

EDITED BY LEVI L. FATE, PROPRIETOR. BLOOMSBURG, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1862.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM: PURPOSES OF THE WAR!

CONGRESS, BY A VOTE NEARLY UNANIMOUS, PASSED THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, WHICH EXPRESSES THE VOICE OF THE NATION AND IS THE TRUE STANDARD OF POLICY.

That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, who have violated the Constitution, and in arms against the Capital, that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with the equality, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

WHAT has become of the Geneva Fair? We have long missed its pleasant visit. Hope it is not dead.

THE ADDRESS, spoken by the Editor of this Journal, on the 3d of May, before the "Greenwood Literary Society," at Millville, in pursuance of a resolution of the Society, will be printed in the next Columbia Democrat.

THE June number of the American Agriculturist, has been received. This work increases in interest as it advances in age.

LEIGH AND BUCKS.—We learn that the Congressional election on Saturday last resulted in the election of JOHN D. STILES, the Democratic candidate, by about 700 majority.

HON. J. WOODS BROWN.—In publishing the yeas and nays, two weeks ago, in the Legislative proceedings, relative to the passage of the Apportionment Bill, the name of Mr. BROWN, (Northumberland) was unintentionally omitted.

PATRIOTISM.—The black republican abolition Governor of Massachusetts, wrote in answer to the last call of the President for troops, that the State of Massachusetts could not furnish any unless this war was to be for abolition.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the annual election of officers of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, held at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, May 17th, 1862, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year.

READ IT.—In another column we print the able and interesting letter of Judge DUER of New York on the state of the Union. Judge DUER is an old line whig having no natural sympathies with the Democracy.

By the late bargain and sale in New York of which Judge DUER speaks, the committee threw DANIEL S. DICKINSON overboard. He quits them and returns to the democracy a wiser man than when he left a year ago.

Col. WRIGHT and Mr. DICKINSON have been the end of the elephant, and they are willing to return to the bosom of that party which is "for the Union and the Constitution."

The Democratic Party. "There was a time in the history of this country when the Democratic party was as honor to this great republic." Puttison Gazette.

If the opinion of the Editors of the Gazette, were of any importance, we should feel like thanking them, in the name of the American people, for the above frank admission.

That is true as preaching, Messrs. Gazette, and it has most gloriously recompensed "a great and good work." It has conducted the Government successfully in peace and in war, in adversity and prosperity, during a period of over sixty years, and never failed to command the respect and admiration of the world.

We are sorry to record the fact, that "our country," never prospered even one "year" under opposition "rule." No single act of that party, as such, State or National, ever met the approval of the American people.

Hon. William Duer of New York on Union for the Union. OSWEGO, May 16, 1862. MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter inviting me to meet yourself and other gentlemen constituting a committee appointed by certain members of the Legislature designated as "Republican and Union members," with authority, after consultation with committees of other organizations, to fix the time and place for holding a State Convention for the nomination of State officers.

The members of the Legislature by whom the committee was appointed with which you invite me to consult, adopted an address and resolutions declaring certain principles and inviting to a convention which they recommend, "All Republicans, Union Democrats, and other loyal citizens supporters of the policy of the Administration and responding to the principles and policy" set forth in such address and resolutions.

I cannot call myself "a supporter of the policy of the administration" and I do not "respond to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resolutions" and, therefore, though a loyal citizen, I am not embraced within this invitation.

I am ready indeed, to support the Administration in the prosecution of the war for the preservation of our Constitutional Union, and I know that to this policy the President is pledged by numerous acts and declarations, the sincerity of which I do not question. But whether he will adhere to these pledges in spite of that powerful influence in his own party which is seeking to convert the war into an abolition war, is yet to be proved.

But laying aside this objection which does not seem to embarrass Republicans who are the open opponents of the policy to which the President is pledged, let us consider the proposed union upon its merits. It is expedient, and will it promote the public welfare, to unite with the Republican party upon the principles of the legislative address and resolutions, for the purpose of defeating the Democratic party of this State at the approaching election? That is the question.

A year ago when the country was in imminent danger the Republicans of New York and of other States invited Democrats and all other loyal men to lay aside partisan controversy and unite with them in the support of the war for the preservation of the Constitution and Union. No other motive or purpose for the war was then heard from the leaders of the Republican party or indeed in any quarter having the slightest influence upon public opinion.

The messages and speeches of the President; the proclamations of his Generals pledging the public faith to the people of the invaded States, and of which his mere silence was an approval and confirmation; the resolutions of Congress passed almost unanimously, only two R-publicans voting against them in the House of Representatives; the language of the press and of popular meetings—all united in declaring that the war was to be prosecuted not to subjugate the South, nor to change Southern institutions, nor to deprive Southern men of their property or rights, but simply to establish the authority of the Constitution over all the States. Such were the appeals and assurances under which the war commenced. But when we had half a million of men in arms; when our armies were filled with Democrats and others who volunteered to fight for this cause and not for abolition; when Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, relying upon our promises, had sent loyal men to Congress, opened their territories to our troops and placed themselves in our power—then first we heard, that slavery being the cause of the war, slavery must be destroyed. It is notorious, that at this day a large portion (to say the least) of the Republican party repudiate these pledges and trample even on their Chicago platform. They are the open advocates of the abolition of slavery in the States, and of measures of confiscation so sweeping and relentless that their like has not been known since the days of William the Conqueror. They have theories, several theories. Some of them maintain that the seceded States are out of the Union, and therefore have no rights. They adopt the doctrine of secession, attaching to it a consequence that enhances its absurdity. The States they say, are gone as States, but remain as Territories, subject to absolute power.—This is the theory of Mr. Sumner. It is the theory adopted by a great meeting in the city of New York, over which a son of Alexander Hamilton presided. Others derive the power to abolish slavery from a different source. It may be done, they say, by the war power. Who can bound the war power? And to what a miserable state must that country be reduced, where it shall be thought a justification of every violation of constitutional law to say that it may be done by the war power!

I know that all these gentlemen claim to be (prominently even) the friends of the Union. They would sooner abolish slavery than that the Union should perish.—They would exert a military despotism in the South for the sake of the Union. They are so passionate in their love that they would sacrifice law, liberty, the Constitution itself, to save the Union. Well, the Union to which they are so devoted, is one for which I confess I have no respect or attachment. I know no Union but our constitutional Union of free and equal States.—It is an abuse of words to call anything else the Union. Upon the new platform, Phillips, who declares that for twenty years he has been the enemy of the Union, and Garrison who formerly stigmatized it as a compact with hell, are both Union men. It is the opinion of these gentlemen that the law of God and the Constitution of the United States are at variance with each other, and therefore they have become converted since it has been discovered that one may be an enemy of the Constitution, and yet a friend of the Union. So, Mr. Gerrit Smith, who sat in a seat of honor at the New York meeting informs us in his circular though he hates the Constitution he loves the Union.

The legislative address invites to the proposed Union convention "all Republicans, Union Democrats and other loyal citizens." This implies that all Republicans are loyal: that disloyalty may be found among Democrats and other citizens but nowhere else. Such is not my opinion. We are in arms against the disloyal men of the South, and none here oppose the war. I believe that individuals may be found in the North who sympathize with the rebels and wish them success. But it would be absurd to organize a political party against persons so few and insignificant, and who dare only speak in whispers. The disloyal men of the North, from whom danger is to be apprehended, are they who seek to convert the war into a war for the emancipation of the black race by means of the overthrow of the Constitution. Where are these men to be found? Sumner is one of them; Walden; Thaddeus Stevens a third. If there are Democrats or other citizens among them, I think they will be found to fraternize with the Republicans, or rather to be in a transformation state. Is it not plain that if we need a Union party at the North, it is in order to defeat the schemes of these men? But how can that be if they are invited to take part in the movement? There is no resemblance between this movement and that which resulted in the nomination of the Union ticket in this State last fall. There was then a show of opposition to the war at the North, but no difference as to its purpose. We all then were or proposed to be Constitutional Union men. Now all opposition to the war has disappeared, but a controversy has arisen as to the object for which it shall be prosecuted; whether to establish the Constitution or to overthrow it, and to reduce the South to the condition of a conquered province. Upon this question the only political question that really divides the people of the North, a true Union party cannot be neutral or silent.

I have written somewhat at length, because, having no opportunity of personal consultation, it is only in this way that I can present to you, and through you to other friends in the city, the reasons of my course. My opinions and my feelings upon this subject are both strong. I am, and have been from the beginning, in favor of putting down the rebellion by force of arms. But I am for mercy, for humanity, for constitutional law and liberty; and I abhor the fanatical spirit that to liberate the degraded Africans would put the whites in chains, and condemn to misery and despair eight millions of people of our own race and blood. I know indeed that this atrocious scheme can never be accomplished; I know that the North would not support a war for this purpose; I know that the South would resist it, so long as the white race should survive; I know that all Christendom would rise and forbid it. The end, reached at last, would be the dissolution of the Union, but after the most frightful expenditure of money and sacrifice of life.

I am confident, my dear sir, that after some experiments perhaps, you will at last reach the conclusion at which I have arrived. For myself, I see no use in meeting with gentlemen with whom I am sure beforehand to disagree. The whole basis of the proposed organization is wrong. It wants the vital principles of a Union party, fidelity to the Constitution. It imposes a test that Southern Union men will not admit. It embraces men who ought to be excluded, and excludes those whose cooperation is essential. It is but the Republican party without the Republican name; and I fear its tendency may be to strengthen the radical branch of that party, and to weaken that party which is best disposed to support the President in a conservative and constitutional policy.

If I am not mistaken, the Executive Committee of the "Constitutional Union party" of 1860 still survives and you and myself are both members of it. Indeed, I suppose it is in that capacity your letter was addressed to me. Be so good as to communicate my answer to the other gentlemen of the committee, as I suppose the question to which it relates may come before them; and believe me sincerely, your friend and servant, WILLIAM DUER. E. J. Brown, Esq., New York.

For twelve years back I have thought that there was a necessity for a Constitutional Union party. I wished that such a party might be formed in 1850. I hoped for it again in 1860. I think that loyal Democrats, loyal Republicans, and all other loyal men ought to unite and form such a party now. The basis of such an organization (which might be temporary, leaving present parties to resume their former relations when the Union shall be restored) may be found in the resolutions adopted by the committee of conservative members of Congress of which Crittenden was Chairman. But I look in vain for any such declaration as the times demand in the address and resolutions adopted by the (so-called) Union men of our State Legislature: There is much there about Slavery; but little or nothing about the Constitution. There is no declaration against abolition or general confiscation; no assurance to loyal Southern men that their rights shall be respected; no recognition of any rights remaining to the people of the seceded States; no condemnation of that most absurd form of secessionism which converts States into Territories, and erects a military despotism upon the ruins of the Constitution. The play of Hamlet with a part of Hamlet left out is not more ridiculous than a Union party that leaves out the Constitution.

I entertain the hope that the conservative men of the North will in some way unite and act in concert with the loyal citizen of Kentucky, Maryland and other Southern States that are or may become free from the usurped power of Jefferson Davis. I trust that there will be some movement for this purpose at Washington before the adjournment of Congress. But whether this shall be accomplished or not, I certainly can enter into no combination with Republicans to overthrow the Democrats of this State. Whatever faults they may have committed in the past, the Democrats of the North are in the main loyal and patriotic; they are the chief bulwark against the assaults of the Northern disunionists; upon them rests, in a great degree, the hope of the Union. They have not only magnanimously forbore from factious opposition to the Government, but have even made no slight sacrifices of partisan feeling in its support. They have sustained the President when many of his professed partisans have assailed him; and, if, as I continue to hope and believe, he shall prove true to himself and to his country, he may, perhaps, find among them some of his best friends and firmest supporters.

I have written somewhat at length, because, having no opportunity of personal consultation, it is only in this way that I can present to you, and through you to other friends in the city, the reasons of my course. My opinions and my feelings upon this subject are both strong. I am, and have been from the beginning, in favor of putting down the rebellion by force of arms. But I am for mercy, for humanity, for constitutional law and liberty; and I abhor the fanatical spirit that to liberate the degraded Africans would put the whites in chains, and condemn to misery and despair eight millions of people of our own race and blood. I know indeed that this atrocious scheme can never be accomplished; I know that the North would not support a war for this purpose; I know that the South would resist it, so long as the white race should survive; I know that all Christendom would rise and forbid it. The end, reached at last, would be the dissolution of the Union, but after the most frightful expenditure of money and sacrifice of life.

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The invitation was addressed by Mr. Brown, whose name was placed at the head of the Legislative Caucus Committee to Mr. Duer, because he is not only a member of the present Constitutional Union Committee but also because he is one of the Committee of the Syracuse Union organization of 1861, which nominated the ticket elected last year, and now holding office.

Army Correspondence.

HEAD QUARTERS, 12th MASS. VOL. Camp at Warrenton Junction, Va., April 19, 1862. To Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie, Commanding, 2d Brigade.

SIR:—In compliance with Special Order No. 37, from Brigade Head Quarters, I have made a reconnaissance to the North Fork of the Rappahannock River, and have the honor to submit the following as my report. My command consisted of 7 companies 12th Mass., Maj. Darbank, commanding; 5 companies 9th N. Y., Lieut. Col. Atterbury, commanding; 5 companies 12th Ind., Lieut. Col. Humphrey, commanding; 4 companies R. I. Cavalry, Capt. Gould, commanding; 2 sections Matthew's Battery, Lieuts. Godbold & Brockway, commanding; 1 section Thompson's Battery, Lieut. Berry, commanding; 1 section Strumfels' Battery, Lieut. Monibal, commanding, making a total of about 1500 Infantry, 160 Cavalry, 3 sections of Artillery with new ordnance guns, and 1 section of 10 pounder Parrots.

I had issued orders for the command to form in the rear of the camp of the 12th Mass., at 10 o'clock, p. m., but by some misunderstanding in the change of detail for the Cavalry, they were not reported present till 12 o'clock, p. m. Another half hour was occupied in detaching the advance and rear guard, and flanking and getting the command under way, so that it was 1 o'clock before the rear left.

Not having a map of the country or guide, I requested Lieut. Tucker of the Maine Cavalry, to accompany me; he having travelled the road once before. I put him at the head of the advance guard, and to his services we are indebted for our early arrival at our destination.

The roads are terrible for Artillery, the caissons frequently cutting in hub-deep, so that our march was necessarily impeded much more than we could have wished.—We arrived at a cross-road near our scene of action, about 7 o'clock a. m., and Lieut. Tucker thinking they led to a ford on our flanks, I despatched a company of Cavalry down each to reconnoitre, and to warn me of any attempt to intercept our rear. The road on the left Lieut. Wyman reports as leading to the ford below the bridge, as laid down on the map, about one-eighth of a mile below. Lieut. Wyman received information from an officer and two men across the river, as to the direction of the ford in the river, who also told him it was fordable on horseback.—When they found the Lieutenant was not inclined to cross, they called him to 'halt' and fired upon him but without effect. The Lieutenant on the right having gone down some two miles, and not seeing the river ahead, returned nearer the main column to guard the right flank.

I then went forward to select a position for our guns. I saw at once that the enemy were strongly fortified. The bank on the opposite shore overlooks that on this side some twenty feet at least. Earthworks could be seen in front, on both our flanks, and on all the prominent hills, while troops were employed building others. These works were laid out with consummate skill, each one in rear commanded and strongly defended by its faces or flanks. Those in front were so arranged that an enfilading fire could be brought on an enemy opposite in every available position he could occupy. The master hand of Gen. G. W. Smith was clearly seen in their construction. I soon discovered that there was little choice of position, there being only the hills that were at my tenable, should the enemy have many guns.—These I occupied as follows, viz: The hill on the left by one section under Lieut. Godbold, and one section of Parrots under Lieut. Berry, their support being the 12th Mass.

The hill on the right, distant about three-fourths of a mile directly N. N. E., was occupied by Lieut. Brockway, his support being the 12th Ind. The section under Lieut. Monibal and the 9th N. Y. were kept as a reserve. The Cavalry were placed on the flanks and the roads in the rear.

Having thus disposed of the force, the pieces were run by hand to the crests of the hills, and as the last echo of the rebel band at Guard Mounting died away, we gave them as a chorus the right piece of Lieut. Godbold. This was a splendid shot; the shell struck nearly the centre of the large fort opposite, and bursting scattered the men on all sides, doubtless killing some. This work was being completed, and the parapet was covered with men at work.—The next two shots going a little to the right gave them some encouragement, and they returned and opened fire with two brass pieces; their shot and shell falling short about 30 yards. The fifth shot from Lieut. Berry's section blew up their magazine in that work and silenced their guns. Lieut. Berry had thrown a shell through some tents and many in the parapet tearing it terribly, so that this work was pretty well used up. Two masked batteries then suddenly enfiladed us. A slight change was made in our position and we replied to their fire briskly for some moments when I saw two sections of a Battery galloping rapidly to our right.—Lieut. Brockway immediately opened on them, one shell bursting and killing three men and one horse. These were seen to fall, the distance not being over 1500 yds.

They however managed to get into the woods, and were not seen afterwards.—Lieut. Brockway then threw a few shot and shell at a house, said to be Head Quarters, in front of which were some earthworks. Some Sibley tents were near it. By the side of one of these tents a trooper dismounted and came forward to reconnoitre. The first shell struck him down, and sent his horse flying across the field. The soldier, (or officer) struck did not move during the engagement, so I presume he was killed. Several shell struck in the earthworks in front, and numerous horses ran from the woods in the rear. One round shot went entirely through the house. Two masked batteries however opened on Lieut. Brockway, one a 32 pounder, which enfiladed the line of skirmishers of the 12th Ind., and also the Battery. The first ricochetted from the crest of the hill, and making two bounds, passed immediately over Col. Humphrey, who being on foot fell flat and I thought him killed.—This shot passed down the rear of the whole line of the 12th Ind., as did several which followed it.—The Battery then took another position, and tried an earthwork on their extreme left. Hardly had they taken position, when another masked Battery in front, not over 500 yards, replied. The brush in front of this being knocked down the first fire, Lieut. Brockway directed one of his pieces upon it with such effect, that at the second fire one of the enemy's guns was knocked over, and the horses ran galloping away across the field. They fired but one more shot and were silenced. The heavy gun still kept up its fire on the extreme left of us, and having shot and shell brought me from all the Batteries, I concluded to order Lieut. Brockway and Col. Humphrey, to know where the sections that had passed to our right had gone. I called them in nearer the main body to cover its flank, and started with three dragoons, to the river's bank to ascertain, if possible, their effective force. We had not proceeded far when a Battery within shot range opened on us. I therefore dismounted and crawled to the top of a hill, near some low cedars. There I saw three different regiments under arms, in front of their tents back of the woods, two of which had batteries, or sections of batteries, on the right. One of these regiments had butts. In the woods were tents sufficient for three more regiments.

The river was very precipitous on both sides, though less so on the side of the enemy than on ours. A regiment of Cavalry in line was also distinctly visible.—The river was 75 or 80 yards wide. The force of the enemy I estimate at between 5000 and 7000 Infantry, at least one regiment of Cavalry, three full batteries, and two siege guns. Finding no place for my Infantry to open an effective fire, even with their rifles, without great exposure from grape and canister, and knowing it was not your wish to risk a general engagement with a force greatly superior to our own and well entrenched, or even a skirmish which might prove disastrous to us, I rode back and ordered the entire force out of range, as I saw them taking a gun drawn by eight horses in the masked battery between the woods and their large works which had been silenced. I had hardly moved my command when they opened there with a 24 pound shell, but badly out of range and in our rear. They fired several rounds and ceased. I then rode to the right to examine the bridge, and had just arrived to where I proposed to reconnoitre, when another masked battery opened so near me with grape and canister, that I could distinctly see the men working their pieces. The shot flying entirely too close to be pleasant I changed my position, but only to find a section of Light Artillery driving up; and unlimbering, sent a round shot within ten feet of me, splintering mud over both myself and horse. The bridge I could not see as it was hidden by a bluff. But one pier is standing. The current is so rapid that rebuilding it would be difficult. The railroad is entire four miles from the river, but beyond that, the rails have been carried off or buried, and the sleepers burned or cut in two. The houses on our route, with two exceptions, were deserted. One of these, belonging to Lieut. Gordon, of the Rebel army, contained a white family who were taking care of it for him. Hearing that they were giving information to the enemy as to our scouts, I arrested the father and son, and put a guard over the woman.—The other house belongs to a man named Brown. On our approaching, an Irishman and young Mr. Brown mounted horses and galloped away towards the river.—Our Cavalry soon caught them. The town of Rappahannock is deserted. We met no pickets or scouts of the enemy during the entire march, and returned to camp without suffering any loss whatever of men or horses. The position of the enemy I should think difficult to drive them from in front. By making a march so as to throw the men in rifle pits before daylight, and thus cover them from grape and canister, would force them to cross and attack, or drive them back while we did so, as their works are within good rifle range. This was your expressed wish, but unfortunately the Cavalry reported too late for us to reach the point designated

till 7 o'clock, a. m. I should then have remained quiet until next day, throwing up works during the night, but I did not know the country. Besides I was anxious to engage them lest they should send reinforcements to Fredericksburg, which you desired me to prevent if possible, and which I think I accomplished. In conclusion, allow me to express to you my heart felt thanks for your kindness in placing me in command of the picked men of your Brigade, which I believe is universally admitted to be the best in the service; and notwithstanding their fatiguing march without any sleep at night both officers and men were ready to undergo any further amount of hardships, and all seemed anxious to acquit themselves as heroes. I would especially mention the fine gunnery of Lieuts. Godbold, Brockway, and Berry. I never saw finer practice by older officers in the U. S. service. The officers and men, without exception, displayed exceeding coolness while under a sharp fire of shot and shell, for nearly two hours without firing a gun, which is considered the most trying position in which Infantry can be placed. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, T. M. BRYAN, Lieut. Col., 12th Mass., Com'dg. Reconnoissance.

MARRIAGES.

In Sugarloaf township, Columbia co on the 17th of May, by Josiah R. Fritz Esq. GEORGIAM FRITZ, and Miss MALISSA HESS, all of Columbia county. On the 13th inst. at the Town Hill Parsonage, by Rev. J. W. Houghawout, Mr. GEORGE LEIGHARD of Newberry, Lycoming County, to Miss MAGGIE HEDDEN of Town Hill, Luzerne co.,

DEATHS.

In Greenwood township, Columbia co, on Tuesday last, Mr. SOLOMON BROWN-STELLA, aged about 74 years. In Maine township, Columbia co., on the 16th inst., Mr. ASHER M. GEMBLE, aged about 35 years. Died on Wednesday, May 21st, in Wilks-Barre, Mrs. MAY S. SCOTT, relict of the late Judge Scott, and mother-in-law of Hon. W. J. Woodward, of Reading, aged 67 years. In Kingston, on the 22d inst., Mr. THOMAS PAINGLE in the twenty-first year of his age. On the 25th inst., in Centre township, after an illness of six weeks, MARGIE ARLES, daughter of H. A. and Anna M. Schweppelmeier, aged 5 years, 5 months and 14 days. In Light Street, 22d inst., EDWARD LYON, son of Dr. J., and Margaret Smith, aged 2 yrs, 6 mos. and 16 days.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

WHEAT..... 81 1/2 CLOVERSEED..... 84 1/2 RYE..... 60 BUTTER..... 10 1/2 CORN (old)..... 50 FALLOW..... 10 CORN (new)..... 50 LARD..... 10 BUSBYEAT..... 20 1/2

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of Asler M. Gingles, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, as Executor of the last will and testament of Asler M. Gingles, deceased, by the Register of said county, to Sarah Jane Gingles, his only child, and to the undersigned, as Administrators of the estate of said deceased, in and for the County of Columbia, South Carolina. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased are required to present the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, at his office, in the town of Columbia, South Carolina, on or before the 15th day of June, 1862, at which time the same will be paid, if found valid, and the balance of the estate will be distributed to the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, as directed by the will of the said deceased, and as the law in that behalf directs. JAMES M. GINGLES, Administrator.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, as Treasurer of the Board of the 5th Section of an Act of Assembly, passed at the eleventh day of April, 1862, are notified to pay the same to the undersigned, at his office, in the town of Columbia, South Carolina, on or before the 15th day of June, 1862, at which time the same will be paid, if found valid, and the balance of the estate will be distributed to the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, as directed by the will of the said deceased, and as the law in that behalf directs. JAMES M. GINGLES, Treasurer.

BINGHAMTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. BINGHAMTON, N. Y. An Institution to qualify young men for Business.

D. W. LOWELL, Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of the History of the United States. J. J. BARKER, Commercial Accountant, Professor of Bookkeeping and Mathematics. A. J. WARNER, Professor of Practical and Theoretical Astronomy, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Geography. G. F. ROWE, Assistant Teacher in Penmanship and English Grammar.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has placed for sale, in the County of Columbia, South Carolina, the following named property, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situated in the County of Columbia, South Carolina, containing about one acre, more or less, and bounded as follows: On the north by the land of John H. Gingles, on the east by the land of John H. Gingles, on the south by the land of John H. Gingles, and on the west by the land of John H. Gingles. The said property is offered for sale at public auction, on the 15th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court House in the town of Columbia, South Carolina. The undersigned reserves the right to withdraw the property at any time before the day of sale. JAMES M. GINGLES, Auctioneer.

LEATHER! LEATHER! THE undersigned would announce, that he has on hand a large quantity of the following named goods, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situated in the County of Columbia, South Carolina, containing about one acre, more or less, and bounded as follows: On the north by the land of John H. Gingles, on the east by the land of John H. Gingles, on the south by the land of John H. Gingles, and on the west by the land of John H. Gingles. The said property is offered for sale at public auction, on the 15th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court House in the town of Columbia, South Carolina. The undersigned reserves the right to withdraw the property at any time before the day of sale. JAMES M. GINGLES, Auctioneer.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS. THE undersigned would respectfully announce, that he has on hand a large quantity of the following named goods, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situated in the County of Columbia, South Carolina, containing about one acre, more or less, and bounded as follows: On the north by the land of John H. Gingles, on the east by the land of John H. Gingles, on the south by the land of John H. Gingles, and on the west by the land of John H. Gingles. The said property is offered for sale at public auction, on the 15th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Court House in the town of Columbia, South Carolina. The undersigned reserves the right to withdraw the property at any time before the day of sale. JAMES M. GINGLES, Auctioneer.