the reason why Mr. Burgess was relieved from the draft; and in order to test the question, on the 13th of December, the following paragraph appeared in the Co-LUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

Have we a County Superintendent ublic Schools among us; or is he up in Wyoming county, publishing a black republican newspaper? It will be remembered that Dr. John announced with a great flourish of trumpets, not long ago, that the County Superintendent had been released from the draft, by the Secretary of War, because the Schools could not go on without him .---Where is he now, and how do the schools go on, and who draws the Salary? and was he not released from the draft, because, unless he was, that nigger sympathizing newspaper in Wyoming county could not go on? ive la humbug.

It acted like a charm. Dr. John, in terrible trepidition, turns to " Mr Wm. Burgess' for aid, and Mr. Burgess steps upon the witness' stand, and answers all our questions in the affirmative :

A LETTER FROM MR. BURGESS.

Тилкналлоск, Ра., Dec. 15. 1862. DR. P. JOHN :- Having been charged indirectly through one of your papers with a neglect of official duly, I wish to state through the Republican for general information, that my engagement to remove to this place occurred more than two months before the draft and that I consented to remain in Columbia to my pecuniary disadvantage, to conduct the annual examination of teachers, while I was paying house rent and other expenses here, but that on leaving I tendered my resignation to the School Department at Harrisburg, to take place as soon as a successor could be appointed. That there should no serious difficulty grow out of a vacancy, I consented to perform such official acts as might be absolutely required until the vacancy should be filled.

If my position was such as to clear me from the draft, 1 was on the same footing as those whose names were drawn from the wheel, without any bearing whatever upon the kiud of business I chose to ed or defied, where no form of the " law marfollow for a living after that event. I also expected, on acceptance of my resignation, to express a few parting words to teachers and the friends of education in the county with whom I have so long mingled on terms of mutual friendship.

## ABOLITION TREASON,

Thaddeus Stephens, in the debate on the admission of the proposed new State of Kanawha, made a very extraordinary speech of which the following paragraph is a specimen brick .

"I say, then, that we may admit West Virginia as a new state, not by virtue of any provision of the Constitution, but under our absolute power which the laws of war give us in the circumstances in which we are placed. I shall vote for this bill upon that theory, and upon that alone; for I will not tultify myself by supposing that we have any warrant in the Constitution for this proceeding.

" This talk of restoring the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated until I have become about sick of it. This Union can never be restored as it was. There are many things which render such an event impossible. This Union shall never with my consent be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it."

This frank admission of the unconstitutionality of the Western Virginia scheme is creditable, but the treason which it masks is gross. By Mr. Steven's own confession he is as much a traitor as any man in arms against the government. On taking his seat in the present Congress he swore that he would support the Constitution of the United States, and he expects to repeat that oath in the next congress, to which he has been elected. Yet here we find him deliberately announcing that he is governed in votes, not by the Constitution, but by his notion of the laws of war, even when these are in conflict with the supreme law of the land .- N. Y. World.

### Illegal Arrests.

Recorder Hoffman, of New York, in his charge to the grand jury last Monday, said : The removal of any person from this State into any other State or territory, to answer to any charge of having committed here an offence against the laws of either the United States or the State, is without the authority of law. And every person, whether he be an officer or private individual, who shall thus seize and confine any person whomsoever with intent either secretly to confine or imprison him here, or to remove him out of the State, acts in violation of the statute, andrenders himself liable to indictment and imprisonment. Upon the trial of such indictment, the fact that such seizure, confinement and removal was by order of the President of the United States, or any member of his cabinet, or any other officer of the govern ment, will constitute no legal defence. Neither the President nor any member of the cabinet, or other officer, (not judicial.) has any lawful authority to order the seizure, or imprisonment, or removal from the State, of any citizen of the State, for any offence whatever, committed, within its borders.

And again : That in a State, not being the scene of ac-

tual military operations, not having even an army within its borders, not even any soldiery, excepting such as may be on their way to fight the battles of the Constitution and the Union, whose laws are not obstructtial" can, by any construction, be made applicable to any person not mustered into military service, it is my duty as a judge to de clare to you that the seizure of her citizens, their secret imprisonment against their will, their removal from her borders without authority of law to answer to criminal or other charges, their confinement in places beyond the reach of legal process, is in violation of the rights secured to them by the Constitution and by the laws, and it is the right and solemn duty of the grand jury to indict any person or persons who have in these respects offended against the law.

# The New York Weekly Caucasian.

# THE WHITE MAN'S PAPER.

The proprietors of the Caucusian are happy to announce that, "the press being once more free," they can now send their paper by mail. The Caucasian is issued by the publishers of the Day Book, the place of which paper it will take for the present .---Through the long and dreary "reign of terror" it has been regularly issued, though at great loss. During that period its proprietors have received a multitude of inquiries time, however, is now passed, and they will be glad to furnish all with the paper who desire it. Subjected as the Caucasian has been to the persecution of the misguided men in office, until its business is nearly ruined, it press," and request that earnest efforts be made in every locality to extend its circula-

tion.

#### TERMS:

Single copies, \$1,50; Four copies, \$5;-Ten copies, and an extra one to the getter up of the club, \$12; Twenty to one address, and one to the getter up of the club, \$20 .-The Caucasian will contain reports of markets, news, &c. IS Send for specimen copies.

Address\_ VAN EVRE, HORTON & Co. 162 Nassau street. New York.

#### ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. 132nd Regt. Pa. Vols., Co. B. Dec. 21st, 1861. DEAR FATHER :

It is with pleasure that I state to you that I am well. I received the things sent by you, and was very glad to get them. I was about barefooted and naked too, when they arrived. I will send you my money as soon as I get it. I have not received any money since that you sent me, which was very acceptable.

They talked about our driving the Rebels from the city of Fredricksburg. I was over there a week ago yesterday and to-day -We were led up to the slaughter pen on the 13th inst. I had heard of these pens before, but I never thought of being led into one. I cannot begin to tell you what a situation we were placed in ; but I tell you we had to fight cannons with muskets. It was terrible, the way they drove the men on to the very cannon's mouth, which poured into their ranks grape and canister, until they were obliged to flee for the town. The Rebels had three rows of batteries, one right behind the other. They say it is not cold down here in Virginia, but the ground has been frozen from six to ten inches deep. We have nothing but shelter tents, and they are made out of Factory cloth, so you can see we are not very well provided for, but do not worry about me, for I am as tough as a bear. I shall come home if I live, when my time is out. I will tell you of hard times when I get there. I will send you my money, if I ever draw any. Keep my colt till I come home. I am sorry that Ella has got the sore throat. Good bye, for the present.

### From you son,

PORTER CARPENTER. To Samuel Carpenter.

## GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1863.

### Great Literary and Pictorial Year !

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last thirty-three years of a larger circu. lation than any in America, has made an arrange. ment with the most popular anthoress in this country -Marion Harland, Authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," " Moss Sides," " Nemesis, " and Mirsam, who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lt. dy's Book in a litertry point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will for it which they could not supply. That all continue to furnish articles throughout the year, The best Lady's magazine in the World, and the cheapest-The Literature is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book. The Music is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores ; but most confidently appeals to all friends of a "free of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

Our Steel Engravings. All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this de: partment, giving as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

Godey's immnese double sheet fashion plates containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate-Other magazines give only two. Far ahead of any Fashlons in Europe or America -Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost \$10,000 More than fashion plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them, Other magazine cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself te ridicule as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates in some of our so called fashion magazines.

Onr wood Engravings, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel .- They are so far superior to any others.

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Our receipts are such as can be found nowhere lse. Cooking and all its variety-Confectionarythe Nursery-the Toliet-the Laundry-the Kitchen Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the pages of the Lady's Book. We originally started this department, and have peculiar facilities for making it This department alone is worth the st perfect. Thi e of the Book.

Ladies work table. This department comprising, gravings and description of every article that a dy wears

Model Cottages. No other magazine has this deartment. TERMS. CASH IN ADAANCE, -One copy one year,

3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one ear, \$6. Four copies one year, and an extra copy o the person sending the club, \$10 Eight copies ne year, and an extra copy to the person sending

And the only magazine that can be introduduce 1 into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

rthur's flome Magazine. Special Clubbing with other Magazines -Goleys Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine, both one year for \$3.50. Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for \$4.50. Godey Harper, and Arthur, will all three be sent one year n receipt of \$6 00.

Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taen at par Be careful and pay the postage on your letter. address L. A. GODEY. 323 Cheftnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, ? HARRISBURG, December 11, 1862 WHEREAS, THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Mansfield Classical Seminary, located at Mansfield, in Tioga county, by resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1802, on file in this Department, made formal application to the State Superintendent for the privileges of "An act to provide for the training ofteachers for the Common Schools of the State," approved the 24th day of May, 1857, and the supplement thereto, approved the 14th day of April, 1859 ;

and

Bradley F. Granger, Chauncy Hibbard. John Law.

The resolution and protest, on motion of Thad. Stevens, of Buckshot War notoriety, were laid on the table by a vote of 75 to 40. Democrats do not seem to enjoy any rights in the present Congress.

### Objects of Abolitionists.

That the Abolitionists would destroy the Constitution and introduce a despotism, is no empty charge. The following extracts will show the temper of that party, The N. Y. Times savs :

"A man of firm and resolute will, with a million of men in his arms to support him, can do pretty much as he pleases. They have to learn that Constitutions, however convenient they may be, can be laid aside or suspended when necessary."

The Rev. Dr. Bellows in a late sermon on

"The policy of the utter destruction of slavery and the slave power once avowed, the next is to cashier every General who dare

And again Dr. Bellows said :

"This is a war of extermination-a war to get rid of slavery and slaveholders, whether It is constitutional or not."

E. C. Ingersoll, Abolition candidate at large in Illinois for Congress, sate in one of his

speech es : "If the President should determine that in should be suspended during the rebellion. I believe he has the right to do so."

Rosette, a candidate for the Illinois Legislature, gave utterance to the following :

"I am not a Constitutional man ! I am for carrying on this war under the Constitution, over the Constitution, through, the Constitution, around the Constitution, or against the

The abolition party is done for. The last election did the business. The nigger shock. Like the animal in "Mother Gcose's Melodies :

> "While it lives, it lives in clover, And when it dies, it dies all over."

We tender to our readers the salu-" " Happy New Year."

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#### Yours truly, w m. Burgess,

So it is perfectly clear, either that "Mr. Wm. Burgess" stated a falsehood to the Department, or that he was relieved from the draft on political and partizan grounds. For, observe both of these veracious gentlemen claim that Mr Burgess was exempt because he was County Superintendent; while he he now confesses that "more than two months before the draft" he had made "engagements to remove to" Tunkhannock, and abandon the business under which he claimed the exemption. Did Mr. Burgess tell them he was going to resign his office in a few weeks, and engage in newspaper publishing? If he did, then he was relieved on political and partizan grounds, as we queried ; if he did not, then he was relieved under a false claim, knowingly made to the Department.

There is the record. Dr. John may take one horn of the dilemma and "Mr. Wm. Burgess" the other, and look each other out of countenance. Vive la humbug.

---FOLLOW LAW AS FAR AS CONVENIENT."-The following extraordinary paragraph appears in recent letters from President Lincoln to Gen. Grant, Governor Johnson and others exercising authority in Tennessee, in which he recommends to their consideration one Thomas R. Smith, who goes to that State for the purpose of securing the election of representatives to the next Congress. Mr. Lincoln says :

"I shall be glad for you and each of you, to aid him, and all others acting for this oborder to crush this rebellion, the Constitution ject, as much as possible. In all available ways give the people a chance to express their wishes at these elections. Follow law and forms of law as far as convenient, but at all all events get the expression of the largest number of the people possible. All see how much such action will connect with and after the proclamation of September 22. Of course the men elected should be gentlemen of character, willing to swear to support the Constitution as of old, and known to be above reasonable suspicion of duplicity.

"Yours, very Respectfully. [Signed] " A. LINCOLN." Mark the expression, "Follow law and What a beautiful doctrine to be preached by Surely the President cannot be serious when atoned for. he advises his officers to obey the laws only when it is "convenient" to them. A nice they are convenient.

#### THE NEW YORK WEEKLY CAUCA-SIAN.

The Democratic paper, issued by the proprietors of the DAY BOOK, and for the present taking the place of that paper, is once more before us. It has been deprived the use of the mails by the Administration at Washington for over a year, yet it has never suspended publication, or changed or modified its course a particle. The ban is now removed, the recent Democratic victories have produced a change of policy at Washington already. All our readers who desire a stering Democratic sheet from New York City, should send for a specimen copy of the Caucasian or white man's paper, before subscribing for another. Its terms are as follows :---Single copies, \$1,50 per year. Four copies, \$5. Ten copies, \$12, an extra one to the getter up of the club. Twenty copies to one address, \$20, and one to the getter up of the club, It is a good sized folio sheet, well filled with condensed reading matter, and belongs to the "unterified" school of Democracy .--Send for a copy.

### Worthy of Notice.

It is worthy of notice, as exemplifying the difference between the two parties, that on the first days of the session, Messrs. Cox and Vallandigham introduced bills of inquiry into the legality of denying mail facilities to the press, and imprisoning citizens on the order of a Secretary.

On the other hand. Thad. Stevens, and his co-conspirator, are just as busy in procuring the passage of acts to indemnify the minions of despotism for their lawless and infamous acts of oppression. Let them indemnify to forms of law as far as convenient." In the their hearts' content. No law that they can estimation of the President, whenever law is enact for this purpose will have more than inconvenient it should not be followed .-- the shadow of validity. The wrongs of the people must and will be redressed. The a man whose duty it is to execute the laws! outrages of the last year and a half must be

tations of the season; hoping that all had a man the President is to compel others to millions of dollars, in cotton and sugar specu-Gen. Butler and his brother have made five ings. Shall we have one ?-Constitutional "Merry Christmas," we now wish them a obey laws, when he only regards them when lations, in New Orleans, and invested the bell, in calf of leg, and Serg't. G. W. Brink, money in British securities.

### Cannot Escape History.

The Carbon Democrat, in discussing the President's assertion that he and his administration cannot escape history, makes the following severe reply :-" No ! You 'cannot escape history,' you will be remembered as long as mankind shall survive. You will be remembered as the men who ruined your country, destroyed 'the last best hope of earth,' in a base attempt to make the negro the equal of the white man. You will surely

be ' lighted down to the latest generation' by the memory of the burning cities and towns of America, whose fires were kindled by the torch you supplied. You will be 'lighted down' to your last home, by the flames of a civil war which was the offspring of your ambition, and which was needlessly prolonged by your fanatacism, and your greed of public spoil. You 'cannot escape history,' but future ages will point to you in the same spirit that they now point to the Jacobins of France, or the tyrants of the House Haps-

burg. The Bastiles of America will cry out against you. The blood of a quarter of a million of deceived but honest patriots will dye your hands so red that eternity will not cleanse them. The mutilated remains of the great charter of liberty, like the ghost of murdered Banquo, will hunt you at every turn, and shake its gory locks in your very faces .---Liberty, with her garments trailing in blood and dust, will raise her beseeching face to Heaven and pray for vengeance upon her despoilers. A hampered, tax-ridden and oppressed posterity will cry out against you, and inscribe upon the page of history that re-

cords your acts, ' dishonor."

Lincoln, in his message, says "if the slaves leave their old places they leave them open to white laborers." They surely may go down South and take the places vacated by the slaves. In plain words, if the negroes come North and take the white laborers' places, can't the latter go down South and take the negroes places ? The President says so, and laboring men should all feel glad that the subject has thus been plainly clucidated.

We learn through the Pittston Gazette, that over Forty of Capt Bradley's Company, of the 142nd, were killed and wounded at the battle near Fredericksburg. Among the names of the wounded we notice BUTLER'S SPECULATIONS .- It is said that that of Capt (now Maj.) Bradley whose leg M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist, has been amputated. Lieut Cyrus K. Camp-

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. Hays, of the county of Blair ; and 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 Susquehanna county ; Hugh Castles, Superintendent of Lycoming county ; and H. C. Johns, Superintendent of Tioga county, did, on Thursday, the eleventh day of December, 1862, personally, and at the same time, visi- and inspect said School, and after a thorough examination thereof, and of its 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 complied with the 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, Susquehanna, Wyming, Sullivan, Lycoming and Tioga. and that said school shall henceforth enjoy all the privileges and immunities, and be subject to all the liabilities and restrictions contained in said act and supplement.

In testim ony whereof. I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and affixed the seal of the Department of Common Schools, at Harrisburg, this 11th day of THOS. H. BURROWES. December 1862. Sup't Common Schools.

# KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRI-TIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspep-sia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25

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The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents

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