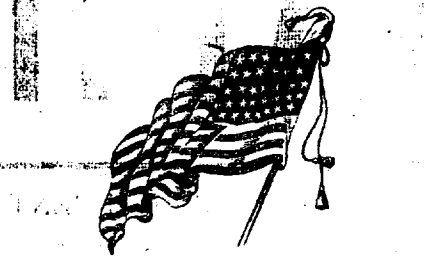


Daily Telegraph



Forever float that standard sheet! Where freedom's foe but falls before us! With Freedom's soul beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

OUR PLATFORM. THE UNION—THE CONSTITUTION—AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Thursday Morning, November 21, 1861.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks to His mercies; Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth that they set apart...

THURSDAY, 23RD DAY OF NOVEMBER, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labor of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty; And for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Respecting Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that the loyal men now leading in the field, for His may have their arms made strong, and their blows heavy, and be shielded by His divine power, and that He will mercifully still the offerings of perversity, violent, unprincipled and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-sixth.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.

By the Governor: ELLI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TROUBLE AMONG THE REBEL OFFICERS.

The fact is made known in the papers of the disloyal states that Jefferson Davis and General Beauregard are openly at loggerheads; the long deferred report of the battle of Manassas, prepared by the latter, having been suppressed by the head of the Southern Confederacy. It is added—but not definitely known—that General Beauregard is off south somewhere, having left "in a puff."

Added to this feud between these leaders, we have General Walker, of Georgia, resigning his position in high dudgeon; complaining sharply in a letter to the Confederate Secretary of War that he had been wrongfully superseded, and that he would no longer serve the Confederacy; but confine his endeavors in the cause of rebellion to the state of Georgia!

When we remember, also, the speech of Governor Brown of that State, several months since, in which he denounced the purposes and actions of the Richmond set most unparisparingly, the allegiance of the "Empire State of the South" would seem to hang by a slender thread indeed; more especially as Gen. Walker—formerly a distinguished officer of the regular army—is understood to have the affection of his own State in a marked degree.

That we have the Charleston Mercury—the organ of the organs of secession—denouncing in good set terms the "wretched policy" of the Confederate Government, and groaning over its omission to defend that State from invasion; whilst the term "wretched policy" would seem to be endorsed in the Executive message, which dolefully bewails present and future prospects. All this is slightly indicative of a break up, notwithstanding we know that military despotism has something in it wonderfully tough and enduring so long as it can make itself dreaded by those its subjects. But from other quarters come evidences of weakness. If every other proof was wanting, its ferocious threats to hang and destroy would appear to settle the question, only desperation dealing in terms of coercion like these.

Recent disasters are not likely to sweeten the tempers of the leaders. The Floyd and Wise difficulty will perhaps reach the culminating point when the plundering Secretary, in his flight, reaches Richmond. That such men should be able to act harmoniously together in a cause the very basis of which rests on a despicable selfish ambition, is not to be expected. Each has his own purposes to serve, and most of them, it is more than likely, would not hesitate to sacrifice the public there in the same manner they sought to sacrifice all who trusted them here. Like the neocannan, who raised an evil spirit, they may be fated to be torn in pieces by what they are powerless to control; and when we think of the past career of too many of these men, little expectation need be entertained that their labors will end in harmony.

REBEL ACTS IMITATED.

The cutting of telegraph wires, and the firing and destroying of railroad bridges have been heretofore almost exclusively rebel amusements. Tearing up railroad tracks and setting fire to railroad bridges to prevent the passage of volunteers through their State for the defense of Washington, were some of the earliest pastimes of the Maryland secessionists. These were followed by similar feats in Western Virginia and Missouri.

This example or illustration of what men may do without arms, has not been lost upon Southern Union men. Heretofore, beyond the border slave States, they have been crushed down under the secessionist "reign of terror," and have not dared to move. But now as they begin to hear faintly and in the distance the notes of Uncle Sam's bugle and the roar of his cannon, they take courage and do all in their power to prepare the way for the triumph of the Union cause and the discomfiture of its enemies.

We have heard much of the stern determination of the loyal men of East Tennessee to stand by the Union at all hazards. Recently they have given substantial proof of that determination. Without military organization, without arms, and surrounded by the armed millions of Jeff. Davis, what could they do? They cut off the telegraphic communication of one part of the rebel forces with another, and destroyed railroad bridges in that great network of railroads which connects Washington, Richmond and the southeastern Atlantic and Southern Gulf coast, with Tennessee, Kentucky and the West. Nothing, not even a great and decisive victory over the rebel army near Washington, could so weaken and disconcert the secession leaders as the obstruction and interruption of these great lines of intercommunication.

Thus are the secessionists met by men upon the soil which they claim as exclusively their own. The chivalry they prepared for others is put to their own lips with a vengeance. Let the efforts of these daring Union men in East Tennessee and elsewhere in the South be seconded by the Federal Government; let them be instantly succeeded and protected from secessionist marauders. The time is ripe with stirring events; there should no longer be any delay, but blow after blow be struck for the Union at the very heart of rebellion—until the secession monster is quitted forever.

THE CASE OF THE CAROLINE.

The arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board of an English steamer reminded us at once of the well known case of the "Caroline," and although the cases are not exactly parallel, we may place them side by side for the benefit of secessionists and Wall Street. Let them crack both nuts, and then report to the world which is the harder of the two.

Messrs. Mackenzie of Upper, and Papineau of Lower Canada, were "heaters" of the "Canadian revolt in 1837." Shows hundreds of thousands, under the head of Van Rensselaer, of Albany, sympathized with the "Canadian," and took possession of Navy Island in the Niagara River, two miles above the Falls. Col. McNab, with a body of militia, was posted opposite this island, and with instructions to watch the American territory. Finding that most of the supplies for the island were conveyed by a small steamer named the Caroline, from a landing place on the American side, called Fort Schlosser, Mr. McNab dispatched some of his militia in boats, to take or destroy her. This they accomplished in the middle of the night of the 29th of December, after a short but desperate struggle, in which they killed or drove out of the vessel all the crew, and having set it on fire, let it drift down the rapids and over the Falls of Niagara. —Spencer's Hist. U. S., Vol. III.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

The Boston Transcript recalls the fact that when the Union Committee from Boston visited Washington last January, Mr. Mason, in reply to the wish expressed that he might again visit that city, said: "I shall not go to Boston again except as an ambassador." Mason's prophecy is fulfilled in a way he did not expect. He goes as an ambassador, it is true, but as an ambassador shorn of his plumes and the butt of ridicule, like the jackdaw that was stripped of the peacock's feathers.

One other prophecy remains to be fulfilled. Toombs proposed to "call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill." If Captain Wilkes, or some other equally energetic officer, can manage to catch Toombs and send him to keep company with Mason and Slidell, Fort Warren is not so far removed from Bunker Hill but that he also may fulfill his own prophecy—calling his roll as much as he pleases, with a very alive chance that anybody will answer.

ONE LEG MORE FOR HIS COUNTRY. — During the recent visit of Secretary Cameron to New York, a member of the Seventy-ninth regiment, who was in the battle of Bull Run, and near Col. Cameron when he fell, called upon the Secretary. He had been severely wounded and taken prisoner, carried to Richmond, and there suffered an amputation of one of his legs. He came hobbling into the Secretary's room on crutches, and begged to be permitted to go to the war again, saying that he thought that he could still be of service to the country, even on crutches. Mr. Cameron did not question his capacity, but told him the first preliminary was to get a man he couldn't afford that luxury, and insisted upon the validity of crutches. Mr. Cameron then told him to go to a limb-seller's and buy the best leg he could find and send the bill to him. The wounded soldier went his way rejoicing.

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN.

The Providence Journal is responsible for this good one: "An irruption of Yankees is threatened at Beaufort. The first these South Carolinians will know of the town will be laid out into corner lots, boardwalk crossing Lincoln avenue, and both a newspaper, and a patent medicine store, and a steam ferry, and Henry Ward Beecher will be advertised to give a lecture on the relations of freedom and slavery to civilization."

WHAT COFFEE. — The Richmond Dispatch informs its readers that what makes much better coffee than any, which has reached the extraordinary price of three dollars per bushel, in consequence of its general use for making coffee.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND THE NEW LOAN.

The New York World, referring to the meeting of the associated bank managers, in that city on Saturday last, by which they agreed to take at once \$50,000,000 of the United States twenty years six per cent. bonds, to bear interest from to-day, at a price which shall net them seven per cent. per annum interest, or about 904 for the six per cent. bond says:

The banks also have the option or refusal of the remaining \$50,000,000 of 7-10 Treasury notes extended from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1. Great unanimity of purpose prevailed at the meeting, and the chief difference in opinion respecting the twenty years' bonds was as regards the expediency of issuing them in sterling, or interest payable in London. But this suggestion was finally withdrawn by those who proposed it, and it was agreed, without a dissentient opinion, that the true interests of the United States imperatively demanded that we should raise all the money required for the government without recourse to foreign capitals.

During a part of the time of meeting Mr. Chase was present, and in a speech of some length, gave very strong and pointed assurances that the government now saw their way clearly to quell the rebellion; that they had information which warranted him in saying that the public would soon hear glad tidings of success, more thrilling and more effective in their results than those from Port Royal and the west; that neither the Government nor Gen. McClellan ever had the least idea of placing the army winter quarters, but, on the contrary, systematic and energetic activity in pushing forward upon the rebels as prudence and judgment dictated; that government had ample funds to supply every liability until February 1, and that all the machinery of the departments was gradually working into a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

The impression made upon the assembled bank managers was increased confidence in the Government, and a feeling that rapid progress was being made to suppress the rebellion, and to suppress the rebellion. It is understood that Mr. Chase is convinced of the wisdom of adhering to a specie standard for bank currency, and of the prudence of using sparingly the Treasury demand notes. The prompt and liberal spirit in which the associate banks have advanced the immense sums required by Government, and the cheap terms upon which they do so, form a striking contrast to the rapacity of politicians and contractors. To the New York bank managers we are indebted for the existence of our Government at the present time, and we are not less indebted to Mr. Chase's merits in the fact that he has framed his plan of finance in accordance with the practical advice of those who hold in their hands the sinews of war, and also possess the wisdom and patriotism to use them for the good of their country, and not for selfish aggrandizement.

The Campaign in Tennessee.

ZOLICOFFER IN A TIGHT PLACE.

From the Louisville Journal, Nov. 1. Our correspondent, writing from Crab Orchard on Wednesday, says Crab Orchard was in a state of excitement in consequence of the arrival of a courier from the mountains on the previous night, which caused the recall of a train of provision wagons sent to London.

A special messenger started at midnight to order the return of all or nearly all the troops stationed at London and its vicinity. Colonel Fry's regiment was also ready for a march, and our correspondent thinks they are destined for Louisville.

It was reported at the Orchard that Zolicoffer had blockaded the road from Cumberland Gap to the Ford by blasting immense rocks on the hills and rolling them down, so as to intercept any forward movement of our troops, while he moves his forces to aid Buckner.

If Zolicoffer has made these unusual efforts to block the road leading into Tennessee, it is impossible, we do not think, to enable him to make a detour to Bowling Green, but on account of his apprehensions of being cut off.

We showed yesterday, by extracts from the Richmond Examiner, that the confederates were fearful that Zolicoffer could not maintain his position, and these fears have doubtless been predicated upon the destruction of the railroad connection in East Tennessee.

"We are not surprised that Zolicoffer should endeavor to block up the passes of the Cumberland, all that much anxiety should be felt in Nashville to the critical situation. The rebels acknowledge that the destruction of these bridges was a reconnoitered plan, that the loss is heavy and will cause great inconvenience. Cumberland Gap is in Calhoun county, Tennessee, and there is only the small county of Granger intermediate to it and Holston river, which is the boundary between Granger and Jefferson counties. If the repair of the bridges in this vicinity will occupy any time, Zolicoffer cannot obtain transportation for his troops to aid in any advance movement the latter may contemplate.

The proximity of our forces in southeastern Kentucky, under Generals Thomas and Scott, to the Tennessee line, and the number of fighting Tennesseeans in our army who are thoroughly acquainted with the various paths across the Cumberland and the Long Mountains, render it highly probable that frequent communications have been held with the friends of the Union in East Tennessee.

These patriots, we cannot doubt, have by present with their friends in Kentucky, destroyed the bridges in order to prevent Zolicoffer from being reinforced. We therefore think that the movements at London, in Laurel county, contemplate a consolidation of all our forces for a forward movement through Knox county by the way of Barbourville, to the Cumberland Ford.

General Nelson has doubtless prostrated the secession movements in Eastern Kentucky, and he can readily hold the disaffected in check while General Thomas pushes forward, or Nelson may, perhaps, pass over into Virginia along the head waters of the Big Sandy, and menace the southwestern part of that state.

THE PILLAGING OF BEAUFORT. — A letter from Beaufort, describing the pillage by slaves there, says every article of property which was valuable and portable was carried off, the beds and mattresses having been cut up, the beds and every wrapping material for the number of packages, and the feathers thrown from the windows. Piano fortes stood out on the sidewalks, guitars and other instruments lay in different stages of dilapidation upon the pavements, and the entire place seemed the very picture of ruin and desolation. The houses outside were as beautiful as ever, and the flower gardens were uninjured, but the interiors were in an awful state, little better than a chaos of broken furniture, torn books and engravings, old letters, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From our Evening Edition of Yesterday FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Arrest of Mason and Slidell in the South.

TWO REBEL REGIMENTS ABANDON THE ARMY AND GO HOME.

Meeting of the Rebel Congress. No Business Transacted for Want of a Quorum.

THE REBELS STRENGTHENING THEIR BATTERY AT SEWELL'S POINT.

RELEASE OF LIEUT. WARDEN.

THE REBELS DESTROYING THEIR FORTS AT ROANOKE ISLAND.

New York, Nov. 20. A special dispatch received here from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday, states that Lieutenant Warden, released by the rebels, says that the intelligence of the arrest of Mason and Slidell had caused great excitement among the rebels, who rejoiced in the prospect of retaliation by England.

Two regiments from Georgia and South Carolina had abandoned Roanoke Island on the North Carolina coast, blown up their battery and gone home.

The Rebel Congress met at Richmond on the 18th, but transacted no business, being without a quorum.

The rebels are strengthening their main battery at Sewell's Point anticipating an attack.

A flag of truce to-day from Norfolk brought down Lieut. Warden who was taken while bearing dispatches to Fort Pickens at the breaking out of the rebellion and imprisoned for some time at Montgomery, Alabama. He has been exchanged for Lieut. Sharp of the rebel service, who was captured at Hatteras Inlet and has recently been confined on board the United States frigate Congress at Newport News.

The steamer Spaulding and revenue cutter Corwin have arrived from Hatteras Inlet, but bring no news of importance.

A rebel steamer made a reconnoissance of the Inlet the day before the Spaulding left on her return to the point.

A contraband from Roanoke Island reports that the rebels had destroyed their fort there, and were about to remove to the main land.

EXCITEMENT AT BALTIMORE.

Seizure of a Hotel and its Contents by the Provost Marshal.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE REBEL MAIL CARRIERS.

Baltimore, Nov. 20. Somewhat of a sensation was produced this morning in the western section of the city by the Provost Marshal sending a large force of police to Miller's Hotel, at the corner of German and Paca streets, seizing the whole establishment with all its contents, including a large number of horses and the contents of the bar-room, safe and vault. The object of this movement is said to prostrate the mail arrangements of the rebel sympathizers here.

It is supposed that from this hotel there has been a regular communication kept up with teams to West river and thence to Virginia. The proprietors of the house are not suspected, being generally regarded as Union men, but it is supposed that certain employees or lodgers have been receiving and transmitting letters to forward to secession. A number of letters were seized, but have not yet been examined. Two parties, Wm. Hart and John Earl were arrested. The nature of the evidence against them is not known.

Interesting Southern News.

THE RICHMOND ARMY REORGANIZED.

General Johnston to Command the Virginia Department.

THE DEPARTMENT TO BE DIVIDED INTO THREE CORPS.

Beauregard to Command the Potomac Wing.

He Announces his Intention of Retiring to Private Life at the End of the War.

GEN. LEE AT SOUTH CAROLINA.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EASTERN TENNESSEE.

Detention of Rebel Trains by the Burning of Bridges.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE UNIONISTS AND THE REBEL TROOPS.

Gov. Harris issues another Call for Arms.

General Floyd is again in command of the rebel forces opposed to Rosecrans. The Memphis Appeal says: "A journey from Richmond to Memphis now occupies four days, owing to the destruction of the bridges in East Tennessee. Two of these bridges were costly, and cannot be speedily rebuilt. The railroad managers are using every effort to keep up the communication between them by ferries and temporary bridges."

Great excitement prevailed along the route, especially at Knoxville. Parson Brownlow had left for parts unknown. Five hundred Unionists were reported to be at Uniontown when the bridge was destroyed.

Col. Josiah Anderson, a prominent East Tennessee rebel and politician, was killed at the polls on the day of election.

Several skirmishes between the Unionists and Secessionists are reported from various parts of East Tennessee.

The reported transfer of Zolicoffer's forces from Cumberland Gap to Easton, Ky., was unfounded. The latest Nashville and Memphis papers show that Zolicoffer was still at the Gap with 5,000 troops.

A brigade of Tennesseans, under Gen. Carroll's order, were sent to reinforce Zolicoffer from Middle Tennessee.

The Bowling Green, (Ky.) Courier, of the 12th inst., however, that three regiments, two companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery, were sent from Bowling Green in the direction of Scottsville, Ky., it was supposed, for Zolicoffer's relief. This movement originated in the report of an advance on Louisville.

The Richmond Examiner publishes, for the first time, an official report of the secret proceedings of the Virginia State Convention last spring. It is full of interesting developments. The friends and opponents of Gen. Beauregard are carrying on an angry newspaper controversy at Richmond.

Beauregard publishes a card in the Whip requesting his friends not to notice the attacks of his enemies, disclaiming any ambitious aspirations, and announcing his intention to retire to private life at the end of the war. The trouble arose from certain general orders and reports of Beauregard which implied reflections upon the defensive policy of the rebel Government.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, in a proclamation dated the 12th inst., urgently appeals for private assistance to arm the five regiments of Tennessee rebel troops now in camp, and threatens peremptorily to disband them if no arms are furnished.

The Tennessee Legislature passed a law on the 13th, authorizing Harris to seize all private arms, and call 10,000 men into service.

A. G. Brown and James Zelman have been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi to represent that State in the rebel Congress. Pettus was almost unanimously elected Governor of Mississippi.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) Times says the telegraph wires between Fayetteville and Van Buren have been cut several times.

From Washington.

THE GREAT REVIEW ON THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. Thousands of citizens and strangers have crossed the Potomac this morning to witness the grand review on the Virginia side of the Potomac. The President, Heads of Departments, the General-in-Chief and many of the government employes in all branches of the public service having absent themselves for that purpose, but little business is transacted.

THE BLOCKADE RUN BY TWO REBEL SCHOONERS.

New York, Nov. 20. The bark Theresa has arrived here and reports speaking on the 12th instant the schooner Winthrop, from Wilmington, North Carolina, for Nassau, having run the blockade with another schooner, four days previously. On the 17th, in latitude 33, longitude 71, the Theresa fell in with the brig Judge Whitman from Boston, for Fortress Monroe, with granite, in a sinking condition. Captain Bras and the crew were taken off and brought to this port.

THE BRITISH STEAMER BERMUDA SPOKEN.

HALIFAX, Nov. 20. The ship Owego which arrived at this port this morning reports having spoken on Nov. 9th in lat. 54 long. 65 deg. 30 min., the British steamer Bermuda bound East.

SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

New York, Nov. 20. The Cunard steamship Persia, sailed at 3 o'clock this morning with 100 passengers for Liverpool.

New Advertisements.

BOARDING. A PLEASANT SUIT of well-furnished rooms, second floor, with gas, water, wardrobe, bath-room, &c. Enquire at No. 5, Leont street, (house lately occupied by Gen. Miller), near the river. 2020-11*

SOLDIERS' CAMP COMPANION. — A very convenient Writing Desk; also, Penholders, Memorandum Books, Tortoiseshell Pens, &c. SCHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. 220

DIARIES FOR 1862. — A great variety of all succeeding low prices. SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. 220

GOLD PENS! — The largest and best stock, from \$1.00 to \$4.00. Apply at the steam Engine Works, Sixth street, between Walnut and Market, Harrisburg, Pa. SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. nov18-21m

NOTIONS. — Quite a variety of useful and entertaining articles—such as SHEFFER'S BOOKSTORE. 220

STRAYED AWAY. A WHITE SPOTTED, LIVER-COLORED POINTER PUP, with a lead collar on, any person returning the same to the undersigned will be suitably rewarded. GE. W. BYRN, JR. 220

NOTICE. — Persons wanting a NURSE, will please call on Martha Russell near Mr. Fry's iron works in the Fifth Ward. Good reference as to competency can be given. No 0-11*

THE Restaurant connected with the Jones House having been put in first class condition is now open for visitors. 2019 2nd WELLS COVERLY, Proprietor.

REMOVAL. W. M. BREITENGER has removed his restaurant from the corner of Dewberry alley and Market street, to the house formerly occupied by the "Red Lion Hotel" in Market street between Dewberry alley and Third street which he has refitted throughout in the most beautiful manner, and he is now prepared to furnish his usual, and at all the delicacies of the season, in that refitted style which has distinguished his establishment from the time of first opening. nov18-21m

THREE STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE. THE undersigned offers for sale ONE NEW 30 HORSE ENGINE, and two second-hand engines of similar size. The engines will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper. Apply at the steam Engine Works, Sixth street, between Walnut and Market, Harrisburg, Pa. JACOB M. YETZ. nov18-21m

PRIVATE SALE. The subscriber offers for sale two a'-'s of fine old property, located on the west side of S. 4th street, above Leont street, Harrisburg. For particulars and conditions apply to J. D. J. W. WEIR, Agent. nov18-21m

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