

ILLEGAL ENLISTMENTS.

A case occurred not long since in the upper part of this County which excited a good degree of feeling. It seems that JOHN H. HINMAN, a few days above seventeen years of age, was over-persuaded by an older companion to enlist in the volunteer service of the State of New York at Waverly. His parents, knowing their son, on account of physical debility, unfit for the service, remonstrated against his removal. But the recruiting officer was deaf to every objection, or offer to refer the case to the legal tribunals for determination; and finally sent an armed force to the house of the parents in the night, threatening they would take the recruit "dead or alive" away with them. The father accompanied the men, still remonstrating, while the guard declared on being reinforced at the State line, there was not men enough in Pennsylvania to keep their victim in the State. Young HINMAN was hurried across the line into the rail-way cars, and immediately taken to New York city. Here, the answer to the renewed remonstrances of the father, was a threat to send him to Fort LaFayette, if he did not leave the camp forthwith. On his return home, several of our citizens whose sympathies were aroused by the circumstances, became interested in measures of redress. C. L. WARD, Esq., volunteered his services, and witnesses were brought before Judge MERCUR, who heard and certified the evidence in the case. The result is shown in the following correspondence, which exhibits a ready sympathy and prompt action on the part of Governor CURTIS; and also a quick sense of justice in Governor MORGAN. Young HINMAN was discharged at once, and means of transportation furnished him to return home. We trust it will be the last case of the illegal enlistment of minors under eighteen years of age in this region:—

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, Oct. 16, 1862.

To His Excellency, the GOVERNOR:

I beg to enclose herewith, the Depositions taken, accompanying the petition of a distressed father, in a case which I think justly claims your Excellency's interposition and relief. In what little I have undertaken in the affair, I have not acted professionally: nor is there in it in the remotest degree, any feeling of a mere political or partisan character. Indeed, I believe both the petitioner and all the witnesses are your Excellency's political friends. I address you in their behalf, simply as a neighbor and fellow citizen of wronged and distressed persons: my appeal is to you as the chosen guardian of the rights and peace of our beloved Commonwealth.

As your Excellency's personal friend, I would gladly in these distracted times, have saved you all trouble in this case, by giving it another direction, if I could fairly have done so. But the father is a poor mechanic, unable, even if it were likely to avail him, to employ legal counsel in New York, or to bear the expense of pursuing his claim in the Courts of that State.

This affair has created much feeling here amongst all classes of our people; being literally a forcible abduction in the night, by an armed force, of a born and resident citizen of Pennsylvania, who was hurried across the line of the State, tauntingly and avowedly, to avoid the interposition of our courts of law.

The father has a legal right to his son's services under our State laws, as well as those of the United States, (the son being under 18 years of age,) against all military claim, and no matter what the son himself may have represented his own age to be; and the Courts would order his discharge upon the proofs embodied in the accompanying papers.

I presume your Excellency will have no farther trouble than merely to send those proofs forward to the Governor of New York, asking a discharge of the boy at his hands—he being Commander-in-Chief in that State of forces not mustered into the service of the United States;—which is the case I am informed of the regiments now commanded by Major Willard at "Camp Green."

I think I know your Excellency too well, to feel there is any necessity of adding a single word to these proofs, to induce your earnest sympathy. Nor would I feel it respectful to do so—having seen recently that even the Governor of North Carolina, in the region and in the midst of the rage of the present rebellion, has shown such a sense of the rights of a sovereign State, and the sanctity of individual freedom under them, that he rescued by a positive and unconditional demand one of his citizens from the power of the imperious and almost imperial President of the new and distant Southern Confederacy!

I have the honor to be, with much esteem, Your Excellency's obedient servant, (Signed) C. L. WARD.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 29, 1862.

His Excellency, E. D. MORGAN:

Sir: The papers and affidavits enclosed disclose a transaction so unjust if not criminal, that I feel assured it will only be necessary for you to examine them to immediately order the restoration of John Henry Hinman to his father.

I feel it my duty to ask that he be restored—that a citizen of Pennsylvania may not by force or fraud be deprived of his minor son.

I trust your Excellency will give the case your immediate attention, and have me informed of your action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) A. G. CURTIS.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPT., Albany, Oct. 24, 1862.

Sir: I am directed by Governor MORGAN to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 20th instant, in behalf of John Henry Hinman, who enlisted at Waverly, N. Y., and is thought to be at Camp Green.

The Governor directs me to inform you that he has transmitted the papers to General Anthon, Judge Advocate General of this State, with directions to him to take the proper steps

to procure the discharge of Hinman without expense to his father or friends.

I am, sir, with much respect, Your obedient servant, L. L. DOTY, Private Sec'y. His Excellency, Gov. A. G. CURTIS, Harrisburg, Pa.

NEW-YORK ELECTIVE.

Just as we were going to press, a despatch was received at this place, stating that Seymour was elected Governor of New-York, by 10,000 majority. The official return will probably swell his majority to fifteen or twenty thousand.

The most interesting war news to-day is comprised in the late exploits of the rebel privateer steamer Alabama (290), in which Captain Raphael Semmes has been doing so much destruction to the merchant marine of the North, and whose daring adventures the Navy Department appears to take so little trouble to check. The pirate is now close upon our coast. From intelligence received by the brig Baron de Castine at Boston it appears that she captured no less than seven vessels within a few weeks past, and destroyed them all except two, which Capt. Semmes released upon the master giving bonds, one of them—the ship Tonawanda in eighty thousand dollars, and the other the brig Baron de Castine in six thousand, payable to the President of the Confederate States after peace is established. The last appearance of the Alabama was in latitude thirty-nine north, longitude sixty-nine west, off the Capes of Delaware, and directly in the track of the California steamers.

The news from the army of the Potomac is interesting. General Pleasanton came up with the rebels at Philmont on Saturday, and after an artillery fight of five hours' duration, drove them back to Union, a town three miles beyond. They proved to be a portion of Stuart's cavalry supported by one battery. Yesterday morning General Pleasanton returned the attack at Union, and being reinforced by a brigade of infantry at ten o'clock, pressed the enemy back, until at one o'clock P. M., our troops were in possession of the town. From three o'clock until dark the firing in that direction was very heavy; but the particulars of what was going on were not known. Snicker's Gap was also taken possession of by a portion of our advance. Three brigades of rebel infantry were observed moving in column up the mountain. A battle in that vicinity very soon is not an improbable event.

It appears from our Southern news that the people of the eastern portion of North Carolina are alarmed for their safety, and are in doubt as to whether the rebel government will protect them, and they are beginning to remove their slaves to some other region. There is reliable information from Richmond that there is no force on the western side of that city. On the eastern side Wisk's command is stationed. At Gordonsville there are about two thousand, a considerable number of sick and a large quantity of supplies. At Culpeper Court House are two small regiments and a number of sick. The rebels at these points are said to be filled with anxiety, and constantly expecting an advance of our forces.

Col. Lewis, commanding the 22d Iowa, with detachments from his own and the 1st, 24th, and 55th Missouri Regiments, with a section of Stranger's Battery, attacked 1,500 Rebels at Potomac's Ferry, in Southern Missouri, on the 27th inst., killing several and taking over forty prisoners.

General Halleck, for the first time since he was appointed General-in-Chief, paid a visit on Sunday to a regiment in camp—namely, the 146th New York, Halleck infantry, raised in his native place, Oneida county.

The New-Albany (Ind.) Ledger, of Friday evening says: "We to-day heard Gen. ROTHSCHILD express his opinion of Gen. BELL's campaign in Kentucky. He asserts that the complaints of inefficiency and want of energy made by the partisan Press against Gen. BELL are unjust, ungenerous and false. He had done all that any man could do under the circumstances. Under the wisdom of this Generalship BRAGG had been driven, almost destitute of subsistence, out of Kentucky, and the State saved from the horrors of war within its own border. He fully vindicated Gen. BELL from the slanderous charges made against him, and he further declares that he has the unbounded confidence of every General and intelligent Field Officer in his command."

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, explains the presence of Gen. BANKS in New-York as connected with a projected expedition to Texas. He is to open his headquarters here for his organization. This expedition is to proceed direct to the coast and obtain a lodgement, and is to receive co-operation from another expedition now organizing in the West under Gen. McCLELLAN, which is to proceed down the Mississippi, clearing away all obstructions on its passage. The occupation of Texas by the National troops will give an opportunity to the Union element, known to exist there, to show itself, and will seriously cripple the bogus Confederacy in more ways than one, and especially in the item of supplies.

OUR GUARDIAN BIRD IN BATTLE.—In a letter dated at Corinth, Oct. 12, written by Chester D. Howe, of Co. E, 12th Illinois Volunteers, is the following. Speaking of the recent fight at Corinth, he says:—"The finest thing I ever saw was a live American eagle, carried by the 8th Iowa, in the place of a flag. It would fly off over the enemy during the hottest of the fight, then would return and seat himself upon his pole, clap his pinions, shake his head and start again. Many and hearty were the cheers that arose from our lines as the old fellow would sail around, first to the right and then to the left, and always return to his post, regardless of the storm of leaden hail that was flying around him. Something seemed to tell us that that battle was to result in our favor, and when the order was given to charge every man went at them with fixed bayonet, and the enemy scattered in all directions, leaving us in possession of the battle-field."

Unless everybody conspires to lie outrageously, the condition of the rebel army is extremely uncomfortable. A young man who was in Winchester on Saturday evening, represents the condition of that army at that point as awful beyond description. He says that small-pox and typhoid fever are ravaging fearfully, and that at least fifty or sixty are dying daily. He counted in one spot 56 dead bodies which had remained unburied for two or three days.

Vast quantities of supplies, clothing and shoes are being forwarded to General McClellan but still it is stated that many regiments are almost naked and without shoes, a condition of things which, we trust, will be speedily remedied, and which should not have been permitted to exist at all.

A scouting party in the direction of Dumfries report that the rebels are in force at Warrentown, and are receiving fresh troops. They met a large body of rebel cavalry within seven miles of Dumfries, and were compelled to fall back.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Official despatches from General MARCY recount the results of our advance to Snicker's Gap. When General HANCOCK arrived at the Gap it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were driven out by a strong force of nearly six thousand of our infantry. The rebels made an effort to retake this important position, but were again driven back by the fire of our rifled guns, and at six o'clock Monday afternoon, General MARCY says that General McCLELLAN was in full possession of the Gap.—The rebel forces of Generals JACKSON and HILL are reported to be in the opposite valley.

Meantime General PLEASANTON has been pushing his reconnoissance forward with much effect. After the artillery firing ceased between him and STUART, in front of Philmont on Sunday afternoon the rebels came out into an apple orchard and fired from behind the trees. They were finally repulsed—we losing one man killed and fourteen wounded. Immediately after the occupation of Philmont General PLEASANTON sent a detachment of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry, under Major KEENAN, down the road leading towards Bloomfield. When they approached the woods, about a mile distant, artillery opened upon them. Presently the enemy brought two guns out in a field to the left of the road, and continued the fire. A section of Lieutenant PLEASANTON'S battery was brought up on the hill near the town and returned the enemy's fire with fine effect. Our cavalry engaged their skirmishers, and after a fight of four hours the enemy were driven from their position. General McCLELLAN and his staff got a splendid reception from the troops on visiting the front at Purcellville Monday evening.

A train of cars, which was sent up on Friday night from Fairfax station to Bull Run station, was attacked at the latter point by a body of rebel cavalry, and about one hundred men who accompanied it were taken prisoners. The train was run off the track and the locomotive overturned, but no attempt was made to destroy them.

Those on board of the Alabama, had full files of the New York Herald and pictorial papers containing an account of the former capture by the Alabama. Capt. H. was informed by the second lieutenant and several of the petty officers that their next destination was New York, as they meant to throw a few shells into that city. Capt. H. represents the Alabama as very formidable, but he does not think she is as fast as has been reported. When he left her the crew were mounting two large pivot guns, one forward and the other aft. He thinks they were one hundred pounders.

Captain Small of the ship Lafayette, reports that when he was introduced to Captain Semmes, he produced his British consular certificate, and remarked to Capt. Semmes, that he supposed that would be sufficient protection. Capt. Semmes replied:—"The New York people are getting very smart, but it won't save you; it's all a damned hatched up mess." He then gave orders to burn the ship.

It is evident that the Alabama intends a raid upon our coast, if not a dash into one of our harbors. He may keep his promise good and run into the harbor of New York for the purpose of throwing a few shot or shell into the city. It could be done, and it would not be amiss under any circumstance to be ready for him should he venture his head into the lion's mouth.

He may be waiting for the California steamer, for he is not far from their track; and would like nothing better than to job a cool million by way of paying expenses. There is no knowing what the rascal may be up to.—We may expect to hear of almost anything being done by him, and the probabilities are that we shall have to recount almost daily, now that he is on the coast, of vessels being destroyed or bonded.

It is his intention, beyond doubt, so make himself and vessel a terror to all merchantmen carrying the flag of the United States; and thus far his career has enabled him to carry out his views most thoroughly. Good fortune may stop him, however. Our cruisers may stop him, and a reward for his head should be offered, as in days of old; for he cannot be considered in any light but that of a pirate of the first water. The next few weeks may put an end to his present business, and it is to be hoped by all that it will; for it is a shame upon us that this villain is longer permitted to commit his ravages upon the high seas with the greatest impunity.

A sharper recently succeeded in swindling the Jersey Shore, Lock Haven and Bellefonte banks to the amount of nearly nine thousand dollars. He also tried the game at the West Branch Bank, but did not succeed. His mode of operations was about as follows: He procured elsewhere, from responsible parties, sight drafts, for a few dollars, on New York. By some chemical or other process he removed the lines naming the small amounts and left the drafts blank, to be filled to any amount he might choose. On coming into this section of country he represented himself as an extensive fur and hide merchant, with stores in Chicago and New York, and set a number of men at work procuring furs and hides for him. To pay for these, as he represented, he filled his drafts, drew the money from the banks, and then skedaddled, leaving banks and hide and fur gatherers to gather wisdom from their experience. The scamp conducted operations on an extensive scale, and was thoroughly conversant with everything he undertook—talked business and percentage like a Girard or an Astor, and drove everything like a locomotive.—Lancaster Gaz.

On Saturday, a gentleman from Charlestown, Va., arrived in Cincinnati. He reports that he left there a few days since, in company with several other citizens of that place, for Cincinnati, and that all save himself were captured by the rebels and taken back to Charlestown. He states that LORING has been reinforced by FLOYD, and that the rebel pickets were at the Kanawha Salines and Camp Platt. JENKINS' cavalry pickets extend as low down the Kanawha as Camp Poca.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

More of Her Depredations on the Ocean.

The brig Baron de Castine, of Boston, Captain Sanders, from Bangor 19th inst., for Carden, arrived at Boston yesterday. She had been overhauled by the rebel pirate Alabama, or No. 290, Captain Semmes, and compelled to put into the port.

The Baron de Castine reports that on the 29th ult., in latitude thirty-nine degrees north, longitude sixty-nine degrees west, was captured, according to the report of Captain Sanders, by the British pirate Alabama. Captain Semmes agreed to liberate the brig for a bond of six thousand dollars, payable to the President of the Confederate States thirty days after peace is declared. Captain Sanders gave the bond, and was then informed that he must take as passengers the crews, numbering forty-five in all, of several American vessels which had been previously captured and burned by the Alabama. The crews were sent on board the brig; but extra provisions were refused, and Captain Sanders bore away for the nearest port to land them.

The following is the statement of Capt. Harding, of the Bark Lamplighter:

On the 15th ult., at daylight, in latitude 41 degrees thirty minutes north, longitude fifty-nine degrees seventeen minutes west, wind south, with thick weather, saw a ship standing to the southward. In half an hour the weather cleared up a little, and she altered her course and stood across our bow with the British flag flying. I then made her out to be a steamer. When within a mile he fired a gun, hauled down the British flag and ran up the Confederate flag. I hove to, and he sent on board and demanded my papers, and declared me a prize. We were sent on board the steamer. I was allowed to take one trunk, and my officers and crew one bag each. Captain Semmes ordered his first lieutenant to go on board of the bark and burn her immediately. I begged him to save my ship; but he replied, "I hope to be able to serve you a damned sight worse yet." They then went on board to burn my ship. I was permitted to go with them.—When we went into the cabin they asked for liquor. I gave them all I had. They drank some, and emptied the remainder on the floor. Then they took the oil cans out of the locker, and poured oil on the floor, and then, at eight o'clock in the morning, they set the vessel on fire. We were then transferred to the steamer and put in irons, and almost starved. The pirate then continued to cruise under sail, but with steam up, until she captured all the above vessels. The crews were all put in irons as soon as captured. Those on board of the Alabama, had full files of the New York Herald and pictorial papers containing an account of the former capture by the Alabama. Capt. H. was informed by the second lieutenant and several of the petty officers that their next destination was New York, as they meant to throw a few shells into that city. Capt. H. represents the Alabama as very formidable, but he does not think she is as fast as has been reported. When he left her the crew were mounting two large pivot guns, one forward and the other aft. He thinks they were one hundred pounders.

Captain Small of the ship Lafayette, reports that when he was introduced to Captain Semmes, he produced his British consular certificate, and remarked to Capt. Semmes, that he supposed that would be sufficient protection. Capt. Semmes replied:—"The New York people are getting very smart, but it won't save you; it's all a damned hatched up mess." He then gave orders to burn the ship.

It is evident that the Alabama intends a raid upon our coast, if not a dash into one of our harbors. He may keep his promise good and run into the harbor of New York for the purpose of throwing a few shot or shell into the city. It could be done, and it would not be amiss under any circumstance to be ready for him should he venture his head into the lion's mouth.

He may be waiting for the California steamer, for he is not far from their track; and would like nothing better than to job a cool million by way of paying expenses. There is no knowing what the rascal may be up to.—We may expect to hear of almost anything being done by him, and the probabilities are that we shall have to recount almost daily, now that he is on the coast, of vessels being destroyed or bonded.

It is his intention, beyond doubt, so make himself and vessel a terror to all merchantmen carrying the flag of the United States; and thus far his career has enabled him to carry out his views most thoroughly. Good fortune may stop him, however. Our cruisers may stop him, and a reward for his head should be offered, as in days of old; for he cannot be considered in any light but that of a pirate of the first water. The next few weeks may put an end to his present business, and it is to be hoped by all that it will; for it is a shame upon us that this villain is longer permitted to commit his ravages upon the high seas with the greatest impunity.

A sharper recently succeeded in swindling the Jersey Shore, Lock Haven and Bellefonte banks to the amount of nearly nine thousand dollars. He also tried the game at the West Branch Bank, but did not succeed. His mode of operations was about as follows: He procured elsewhere, from responsible parties, sight drafts, for a few dollars, on New York. By some chemical or other process he removed the lines naming the small amounts and left the drafts blank, to be filled to any amount he might choose. On coming into this section of country he represented himself as an extensive fur and hide merchant, with stores in Chicago and New York, and set a number of men at work procuring furs and hides for him. To pay for these, as he represented, he filled his drafts, drew the money from the banks, and then skedaddled, leaving banks and hide and fur gatherers to gather wisdom from their experience. The scamp conducted operations on an extensive scale, and was thoroughly conversant with everything he undertook—talked business and percentage like a Girard or an Astor, and drove everything like a locomotive.—Lancaster Gaz.

On Saturday, a gentleman from Charlestown, Va., arrived in Cincinnati. He reports that he left there a few days since, in company with several other citizens of that place, for Cincinnati, and that all save himself were captured by the rebels and taken back to Charlestown. He states that LORING has been reinforced by FLOYD, and that the rebel pickets were at the Kanawha Salines and Camp Platt. JENKINS' cavalry pickets extend as low down the Kanawha as Camp Poca.

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

An Artillery Battle at Phillimont, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 2—9:15 P. M. f

Gen. Pleasanton came up with the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Phillimont, about 7 o'clock yesterday. The fight, which was conducted wholly by artillery, lasted about five hours, when the enemy retreated to Union, a small town three miles beyond. Our loss was one killed and fourteen wounded. The enemy's force consisted of a portion of Stuart's cavalry and one battery. Five of them are known to have been killed.

This morning General Pleasanton renewed the attack at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock he was reinforced by a brigade of infantry. At 1 o'clock the rebels fell back from Union, and our troops occupied the town. Our loss, up to 3 o'clock, was one killed and four wounded.

During the action a rebel caisson was exploded by one of our shells.

The enemy's loss is not known.

The firing in that direction was very heavy from 3 o'clock till dark, but the result is not known.

General McClellan visited the front during the afternoon.

A heavy dusk was observed to-day at Ashby's Gap. In what direction the rebel troops were moving is not known, the distance being too great.

Another portion of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap to-day.

Three brigades of rebel troops were, at last advices, advancing up the west side of the mountain in two columns. Firing followed, but the results are not yet known.

Hon. G. A. Grow.

The defeat of Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW is justly regarded by nearly all of our loyal changes as a public calamity. By his unwavering, persevering, and unflinching devotion throughout all his Congressional career to the passage of the Homestead Bill, he has endeared his name to the hearts of the laboring poor man everywhere. "Land for the Landless" was not with him a political catch-word with which to win votes. It was with him a deep-settled conviction, and he followed it with an earnestness worthy both of him and it, until he saw it adopted as one of the principles of a great National party; and finally under the sanction of that party he saw this his early conviction become a fixed fact established by law.

Besides his devotion to the interests of the poor industrious citizen, he has ever been the determined and unalterable friend of Freedom. His opposition to human-slavery was a natural sequence of his devotion to free homesteads for all; for if the poor have a right to a portion of the national domain, have not all men the right to the entire fruits of their labor? He who answers one of these propositions affirmatively, must, to be consistent, also answer the other affirmatively. And this is why every Northern man voted for the passage of the Homestead Law, and every slaveholder voted against it.

Although Mr. Grow is defeated for Congress, he is not politically dead and buried, as the pro-slavery politicians and newspapers would fain flatter themselves. The causes which produced his defeat will not always exist, and we hope to see him take his place again in the councils of the nation, where his knowledge of public affairs will be of benefit to his constituents and to his country. But should his public career be now ended, which on account of his ill health is quite probable, his name will be handed down in history among those who have attempted to benefit the white race without binding still tighter the chains of the black; and it will be honored when the names of the freedom-hating political place-mongers who are now jubilant at his defeat shall be buried in oblivion.—Toga Agitator.

At the residence of the bride's father in Albany, Oct. 18, by Elder Cyrus Hubbard, Mr. J. A. JONES of Terry, to Miss E. J. BARCOCK, of the former place.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. E. G. TERRY to Miss S. JONES, of the latter.

In Lowell, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. A. Bossed, Mr. DAVID H. EATON and Miss CAROLINE ANDREWS, both of Southboro', Toga Co., N. Y.

In Herick, Oct. 18, by Rev. W. Lathrop, Mr. C. A. CARTER to Miss ELISSA H. LIGHT, both of Rush, Susquehanna Co.

In East Smithfield, Oct. 28, by Rev. James Parker, Mr. SAMUEL S. DAVIES to Miss MARIA D. FOSBURGH.

Oct. 18, by Dr. Cook, Mr. AARON B. CULVER, of Tascara, to Miss ESTELLA BUCK, of Wyalusing.

In Athens, Oct. 20th, by Rev. S. J. Gibson, Mr. O. P. HYDE, of Groton, N. Y., to Miss ELOISE F. DAVIES, of the former place.

At the residence of the bride's father in Albany, Oct. 18, by Elder Cyrus Hubbard, Mr. J. A. JONES of Terry, to Miss E. J. BARCOCK, of the former place.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. E. G. TERRY to Miss S. JONES, of the latter.

In Lowell, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. A. Bossed, Mr. DAVID H. EATON and Miss CAROLINE ANDREWS, both of Southboro', Toga Co., N. Y.

In Herick, Oct. 18, by Rev. W. Lathrop, Mr. C. A. CARTER to Miss ELISSA H. LIGHT, both of Rush, Susquehanna Co.

In East Smithfield, Oct. 28, by Rev. James Parker, Mr. SAMUEL S. DAVIES to Miss MARIA D. FOSBURGH.

Oct. 18, by Dr. Cook, Mr. AARON B. CULVER, of Tascara, to Miss ESTELLA BUCK, of Wyalusing.

In Athens, Oct. 20th, by Rev. S. J. Gibson, Mr. O. P. HYDE, of Groton, N. Y., to Miss ELOISE F. DAVIES, of the former place.

At the residence of the bride's father in Albany, Oct. 18, by Elder Cyrus Hubbard, Mr. J. A. JONES of Terry, to Miss E. J. BARCOCK, of the former place.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. E. G. TERRY to Miss S. JONES, of the latter.

In Lowell, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. A. Bossed, Mr. DAVID H. EATON and Miss CAROLINE ANDREWS, both of Southboro', Toga Co., N. Y.

In Herick, Oct. 18, by Rev. W. Lathrop, Mr. C. A. CARTER to Miss ELISSA H. LIGHT, both of Rush, Susquehanna Co.

In East Smithfield, Oct. 28, by Rev. James Parker, Mr. SAMUEL S. DAVIES to Miss MARIA D. FOSBURGH.

Oct. 18, by Dr. Cook, Mr. AARON B. CULVER, of Tascara, to Miss ESTELLA BUCK, of Wyalusing.

In Athens, Oct. 20th, by Rev. S. J. Gibson, Mr. O. P. HYDE, of Groton, N. Y., to Miss ELOISE F. DAVIES, of the former place.

At the residence of the bride's father in Albany, Oct. 18, by Elder Cyrus Hubbard, Mr. J. A. JONES of Terry, to Miss E. J. BARCOCK, of the former place.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. E. G. TERRY to Miss S. JONES, of the latter.

In Lowell, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. A. Bossed, Mr. DAVID H. EATON and Miss CAROLINE ANDREWS, both of Southboro', Toga Co., N. Y.

In Herick, Oct. 18, by Rev. W. Lathrop, Mr. C. A. CARTER to Miss ELISSA H. LIGHT, both of Rush, Susquehanna Co.

In East Smithfield, Oct. 28, by Rev. James Parker, Mr. SAMUEL S. DAVIES to Miss MARIA D. FOSBURGH.

Oct. 18, by Dr. Cook, Mr. AARON B. CULVER, of Tascara, to Miss ESTELLA BUCK, of Wyalusing.

In Athens, Oct. 20th, by Rev. S. J. Gibson, Mr. O. P. HYDE, of Groton, N. Y., to Miss ELOISE F. DAVIES, of the former place.

At the residence of the bride's father in Albany, Oct. 18, by Elder Cyrus Hubbard, Mr. J. A. JONES of Terry, to Miss E. J. BARCOCK, of the former place.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. E. G. TERRY to Miss S. JONES, of the latter.

In Lowell, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. A. Bossed, Mr. DAVID H. EATON and Miss CAROLINE ANDREWS, both of Southboro', Toga Co., N. Y.

In Herick, Oct. 18, by Rev. W. Lathrop, Mr. C. A. CARTER to Miss ELISSA H. LIGHT, both of Rush, Susquehanna Co.

In East Smithfield, Oct. 28, by Rev. James Parker, Mr. SAMUEL S. DAVIES to Miss MARIA D. FOSBURGH.

Oct. 18, by Dr. Cook, Mr. AARON B. CULVER, of Tascara, to Miss ESTELLA BUCK, of Wyalusing.

In Athens, Oct. 20th, by Rev. S. J. Gibson, Mr. O. P. HYDE, of Groton, N. Y., to Miss ELOISE F. DAVIES, of the former place.

At the residence of the bride's father in Albany, Oct. 18, by Elder Cyrus Hubbard, Mr. J. A. JONES of Terry, to Miss E. J. BARCOCK, of the former place.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. E. G. TERRY to Miss S. JONES, of the latter.

In Lowell, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. A. Bossed, Mr. DAVID H. EATON and Miss CAROLINE ANDREWS, both of Southboro', Toga Co., N. Y.

In Herick, Oct. 18, by Rev. W. Lathrop, Mr. C. A. CARTER to Miss ELISSA H. LIGHT, both of Rush, Susquehanna Co.

In East Smithfield, Oct. 28, by Rev. James Parker, Mr. SAMUEL S. DAVIES to Miss MARIA D. FOSBURGH.

Oct. 18, by Dr. Cook, Mr. AARON B. CULVER, of Tascara, to Miss ESTELLA BUCK, of Wyalusing.

In Athens, Oct. 20th, by Rev. S. J. Gibson, Mr. O. P. HYDE, of Groton, N. Y., to Miss ELOISE F. DAVIES, of the former place.

At the residence of the bride's father in Albany, Oct. 18, by Elder Cyrus Hubbard, Mr. J. A. JONES of Terry, to Miss E. J. BARCOCK, of the former place.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. E. G. TERRY to Miss S. JONES, of the latter.

In Lowell, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. A. Bossed, Mr. DAVID H. EATON and Miss CAROLINE ANDREWS, both of Southboro', Toga Co., N. Y.

In Herick, Oct. 18, by Rev. W. Lathrop, Mr. C. A. CARTER to Miss ELISSA H. LIGHT, both of Rush, Susquehanna Co.