

Letter from the Editor.
AMERICAN HOTEL, Philadelphia,
June 4, 1863.

Dear Reader:—
Upon arriving in this city on Wednesday evening, we were met by a number of friends, much excited by a sensation rumor—the latest *canard*—of the reported death of the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew. We informed our disconsolate friends that we had heard nothing of the rumor in Bloomsburg, the residence of Senator Buckalew, and did not believe it, as we had traveled in company to-day to Philadelphia, and just came together from the tea table of the American. We are happy to inform the friends of our distinguished United States Senator, that he is hale and hearty, enjoying uninterrupted health and is sound in the Democratic faith.

The Democratic Mass Meeting, held in this city on last Monday evening, was not only a great meeting, but is exerting a great influence upon public sentiment and opinion. Independence Square was crowded to overflowing, with the living masses of Free Men, and every street around the Square jammed to excess. Its object was to express the just indignation of the people against the Despotism of the Lincoln Administration: It was uttered in thunder tones, and has struck terror into the cowardly camp of Republican Abolitionism.

Abolition Ideas Illogical.

It has been often said, that the Abolition mind is illogical. There is that in its construction which refuses to yield to the simplest rules of logic, and hence it is at fault, whenever feeling (or in a lower view) interest is involved. If this needed confirmation, we have it in the way the editors of minor Republican Journals treat the Vallandigham matter. They are unable to separate the individual from the fundamental principles violated in his case; they urging ante-judicial impressions of his guilt, as sufficient apology for the manner of "his taking off." On the other hand Democratic papers do not "defend" VALLANDIGHAM,—they would leave that to him and his counsel before the courts. But they protest against martial law being exercised where martial law has not been proclaimed, and where civil law is still supreme. This is distinction between Democratic and Abolition views of the matter. One is logical, the other is not.

Sticks to 'Em.

Dr. John's patrons are a most unfortunate set of men. When they once get into his clutches, there seems to be no way to get clear of him. He is like Sinbad's old man of the sea, and sticks to them with the greatest pertinacity.

A friend, who has been thus victimized for some time, and has repeatedly ordered the discontinuance of the nauseous sheet, writes us that "there is no way to stop the *simpleton's* paper," the *italics* are his; and after proposing a mode of stopping it, adds, "I have no confidence in his word."

In that, we suspect our correspondent is not by any means singular, nor is he alone.

"He has written two letters to me," says a correspondent, "and I consider him destitute of both manhood and common sense, and not worthy of a reply, and that he has been playing the fool most exceedingly."

That from an ardent republican is pretty sharp, but it shows that he knows Dr. John fully; and we doubt if there is a man in the county whose opinion differs from that given above.

A "collector" in this week's *Democrat*, furnishes us with some more of his characteristic desire to make money at the expense of his "manhood"; and going to prove the estimate of him, to be correct.

Not Long Ago.

The following statement of facts has been handed to us, and we give it publicly, in order to show the meanness and inconsistency of the quaker warrior editor of the machine over the way—[Ed. Dem.]

Ma. Editor:

When Dr. John was a resident of Greenwood twp., I was the collector of the District. Dr. John was charged with 50 cents militia tax. I called on him for it. He refused to pay it, stating as his reason that it was against his conscience to support war. I let it pass for a year or so, and then called again—he again refused, for the same reason, to pay it; but stated that I might go up on the hill to his orchard when peaches were ripe, and get some; which I, of course declined to do, and the tax of fifty cents remained unpaid.

Again and again I dunned him, he constantly refusing to pay, because it was against his conscience in any way to support war. The commissioners refused to exonerate him, he not being an indigent person; and after he located in Bloomsburg, I again asked him for the militia tax. He again refused to pay, and for the same reason previously given. He then said he had some exchange papers which he thought I would like to read; and finding I could get nothing else out of him, I told him to send them on, and he sent me a few.

THE COLLECTOR.

We will wager our hat that the contemptible wretch that destroyed the *Monitor* office are the biggest cowards, the biggest blackguards, the biggest fools, and the dirtiest, meanest set of beings in Huntingdon county—*Bellefonte Watchman*.

Of course they are, they are thieves, midnight incendiaries, cut throats and white skinned niggers, and ought to be given no quarters.

PEACE AND RE-UNION.—On Tuesday last, a great mass convention consisting according to the *Herald's* report of thirty thousand people assembled in New York city to make a demand for peace on the terms of re-union. The *Herald* says that it was one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations that ever took place in this country.

and that one of the ablest Democratic Speakers of our State, had agreed to deliver the Address. More anon.

We may write from the Empire City. Yours in hope of liberty,
L. L. T.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
No. 513 Broadway, New York,
June 8, 1863.

Dear Democrat:—

There are few cities in the Union, all things considered, that possess in an equal degree the distinctive elements of progressiveness and greatness as that of New York. Its people are, proverbially, active, energetic and enterprising. They live fast, move in a hurry, and—many of them—are addicted to sharp practices.— This is not intended as a reflection upon the honesty of the citizens, but is applicable to that large class, known as Sharpers and Shavers—Bulls and Bears—Goths and Vandals.

Unusual excitement pervaded the city on last Saturday and Monday. This was occasioned by the return of the 37th and 38th Regiments of New York Volunteers from a two year's service in the war. A formal reception was given them by the Municipal authorities of the Empire City on Monday, and a magnificent Banquet in the evening. We have been in New York on many public occasions, and marked the moving masses, but never before encountered such a crowd.

A monster Mass Meeting was held here on last Tuesday, in the Cooper Institute, like that lately held in Philadelphia, to consider the state of the country. It looked to a possible settlement of our national difficulties and the certain vindication of our constitutional rights and future liberties. The usurpations of the Federal Administration—the gross mismanagement of the war—and the violations of the rights of loyal citizens—as in the case of Mr. Vallandigham, et al., were freely discussed and unmistakably condemned.

The tremendous demonstrations of popular condemnation and universal execration of the cowardly acts of the "Lincoln Despotism," by the indignant and insulted people of the "KYNSTON" and "EMPIRE" States of the Union—including the "Book-eye" and "Hoosier" States of the West,—have caused a most thorough sensation throughout the whole country and carried general consternation into the Camp of King Abraham at Washington. Daylight is dawning upon the country—white men's rights must be respected, and law re-established. It is the turning point between "LIBERTY" and "Despotism."— Every man must now do his duty. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. And resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.

The war drags along its slow but devastating career. *Vicksburg*, is still there, although tens of thousands of our brave men have fallen in the effort for its capture, and now "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." Our Army should about now, make a *point* or it will lose prestige. Much is expected and much is feared.— God grant a speedy termination to this wicked Abolition-*Secession* Rebellion.

The country is beautiful in appearance, grain crops, fruit, etc., are most promising. The early fruit season has come, and we here, as in Philadelphia, are enjoying the luxuries of strawberries, peas, grapes, &c., usual in eastern and southern cities.

The St. Nicholas, is one of the first class Hotels in Gotham. Its custom is immense—with excellent accommodations, and liberal charges—viz:—Three Dollars a day. And yet, there is no place like home.

To-day we shall again enjoy the healing breeze on the Delaware on a Steam Boat excursion and the dust in the Cars, returning to Philadelphia.

Our Democratic State Convention next week, it is quite manifest, will nominate HEISTER CLYMER, for Governor of Pennsylvania. We want no better candidate. He can win by at least 50,000.

What the President thinks of it.

"I have examined this negro business and probed it to the bottom," said the President in reply to an application to some Captain who wanted to raise a negro regiment. "It's the same thing with all of you. If I gave you authority to raise this regiment the result would be that you would get Colonel's pay for several months and I would get—not a nigger!"

The Boston Commonwealth is authority for this anecdote! This whole Abolition war has been run the same way. Thousands of millions of dollars have been set free—"But not a nigger."

We called attention a couple of weeks ago to some expressions of leading republicans in favor of a dissolution of the Union; and among them, to the resolution and speech of Judge Conway, republican member of Congress, from Kansas. We print to-day, a letter from the same Judge Conway, wherein he gives us his opinions of the war, and the party of men who are at the head of it, and professes himself willing to give up the Union any morning before breakfast.

We defy any man to point out a Democrat who favors a dissolution of the Union. That is left to the opponents of the National Democracy.

There are prospects of a good harvest.

Judge Duer's Letter.

We place the letter of Judge Duer, of New York, before the people, without one word of comment. It speaks for itself:—
OSWEGO, May 29, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—I received some time ago your letter inviting me to attend the public meeting called to vindicate the right of the people to express their sentiments upon political questions. It was not in my power to be present at the meeting, and illness has prevented me until the present moment from answering your letter. I answer it now, though late, both to explain my apparent inactivity, and also because I think that in the present crisis no loyal citizen ought to shrink from the expression of his opinion.

The action that has taken place since your meeting was held, convinces me that it is the intention of the President and his advisors to crush opposition to their acts by means of force and terror. For this purpose they have established and do now actually enforce martial law in several loyal States, and they will doubtless do the same in New York, and everywhere else, unless they are made to know that the People will not submit to it.

To many persons the words "martial law" do not convey any definite idea.— "They know that it is something very harsh and rigorous, and summary, but they suppose that it bears some resemblance to all other laws of which they have ever heard or read, in this respect at least: that it defines offences and fixes their punishment. And I cannot but suppose that many of those who clamor for its establishment are ignorant that it is nothing in the world but the absolute and unrestrained will of a military chieftain.— Permit me then to give a description of martial law upon the authority of the highest judicial tribunal of our country. The language is that of Judge Woodbury, in delivering the opinion of the Court, in a case determined by the Supreme Court, of the United States: "By it," says the Court, "every citizen, instead of relying under the shield of known and fixed laws as to his liberty, property and life, exists with a rope round his neck, subject to be hung up by a military despot at the next lamp-post, under the sentence of some drumhead court martial."

It is true that Republicans have reason to believe that they will be safe from the horrors of this law, under a Republican Administration. No Republican or Abolitionist has yet been arrested, imprisoned or banished, and they may reasonably calculate that none ever will be. Such persons are permitted to stigmatize the Constitution as a league with hell, and insist that the war shall be prosecuted, not to restore the Union, but to destroy it, without being regarded as guilty of any "disloyal practice." The only sufferers, so far, have been Democrats. Indeed, the very purpose for which the establishment of martial law is sought by the managers of the clubs and leagues, is to destroy the Democratic party. And we find it declared in an official document emanating from the War Department, that to support the Democratic party is to support the cause of the rebels. This terrible engine, then, is to be set in motion by one political party for the persecution of another, arming neighbor against neighbor, and setting issues in every household. The machinery is prepared. Already the secret societies are in motion, bound by what oaths, I know not. That they who design these things design all their dreadful consequences I do not believe; but they know little of human nature and little of history who cannot discern them. Under a single despot there is equality; from a single despot there may be hope of escape. But the worst form that despotism can assume is that of the tyranny of party over party; and if anything can add to its horrors it is when the dominant faction is inflamed by fanaticism and led by priests.

What matters it that these men are conscientious, that they act under a sense of duty, of religious duty? I do not impeach their motives. The more conscientious they are, the worse. All fanatics are conscientious, and it is this that makes their tyranny, of all tyrannies, the most insufferable.

What we can and ought to do, beyond the mere expression of our sympathy, in aid of our oppressed countrymen in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, is a subject upon which it may be as well to present to say nothing. Let us wait the course of events. We have an immediate question for ourselves, and that is whether we will permit the establishment of the same species of government in our own State; a government which not only no Englishman and no Frenchman would endure, but against which the very lazzaroni of Naples would revolt. I do not speak of exceptional cases of an extreme public necessity, such as we may imagine, though, their occurrence is not at all probable; but I speak of systematic acts, done under claim of right, without necessity, upon false pretences, acts which are not only flagrantly unconstitutional, but utterly subversive of liberty and law, and of which the manifest tendency, if not the purpose, is not to maintain the Union, but to destroy it. I am sure that we will not submit to this, and we ought to say so plainly. I have no faith in any petitions, protests or remonstrances, that fall short of this. There

is danger in leaving the President ignorant of our purpose. I am not sanguine enough to hope for any thing from his sense of justice or respect for the law.— The powers that control him, whether spiritual or terrestrial, will do us whatever we will suffer, but are not likely to attempt that which they know we will not suffer.

At the same time I deprecate all resistance that is not strictly constitutional.— Let us not only submit to, but support all proper authority. The President claims the constitutional power to establish Martial law over the body of the people in the loyal States. We deny it. Let the Courts determine the question.— The judicial authority is vested in the Courts, and not in the President, the Congress, or the Army. It is as much the duty of the President, as of any private citizen, to submit to that authority. If he resists it, he becomes an usurper, and may himself be lawfully resisted.— And, on the other hand, if any court or judge, acting under the forms of law, shall sanction his monstrous assumption, let us in turn submit; not because there may not be judicial as well as executive usurpation, and the same right in extreme cases to resist the one as the other, but on account of the condition of the country, and the double dangers that assail us. In this way there may be occasional acts of tyranny, as has been already, but upon the whole the restraint of the judiciary will be found adequate to our protection, if the President himself will respect it.

But if any citizen of this State shall be arrested or imprisoned by military men, or by Provost Marshals or other officers, acting under the authority of the President, and the court before whom the question shall be brought shall determine that he is entitled to his liberty, then, if in spite of this decision, force shall be used to detain him, there ought to be no hesitation to support the judiciary in opposition to military usurpation, and I should regard it as base and cowardly not to do so, unless in the face of such a force as should make resistance quite hopeless.— If it be said that such action would impede the successful prosecution of the war, I answer that it is better that a nation should lose a portion of its territory than its liberty. And if for this cause the rebellious States shall succeed in establishing their independence, the fault will be that of the Administration; and the people, driven to choose between two evils, will have wisely chosen that which, beyond all comparison, is the least.

The times required, in a very high degree, the exercise of the virtues, of courage and of prudence. Moderation in our counsels will give us strength and unit in action. Let us accept as our Leader, him whom not less merit than position designates, (the Chief Magistrate of our State,) and follow and support that moderate and patriotic, but not feeble or unmanly, policy which he has recommended and enforced with so much dignity and success, and I shall yet hope that the Union may triumph over both classes of its enemies—the Southern Secessionists and the Northern Abolitionists.

I remain gentlemen, very respectfully your servt,
WILLIAM DUER.

To Gideon I. Tucker, John Hardy and Andrew Mathewson, Esq.

The Kansas Apostle for Freedom.

The following letter is from the Hon. Mr. Conway, M. C., from Kansas, in the last Congress:—

A WORD
To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR—The recent avowal of Mr. Gerritt Smith that he is in favor of a restoration of the Union, even if such restoration should involve renewed power to Slavery is a slight indication of that counter revolution in public sentiment on this subject which the war is calculated to effect, and which political leaders seem determined through it to bring about. The only period in which there was a ghost of a chance of giving this war an Anti-Slavery result was the first two years of its existence. If it had been taken hold of at the outset as an instrument of revolution—to dissolve the Union and constitute the North the nation—thus liberating the Government from all constitutional obligations to slaveholders, and had then been rushed through with skill and energy, under wise Ministers and competent Generals, in a manner to give full effect to the power of the North, Slavery would have been swept out of existence, and the seceded States conquered to the authority of the Union, and held as subject provinces.

But this was not done. On the contrary the war was employed as a means to prevent revolution and to maintain the Union. The object was to force upon the slave holders the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution they discarded. For nearly two years the most zealous regard was paid to these "rights," and military operations, conducted in a manner to induce the Southern people to return voluntarily to their Federal allegiance. In consequence of this policy, the golden opportunity slipped away—the South became a settled and determined Power—the North lost the prestige of victory, and its morale was broken.

Thus the war became a failure and utterly ceased to bear upon the question of the subjugation of the South in any manner whatsoever; and now, whatever may be said to the contrary, there are few reflecting minds which have not come to the conclusion that the independence of the South is an established fact whether recognized or not.

The war for the future, therefore, becomes simply an instrument in the hands of political managers to effect results favorable to their own personal ends, and unfavorable to the cause of Freedom.

What matters it that a few regiments of negroes, more or less under white officers, are sent into the field? What matters it that the President's edict of Emancipation is printed in Little & Brown's edition of the United States at Large? Is Richmond ours? or even Vicksburg? Does not the Confederacy still stand firm and defiant, and does it not promise to stand so in the future? And, above all, is not the Presidential election approaching?

It is now assumed that the Union is an object paramount over all other considerations, and we are told that it must never be relinquished. We are asked to adhere to the war, not because it gives us successful achievements in the field, but for the reason simply that otherwise we give up the Union. We are told also that the institution of Slavery, like all other institutions, (vide New York Times of to-day,) is of minor importance, one way or the other, compared with the Union; that it must give way or not give way; be destroyed, or granted a new lease of life with increased power, just as the exigencies of the Union may require. And this doctrine that life long Abolitionist, Gerritt Smith, and that zealous Republican, Mr. Raymond, and that eminent Democrat, Mr. Van Buren, all alike assent. Since the deportation of Vallandigham, it is supposed that this is to be the mongrel Democratic platform for the next Presidential race.

Now, Mr. Editor, I desire thus publicly and from the beginning to announce my emphatic wish to be counted out of any such arrangement. I went into this Anti-Slavery business earnestly, and on the presumption that I was acting with honest men—men who hated Slavery, and who were determined to cast it out, come what might. I find that as to many I have been deceived. "I find that these men want power, and care for nothing else; and that for the sake of power they would kill all the white people of the South, or take them to their arms; that they would free all the slaves or make their bondage still more hopeless, or do any other inconsistent or wicked thing. I have no sympathy whatever with such unhallowed lust of dominion."

As to the Union, I would not give a cent for it unless it stood as a guarantee for freedom to every man, woman and child, within the entire jurisdiction. I consider the idea that everything must be sacrificed to the Union as utterly preposterous.— What was the Union made for? That we should sacrifice ourselves to it? I, for one would beg to be excused. As things stand I would sacrifice the Union to Freedom any morning before breakfast.

Very truly yours, M. F. CONWAY.
Washington, 28th May, 1863.

The Four acts of Despotism.

By D. A. MAHONY, of Iowa, author of the "Prisoner of State." Published by Van Evrie, Horton & Co., No. 162 Nassau Street, New York.

We have in this work just what the people need in order to form a reliable and intelligent opinion upon the legislation of the late Congress. We have full and official copies of the four great acts which will make that body forever infamous; and they are subjected to a brief but searching analysis by Mr. Mahony. He shows how cunningly and dexterously the Tax Bill is drawn, so as to make the burden of taxation fall on the laboring and producing classes. It is assessed upon necessities of life and implements of labor rather than upon luxuries, indulged in only by those who could afford to pay a tax upon such luxuries indulgences. The Finance Act still further mortgages the labor of the country, in placing the entire currency of the people in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, who can sell the credit of the United States for any sum and any price he pleases. Then comes the Conscription Act, which boldly ignores State laws and State Constitutions, and forces men, *nolens volens*, into the army, and still keeping alive the odious principle running through all these acts of favors to the rich, who can avoid military service by paying \$300, while the poor man is compelled to go. Finally comes the Indemnity Bill, the crowning act of all, which virtually suspends the Constitutions, and which in the language of Senator Bayard, of Delaware ought to be entitled "A Bill to create a Dictator." All of these acts are given in full in this volume, and they must be very acceptable in this form to a large number of people who desire to have authentic copies of these acts, examine their odious details, and preserve them for reference. The Tax Bill is needed almost daily in all the business of life, to determine the taxes upon articles of manufacture and consumption, as well as the stamp duties upon deeds, notes, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, bonds, mortgages, certificates, policies of insurance, contracts, &c. &c. It is given in full, with all the late amendments passed at the last session of Congress. It is also furnished with an alphabetical recapitulation for easy reference for business men. This bill has been published in various forms by the Republicans, but it has never before been accompanied by the more odious and more glaringly unconstitutional acts of the same Congress, The Finance, Conscription and Indemnity Bills. Every Democrat will want them all together, so as to take in at one view the criminality of the men who thus surrendered the rights of the people which they had been elected to preserve. We know of no way in which fifty cents can be so judiciously expended as in procuring this pamphlet. Many editions of the Tax Law alone sell for that, but here we have the four enactments entire for that sum, in a pamphlet of 160 pages in large type.

In order to furnish those of our readers who may desire this important work, we have made arrangements with the publishers to supply it, through our office, and all who wish copies can order from us. We will furnish them at publishers' rates.

Send on the order at once.
FIFTY CENTS in paper binding.
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS in muslin

Letter from Hon. Charles R. Buckalew.

The following letter from Hon. C. R. Buckalew, in answer to an invitation to address the Democratic meeting on Monday evening last:

BLOOMSBURG, June 1, 1863.
H. N. Dittman, Esq.

Chairman Dem. City Executive Comtee,
Dear Sir: Your letter inviting me to attend your meeting of this evening called with reference to the ar rest, military trial and exile of Vallandigham, was delayed in reaching me. I have only time before the closing of the mail to write a few lines in reply:

I approve, most heartily, the object of your meeting, and I hope it may be successful and exert a wide influence upon public opinion. Now that public events present to the people the question of liberty as well as of Union, there ought to be no doubts and no hesitation among the us to the course to be pursued. They uphold liberty and put down its foes, and that too, without regard to the poor, pitiful pretexs by which the latter seek to defend or excuse their usurpations.

I am, respectfully, yours,
C. R. BUCKALEW.

MARRIAGES.

At Town Hill, on the 4th inst., by Rev. E. Waddsworth, Mr. DANIEL H. HARRISON, to Miss DEBORAH A. SHULTZ, both of Fair Mount, Luzerne Co.

On Saturday 23d ult., by Rev. H. D. Dill, Mr. THOMAS BIRD, and Miss SARAH J. WILLIAMS, both of Light Street.

DEATHS.

In Mount Pleasant, on the 26th of May, MARTHA A. KRAMER, aged 8 years and 11 months.

At Espy, of Erysipelas, on the 5th inst., EDITH H. infant of Alfred H. and Mary W. Creveling, aged 3 months and 11 days.

At this place, on the 6th inst., MARY GERTRUDE, daughter of Rev. D. C., and Addie John, aged about 16 months.

RECEIPTS FOR MAY.

TO THE
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

The following payments have been made to the Columbia Democrat office, during the month of May:—

Columbia County, \$30 75	Hon. Reuben Keller, \$13 00
Hugh M. Ellis, 2 50	John D. Ellis, 1 25
John M. Ellis, 1 25	A. D. Whitmore, 1 00
Hon. J. S. State, 1 00	Henry A. Miller, 1 00
Col. Neal McCree, 5 00	Wm. Fraze, Esq., 4 75
Madison School Dist., 1 00	Est. of John H. Miller, 2 00
Rev. J. H. Miller, 2 00	Est. of Patrick T. W., 4 25
Est. of John Heller, 7 50	Hon. Wm. Merrifield, 2 00
Thomas Baker, 2 00	Est. of P. M. D., 4 00
Geo. W. Steiman, 5 00	Peter Boeder, 1 00
Thomas W. Steiman, 2 00	Willard C. Green, 1 00
Est. of E. B. Knapp, 2 00	James G. Maxwell, Esq., 1 25
Richard Kirk, 1 00	James G. Maxwell, 1 00
Simey S. Slater, 1 00	Charles E. Eschbarth, 2 00
John Kline, (M. P.), 2 00	H. D. Hittendorn, Esq., 1 25
Samuel Bower, 1 75	John Bremer, 75
A. K. Hancock, Esq., 1 75	Peter Jacoby, 2 00
D. S. Brown, 1 00	J. M. Howe, 2 00
Solomon Peterman, 75	J. D. Rice, 87
John C. Wagon, 2 00	Samuel H. Albertson, 1 25
Col. Hiram B. Kline, 3 50	Peter Yohs & Son, 1 75
John G. Quirk, Esq., 2 00	Henry DeLong, 4 50
Est. of J. H. Miller, 2 00	Samuel H. Albertson, 1 25
Hiram Hays, 3 50	John Ketcher, 2 00
William E. Steiner, 1 00	Henry C. Ketcher, 3 05
James M. Wagon, 2 00	Samuel H. Albertson, 1 25
Daniel McHenry, 11 04	Peter Hittendorn, 2 00
John W. Whitcomb, 5 00	Geo. M. Frazee, 2 00
John W. Whitcomb, 5 00	William G. Hutton, 2 00
Robt. McHenry, Esq., 1 75	C. H. Wilson, Esq., 2 00
Samuel H. Albertson, 1 25	John A. Funtun, Esq., 1 00
American Slice Tip Co., 50	M. H. Hanson, 1 50
Edgar R. Heller, Esq., 1 75	Charles A. Miller, 1 25
Est. of C. C. Breese, 1 00	Robert B. Arthur, 1 00
Est. of P. M. D., 4 00	J. A. Evans, 6 50
Est. of J. H. Miller, 2 00	John H. Miller, 2 00
Wm. B. Peterman, 4 00	A. D. Good, 3 00
John C. Wagon, 2 00	Thomas E. Eyer, 4 00
John C. Wagon, 2 00	J. E. Patton, A. M., 2 50
D. C. Gearhart, 1 75	Jacob's Nat. Circus, 5 00
John Kline, (M. P.), 2 00	H. D. Hittendorn, Esq., 1 25
Joseph Martz, 3 00	John H. Miller, Esq., 1 25
Alexander Hughes, 10 00	Jer. H. Yocum, 7 00
John Kline, (M. P.), 2 00	John S. Hazzard, 2 00
Hiram Hittendorn, 1 00	Est. of John H. Miller, 2 00
George Hill, 6 00	S. Austin Ritter, 4 00
John Kline, (M. P.), 2 00	Dr. Wm. A. Case, 2 00
M. C. Woodward, 1 75	Dr. Wm. A. Case, 2 00
Samuel Brugler, 2 00	

Thankful, friends, for your support. It is yours to sustain and ours to maintain a FREE PRESS." Keep the ball in motion and liberty will serve.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

A state of John E. Shaffer, dec'd.
LETTERS of administration on the Estate of John E. Shaffer, late of Centre twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the administrator at his residence in said township, within one day, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Solomon Eckroth, dec'd.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Solomon Eckroth, late of Beaver township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the Executor at his residence in said township, within one day, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.

PUBLIC SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Real Estate of the late of John Gingles, late of Madison twp., Columbia county, deceased, will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at the residence of the undersigned, in Jerseytown, a certain message or tenement, with the appurtenances.

LOT OF GROUND.

situate in Madison township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of Alexander Love on the South and East, Mary Gingles on the North and the heirs of Jacob Kistler on the West, containing

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less. There is on the premises an old LOG HOUSE,

and about twenty-five acres cleared land. Late the estate of and deceased, situate in the township of Madison and county aforesaid.

ESTRAY.

CAME on the premises of the subscriber, in Benton Township, Columbia county, on the 10th inst., an IRON GRAY MARE COLT, two or three years old, having on a halter and bridle. The owner or owners are requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of Elizabeth Masteller, dec'd.
LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Elizabeth Masteller, late of Madison twp., Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them to the administrator at his residence in said township, within one day, and all persons indebted to make payment forthwith.