

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA. Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863.

There have been some severe engagements in the west, with great loss of life on both sides. Nothing definite however, is known as to the result.

The abolitionists who insist that "slavery is the cause of the war," must now, since it has been abolished by old Abe's proclamation, admit that there is no cause for further strife. Why don't they send the army home ?

Stamp Duties.

Below will be found an abstract of the stamp duties under the internal revenue law. We have selected such portions as are likely to be of interest to our readers, who by preserving Rebellion against the United States" this list for reference, will save themselves much trouble. We advise our readers not to receive or give any instrument of writing or note mentioned therein without first affixing the stamp.

	AGRE	EMENT.		
Each sheet of	Paper	\$		5
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Other Bonds				25
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		Real Estate.		
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		2 500	2	00
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" 5,000	**	10,000	10	00
" 10,000	**			00
Additional \$1	0.000			

Additional \$10,000 or fractional part thereof..... POWER OF ATTORNEY.

To transfer Stock, &c To receive dividends or interest ... To vote by proxy.....

To receive or collect rent.....

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 sixiv-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 th r, thenceforward and torever free, and the Ex. ecutive 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 effort they may make for their active 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 therein, respectively, shall then be in Rebellion against the United States and the fact that any State and the people thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elec-

tions 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

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Presi dent 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 authori ty and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do, on this the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and, in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim, for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above men tioned, 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 the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourehe, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orlean-), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty-

eight counties designated as West Virginia and also the counties of Berkley, Accounac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left preisely

as if the proclamation were not issued. And by virtue of the power and for the purpose afore-aid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within the said designated States and parts of said States, are and henceforward shall be free :and that the Executive Government of the

United States, including the military and 10 00 naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people 25 25 declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self defence, and I 10 25 recommend to them that in all cases, when

" The Proclamation of Freedom."

The character of this document was so fully overshadowed in its September precarsor that public interest centers more on the fact of its issue than on the nature of its contents. What principally strikes public attention, is the fact that President LINCOLN has fully and finally committed hunself to the policy of emancipation. The particular features of the proclamation which seem deserving of remark are these : the President rests the measure on purely military grounds with a distinctness which did not appear in

the September proclamation; he avows an intention to receive the emancipated slaves into the military and naval service of the United States; and he recognizes the statehood and unity of all the designated states. including Virginia, excepting the forty eight western counties in such terms as to imply that they are still c unties of the State of Virginia, despite the fact that the day before is-uing t e proc amation he had signed the bill for the admission of those counties into the Union as a new state.

The most imp rtant question that can arise relative to this proclamation respects ts legal effect. Immediate practical effect it has none; the slaves remaining in precisely the same condition as before. They still live on the plantations : tenant their accustomed hovels; obey the command of their master or overseer, eating the food he furnishes and doing the work he requires precisely as though Mr. LINCOLN had not de clared them free. Their freedom, then, it is clear, is only a dor mant freedom; if free at all, they are not actually but only legally free. If the proclamation is of any legal orce, it is like a deed purporting to convey the fee smple of a piece of property to which there is an adverse claimant being in actual ossession. The title of the slave to his freedom is to be made good by asserting it in a court of competent jurisdiction. The nature of the suit is such that the United States courts have no jurisdiction except by appeal or on a writ of error. The original remedy of the slave (if he has any) is in the local courts of the state where he has his donneil. These courts, we know beforehand will not entertam his snit. They do not recognize the validity of the decree on which he rests his claim. So long, therefore, as the present pol.tical and military status continues, the freedom declared by this proclamation is a dormant, not an actual freedom. The legal maxim will apply to it that de non apparen tibus et de non existentibus rutio est eudem -lacas that do not appear are to be classed with those that do not exist. The slaves might, to be sure, take the vin-

dication of their rights into their own hands, by rising, en masse, against their masters. But this they could have done any time within the last fifty years with quite as good advantages and as strong a color of right as now. Mr. LINCOLN'S paper proclamation is of no more force than the imprescriptable title to freedom born with human being who has couage and vigor of character to assert it. There has never been a time when the negroes had so little to hope from an insurrection as at present. The whole South is in arms. If the slaves were diposed to run away, they are hemmed in by large armies on all the s uthern frontiers. Whither could they flee? If, assembling in large bodies, they should offer a show of violence, what have they, unarmed against the abundance of unproved artillery and fircarms in the handof the superior race. It they resort to the torch of the incendiary, how are they and and their little ones to subsist ? Whatever small chance they have of gaining their freedom is by a servile insurr ction; but they have ten chances to rush on to destruction to me of escaping from servitude. It is obvius, therefore that for the present the proclamation is inoperative and fride. It may strengthen the resistance of the rebuls, but it cannot benefit the slaves. It may be said that the proclamation establishes a legal claim to freedom which the slaves may successfully assert after the milita ry subjugation of the South. But this knocks the bottom out of the proclamation and all its contents. The proclamation is issued as a war measure : as an instrument for the subjugation of the rebels. But that cannot be a means of military success which preupposes this same military success as the condition of its own existence. It confound - all ideas of means and ends to call emancipation a war measure when emancipation is obviously unattainable until after military resistance is put out of the way .-If the war should end in the triumph of the rebellion the proclamation would, of course, amount to nothing. If the rebellion is subdued, the proclamation merely gives a color. able ground for suits for freedom before the tribunals of the country. Its while efficier must finally depend on whether it is sustained by the courts. That the cour's of the slave states in which the suits must originally be brought will not sustain it admits of no doubt whatever. That the Supreme Court of the United States, to which such suits may be carried for final adjudication, will declare the proclamation word is also morally certain. It is clearly unconstitutional and wholly void unless sustainable as a war measure. A war measure it clearly is not, in smuch as the previous success of the war is the only thing that can give it validity. Worldr EXECUTION OF INDIAN MURDERERS .- ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec 27th-Thurty-eight condemned Indians were hung at Mankato, at 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday. The gallows were so constructed that all the condemned were in attendance. All passed off quictly.

MILITARY DECISIONS.

If a soldler is discharged before he has serv. ed two whole years, or at the end of the war, if sooner ended, he forfeits his \$100 bounty The back dues for wages, and fifty cents for every twenty miles traveled from the place of discharge to the place of enrollment, he is entitled to on the pay certificates from his nearest paymaster .- If a soldier is killed or dies of disease, before the end of two years or the close of the war, he has, under the liberal construction of the law served to the end of the war so far as he is or can be concerned. Congre s intended, by the provi-ions of the law, that no one should have the bounty until the end of the war. The \$100 bounty by the law, will be immediatily paid, so soon as audited.

Under an order and rule of the war Depart ment, there can be procured for the wives of the soldiers imprisoned in the South, the him? History must inexorably assign him monthly pay of the soldiers, to the date of the allowance, except the last month's wages which the Government rese yes. If no wife, the minor children, by their guardian' are entitled. If the soldier is unmarried his widwed mother is entitled.

An important decision has been made by he Secretary of War and Paymaster Gener. al, in effect that the soldier is entitled to pay from the day he enlists, and that he has not o wait until his company is full, or the for. diately. mal muster of the regiment into the Governuent service.

MR. EDITOR :

That the pedigree of the present party in power may not be forgotten, w send for unblication a list of the names it has borne from the earliest times up to the

given us by a soldier of the war of 1812. Yours, &c., E, THOMPSOM, WM. F. CAIRL.

Monroe, Jan. 2, 1863.

Be it known to all men that theleaders of

- party and the Constitution and in favor of negro equality.
- In 1772, were Tories.
- " 1773, Nova Scotta cow-bogs. " 1787. Conservative Monarchists.
- " 1799, Black Cockaders.
- " 1808, Auti Jefferson impressment men
- " 1811, Bri tish Bank men.
- " 1812, The Peace Party.
- " 1813 Blue Lights.

- uen.
- " 1837, Con-ervatives.
- " 1838, Abolitionists.
- " 1839, Independent Loco foco Demo
- ratic whigs.

 - " 1846, The Peace party.
 - 1848, Wilmot Proviso men. " 1850, Anti Compromise men.
 - " 1856, Bleeding Kansas Republicans.

THE PRESIDENT.

The Boston Commonwealth is a new weekly journal, very neatly printed on fine paper, and edited with that sort of ability which is peculiar to highly literary and refined fanaticism. It is said to be the organ of Charle, Summer, and, judging from its tone and temper, we believe it is.

In the sixteenth number of the Common wealth, dated December 20th, 1862, we find a variety of roticeable articles, among which is one 1 eaded "The President," from which we cut the following passages :

"Nearly two years have presed over the country since the President advanced to the helm of state. Suppose at this moment he should be called from the world, what would be the record on the page of history life by a place in the rear, along with the many weak and inadequate men of the time." This is a melancholy truth, although it

was uttered by an Abolition journal.

The article from which we quote, complains that Mr. Lincoln has not gone far enough nor fast enough in emancipation, and closes by exhorting him to go the whole figure imme-

"Must the leader of this nation be forever outside of the Government? Be their leader! Throw away from you the whole tribe of self-eekers and fools; call to your Cabinets and to the field those who are the champions of Liberty ; cast away the Sewards, Blairs, Smiths, Bateses, Stanleys, and all the wretched Border State clique-heave them like a nightmare from your breast! Sound the present date-which, up to the year 1840, was bugle of Universal Freedom-let the wild joy of America's Year of Jubilee ring through the startled world, bringing every true heart and sinew of the world to your side! "You will have to come to it-or som

> leader will trample over your dishonored political grave to come to it! Why then let this lacerating, horrible, spiritless, aimless, needles slaughter go on, until in the phrenzy of despair the nation already tossing you from horn to horn, shall take the great stride whose first effect will be to grind you under its heel, and leave of you only a name to be lighted down with dishonor to the latest generation ?" This means that, if Mr Lincoln shall refuse to do all the radicals desire, they will find a leader (Fremont, for instance,) who will as sume control of the Government and "trample over" Mr. Lincoln's dishonored political grave" to accomplish their purpose. It was probably with something like the spirit which prompted this that the late Senatorial causus was moved, when it demanded the removal of Mr. Seward, and it is not to be presumed that this spirit is yet "laid." It

radical. But, that the Abolitionists will ever be ble to execute the threat of deposing Mr Lincoln, though some more acceptable leader we do not believe. The army does not love

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1863.

Great Literary and Pictorial Year ,

The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful , that public which has enabled him to publish a mag azine for the last thirty-three years of a larger cire lation than any in America, has made an arrange ment wi.h the most popular anthoress in this county - Marion Harland, Au horess of "Alone," "Hidde Path," " Moss Sides," " Nemests, " and Minan, who will furnish a story for every number of the L dy's Book for 1863. This alone will place the la dy's Book in a litertry point of view far ahead any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for b other publication. Our other favorite writers all continue to furnish articles throughout the year

The best Lady's magazine in the Wor'd, and g cheapest-The Literature is of that kind that en be read aloud in the family circle, and the clerg in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book The Music is all original, and would cost 25 ces (the price of the Book) in the music stores ; but me of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained erom in "Godey."

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

Godey's immnese double sheet fashion piates on taining from five to seven full length Colored Fast ions on each plate-Other magazines give only to Far ahead of any Fashlons in Europe or America -Godey's is the only work in the world that give these immense plates, and they are such as to him excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost \$10,00 More the fashion plates of the old style, and nothing but on wonderfully large circulation enables us to gin them. Other magazine cannot afford it." We neve 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 the 1 lates in some of our so called fashion magazine Onr wood Engravings, of which we give twice three times as many as any other magazine, are d. ten mistaken for steel .- They are so far superior ; any others.

Imitation. Beware of them. Remember put cation and the cheapest. If you take Godey, m s int no other magazine.

Everything that is useful or ornamental in a hom can be found in Godey.

Drawing lessons. No other magazine gives the and we have given enough to fill several large m umes.

Onr receipts are such as can be found nowher else. Cooking and all its variety-Confectionarythe Nursery-the Toliet-the Laun Iry-the Kitche Receipts upon all subjects are to be found in the a ges of the Lady's Book. We originally started the epartment, and have peculiar facilities for making

most perfect. This department alone is worth in, pri e of the Book. Ladies work table. This department comprise engravings and description of every article that,

Model Cottages. No other magazine has this is

artment, TERMS. CASH IN ADAANCE, -One copy one per \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies a year, \$6. Four copies one year, and an extra co \$3. to the person sending the club, \$10 Eight cope one year, and an extra copy to the person senin the club, \$20.

And the only magazine that can be introdudur And the one of the second seco

-Go leys Lady's Book and Arthur's dome Magain both one year for \$3 50. Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazrne both one year for \$4 50. God Harper, and Arthur, will all three be sent one we on receipt of \$6 00,

Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks b en 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. W HEREAS, THE BOARD OF TRUSTER the Munsfield Classical Seminary, located

will, doubtless, make further attempts to co erce Mr. Lincoln to make his Cabinet utterly them or their doctrines well enough to aid them in such an enterprise. Frem

" 1814, Hartford Conventionists. " 1816, Washington Benevolent society " 1820, No Party men. " 1824, Federal Republicans. " 1826, National Republicans. " 1828, Anti Masons. " 1834. Anti Masonic Whigs.

- " 1840, Log-cabin and Hard-cider men.
- " 1844. Herry Clay Whigs,
- " 1854, Know Nothings.

Take a Squint at Modern Abolitionism.

he party now opposed to the Democratic

To Sell and convey real estate or to rent or lease the same or to perform any and all other acts not herein specified.....

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The Radicals learn nothing by expersence-which added to the little they knew before, is scarcely an appreciable quantity, One would throk they ought to have learned by this time, that calling Democrats "rebels," and "traitors," is an unprofitable misapplication of words, but on the morning of the late Bridgeport election, the following brazen placard was extensively posted about the city :

"FREEMEN AROUSE! Town Election this Day ! Monday, December 22d.

"While your brothers are shedding their life-blood, to put down rebellion, "let it not be said that you suffered 'its 'northern allies' to triumph at the Polls. Be on hand, and vote the Union Ticket-Vote Early !"

The freemen d d "rouse"-as requestedand routed, for the first time in years, by nearly three hundred majority, the publishers of that base slander .- New Haven Register

allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condi-1 00 tion, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man 25 vessels of all sorts in the said service. And 2 upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act 5 of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I involve the consid-10 erate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set

my hand and caused the seal of the United 50 States to be affixed. 00 [L.S.] Done at the city of Washington, 00

this the first day of Janu ry, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six'y-three, aml of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

50 By the President, WM. H SEWARD, Secretary of State

Shameful Facts.

A private letter from a soldier in Burnside's army, to his mother in this city, written from Falmouth a day or two previous to the disastrous battle of Frederick-burg, states that on the day when the letter was written, there were brought into the dead house twelve dead bodies of our soldiers who had been frozen to death while on guard duty ! He says several of the men were on guard duty without pantaloons ! having had for two or three weeks enly overcoats and drawers ! The mercury on two nights sunk to 13 deg and 14 deg., and ice six inches thick floated down the river. Their shoes were, in many instances, worthless, being Massachusetts contract shoes with soles glued on; and the men were moreover, halt starved. The writer had just received some money from home and he says he devoted 25 cents of it to the purchase of a quart of meal which he stirred up with water and buled; and he adds that it was the best dinner he had had for two or

three months.

There is a errible responsibility resting on the heads of guilty contractors, quartermasters and shoddy patriots generally, who have directly done so much to cause these evils.

While white soldiers are absolutely freezing to death in Vir mia, our Government is absolutely having 50,000 suits of clothes made in New York for negroes! And many thousands of dollars' worth of life necessaries are sent abroad to help the suffering poor of Great Britain, while our own poor soldiers oie of nakedness and starvation at home .-Hartford Times.

Hon. Thomas H. Hicks Appointed U. S. Senator from Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29 .-- The Governor of Maryland to day commissioned Hon. Thomas H. Hicks as Senator to represent the State of Maryland in the U. S. Schate until the next meeting of the Legislature, in place of Hon. James Pearce, deceased.

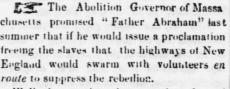
" 1860, John Brown Abolitionists. Be it known to all men that this is the ring, treaked and speckled abolition party, against which the Democracy have always contended : the fanatical faction that nominated Abe Lin coln o the Presidency ; the party that since his election, has plundered people, thrown them in prison, mobbed their presses, surpressed treedom of speech, suspended the writ of habeas corpus and trampled under foot the constitution.

Let us Understand Each Other--Renewed

Threats of Arrest in New York. The Philadelphia Press, to-day, which is presumed to speak for the Administration, ays, in reference to New York, and New Vork politicians .

"The course of the Administration in ar esting traitors will be roverned by the circumstances that controlled it in other times. If the danger should again demand the summary arrest of traitors in New York, they will be arrested."

If by "traitors," the Press means Demo crats, or Old Line Whigs, or Conservatives, in New York, they will not be thus arrested, or if arrested, they will be liberated, by the whole posse comitatis of the Democracy of the States, if necessary, 300,000 men in arms. and New Jersey to stand by us-with more understand each other if these things be designed .- N. Y. Express, 24th.



Well the proclamation was issued, and some three months have expired, and Massachasetts has not yet furnished even her quota of troops ! A draft was ordered by the President; it was executed in Pennsylvania and elsewhere some two months' ago ; but in loyal Ma-sachusetts -who " made the war," as is vauntingly claimed by one of her " noble upper class" men-notwithstanding Gov. Andrews' promise to the President, it has been postponed for the fifth time, until the 8th of January next.

We think it is high time our countymen should see the hypocrisy of Abolitionism, as practiced upon the nation for the last twenty months, and appreciate it at its true value. The effort of the Go-ernor of massachu-etts to escape the responsibilities of this war of Massachusetts own making, is becoming more apparent every day.

not lead our soldiers into such a business and everybody knows that the Abolitionistthemselves have not the requisite courage to undertake a work involving so much of per sonal hazard.

But, why should the radicals desire to de pose Mr. Lincoln ? He has done almost, it not quite, all they have asked him to do. He has suspended the privilege of th writ of ha beas corpus, and imprisoned those who pro t sted against their doctrines and practices ; he has signed their bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia ; their bill spreal ing the Wilmot Provise over all the Territor ries; thrir confiscation bill-al! their bills he has proclaimed universal emancipation he has so managed as to render the recon struction of the Union, on the basis of our 'pro-slavery" Constitution, as hopeless as they could wish ; he has-what has he not

done, that they have desired him to do ? It is certainly, very ungrateful tor the Ab alitionists to threaten Mr. Lincoln with de positien. Should the Conservatives of the

country employ such a threat, he might excuse them, for, them has he offended. Some than half of Connecticut, now. It is well to of the Abolition papers are complaining of t e New York Express for hinting at the necessity for desposing the President. Let them not over look the Commonweatth ; nor forget that the New York Times, more than a year

ago, recommended that some military leader should supersede Mr. Lincoln. Poor Lincoln ! What a sad thing it was

for hun, (and for his country too,) that he was called away from the Springfield bar .-What he is to do with the country, or what the country is to do with him, Heaven only knows ! We would fain hope that " some leader" of the ABOLITIONISTS will not " trainple over his dishonored political grave," and yet, we should hope that he may not be permitted to trample upon the grave of this Government-the Constitution and the Union-as he has trampled upon the most sacred rights of the people.

THE REASON WHY ?- The Abolitionists are opposed to using "spades" before a battle that there may be the more use for them afterwards-in digging the graves for their dead victims of their " infernal" policy.

a meeting of the Board on the twenty-fourth day October, 1So2, on file in this Department, made # nal application to the State Superintendent for privileges of "An act to provide for the training ofteachers for the Common Schools of the Stat approved the 24th day of May, 18 7, and the supe ment thereto, approved the 14th day of April, 155

WHEREAS, In pursuance of said application, # State Superintendent of Common Schools, togeth with Hon. Geo Smith, of the county of Delawan Hon. A. L. Hays, of the county of Blair ; and b C. T Bliss, of the county of Bradford," compete and disintereste I persons," appointed by him, wi the consent of the Governor, as Inspectors, and C. Coburn, Superintendent of Bradford county : A Bullard, Superintendent of Susquehanna county Hugh Castles, Superintendent of Lycoming could and H. C. Johns, Superintendent of Tioga county, on Thursday, the eleventh day of December, 1 personally, and at the same time, visi and ing said School, and after a thorough examination the of, and of its by-laws, rules and regulations, and its general arrangement and facilities for instruct by written report on file, in this Department, app the same, and find that they fully come up to provisions of said act, and its supplement, and i certify the same to the Department of Com Schools, with their opinion that said school has it complied with the provisions of said act, and its? plement, as far as can be done before going isto eration under them.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the required of the seventh section of the act aforesaid. I do by give public notice, that I have officially record ed the Mansfield Classical Seminary, as a State mal School, for the fifth Normal School District," posed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna," ming, Sullivan, Lycoming and Tioga. and that school shall henceforth enjoy all the privileges immunities, and be subject to all the liabilities restrictions contained in said act and supplement In testimony whereof, I have hereupte set hand, [L. S.] and affixed the seal of the Departs of Common Schools, at Harrisburg, this 11th of December 1862, THOS. H. BURROWES Sup't Common School

KOLLOCK'S DNDELI (N COFFEE

This preparation, made from the best Jara (d s recommended by physicians as a superior NUT FIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dre in and all billions ia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who een compelled to abandon the use of coffee will this with ut injurious effects. One can contain strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Prist

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER in for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread 6 cakes. Price 15 cents

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M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist, Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets, Phil's

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers