



WM. H. JACOBY, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1861.

The State Legislature assembled in extra session on Tuesday of last week, in obedience to the Governor's proclamation. There was a full attendance of members. The various subjects touched upon in the Governor's Message, were referred to the proper committees, and a joint resolution was adopted, to confine the business of the session exclusively to these matters. On Thursday last, a bill was reported, authorizing a loan of \$3,000,000 for arming and supporting the military forces of the State and authorizing the Governor to call immediately into service fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, and such number of artillery and rifle companies as the exigencies of the country may require. Also, a bill for the better organization of the State Militia; and one, in the nature of a "stay law," to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in the collection of debts. None of these bills have yet been considered. A bill authorizing the several counties of the State to appropriate moneys for the support of the families of volunteers, passed the Senate.

The Secession Forces.—It is reported that there are 6,000 volunteers in Richmond ready for service, 4,000 at Harper's Ferry, and 3,500 at Norfolk; and it is said that by the end of the week there will be 25,000 troops at Richmond. In all Virginia, it is said that there are now 15,000 men in arms. These figures must be taken with considerable grains of allowance. The official report of the arms in possession of Virginia last year stated that she had enough only for 4,000 men; and, though some seem to have been seized at Harper's Ferry, she has not at present the means to equip such a force.

Capt. Oakes, one of the officers of the United States Army in Texas, has arrived at Washington, after traversing the Southern States. He says that the greatest military activity prevails throughout the South. The men look well, and are enthusiastic for the rebel cause, and insane with the lust of conquest, determined on taking Washington, and on whipping the North. We shall see!

SECESSION AT A DISCOUNT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A correspondent of the Morgantown Star, writing from Weston, Va., on the 23d, says:

Our town was the scene of considerable excitement on yesterday morning, caused by the discovery of a secession flag flying on the roof of our Court House, having been placed there during the "wee small hours of the night," by the renegades of our place. We have but few secessionists here, and they are composed of broken down politicians, bankrupts and half-witted aspirants. Well, after getting down the miserable thing, counting the stars (eight in number) and taking a general survey of the "critter" that had cost its admirers so much labor and loss of sleep, the Presiding Justice—a whole-souled Union man—applied a match to it and burned it up, amidst the applause of the crowd. Lewis county will give such a majority against the Disunionists that will make them tremble in their boots.

SHOOTING OF A VOLUNTEER BY HIS OWN CAPTAIN.—A correspondent of one of the Philadelphia papers says, on Monday night a captain of one of the companies at Perryville, opposite Havre de Grace, Maryland, shot a private dead on the spot within a hundred yards of the place where the writer of this was sleeping. The man was undoubtedly intoxicated.

The Captain was challenged by the sentry and gave the proper pass. The man did not understand the word. On being again challenged, the Captain did not answer. The sentry fired, but missed his aim. The Captain immediately drew his revolver, and fired several balls into the body of the soldier, who died immediately.

THE TWENTY DAY'S GRACE EXPIRE TOMORROW.—In President Lincoln's war proclamation, "done at the city of Washington, on the fifteenth day of April," the following important passage occurs:—

"I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, and destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons comprising the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date."

The "combinations" here referred to are the hostile combinations in the revolted States against the laws and authority of the United States. These "combinations" are warned to disperse within twenty days from the notice given, a term of grace which expired on the 5th of May. As the President's command will not, in all probability, be respected; we may reasonably conclude that the defensive policy of the Government will now cease, and that, within the next few days, General Scott will cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war upon all who continue in rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States.

This being court week, we have not been able to pay that attention to our paper which the times demand. Our readers will

The Object of the War.

Amidst the generally covert notions which prevail concerning the necessity and purpose of the existing war, it cannot be denied that some very erroneous views as to its object are entertained, and in some quarters rather covertly than openly, advocated. There are those whose sympathies are with the present military movement because they hope it is to be converted into a crusade against African slavery—that our troops are to become a liberating army, to set all the negroes free, and, indeed, to mark its march southward, by promoting and sustaining servile insurrections.

Those who seek to give the present movement such a direction, at least give color and plausibility to the charge heretofore made against them—of purposes and acts hostile to the Constitutional rights of the slave State. The only lawful design of the present war is to sustain the Constitutional authority of the Federal Government—and that certainly does not comprehend the power to interfere with the relation of master and slave. Those who seek to appropriate the present feeling of loyalty to the Government, to a negro crusade, do not less mistake the popular impulse than their own duties as good citizens. We are not to be betrayed, under the patriotic excitement of the present time, into propagandists, seeking by fire and sword, insurrection and murder, to impose unacceptible institutions upon independent States. If the slave States continue this rebellion against the Union and Constitution, and the result of a legitimate exercise of Federal power shall be to break the back of slavery, we shall not regret it, and they will only have occasion to complain of themselves. But while preparing military armaments to sustain the Constitution, it is hypocritical and treasonable to avow the design of using them for a purpose entirely in defiance of that instrument. We trust that the unity and enthusiasm of our people in upholding the legitimate power of the Federal Government are not to be marred by the preaching of a negro crusade.

England and Cotton.

We find in the London Times of the 12th instant some account of what the Government is doing in India to facilitate cotton production—and what is of more immediate importance, to aid in its transport to the shipping ports. There is not time to build railroads and make new and expensive improvements. The demand is immediate.

"The only practicable help seems to be," says the Times, "mending the cart-roads and bullock tracks of the country, and making new ones; and this is what the government proposes to do. It desires the local authorities to send out proper persons at once to see what can be done about these country roads, and to do it, so as to make as many as possible available this year. If the merchants are disposed to send an agent with each of these road-surveys, to inquire into the difficulties of other kinds which interfere with the supply of cotton, the traveling expenses of such agents will be paid by government. All suggestions for future improvements, and for larger works than can be made available this season, are invited; and the authorities in all part of India are requested to send copies of the resolution of the Governor-General in council to the merchants, either through their Chambers of Commerce or otherwise, with every encouragement to speak their wishes about any measures which may promote an increase in the supply of cotton. This move will at once convince the people of India of the reality of the demand for cotton. This, and a good sale of what they have, will cause a great expansion of the culture next year, no doubt. The news of the export duty on cotton imposed in the American Southern Southern ports will quicken the competition wherever cotton is grown."

The Union Must be Preserved.

The Republic must be preserved, and every good citizen must give heart and hand to the work. If the Border Slave States are willing to take sides with the Union and the peace of the country against all assailants; they must do so by giving obedience to those whom the Union has chosen to command. When the mortars of the Secessionists are almost within shelling distance of the White House—when nearly every avenue to the Capitol is blockaded—when a traitor in Montgomery boasts in April that his flag will float over Washington in May—when Southern Generals are rapidly concentrating their forces on the shores of the Potomac—when organized piracy threatens to destroy our commerce—when unarmed men and peaceful soldiers are murdered in broad day by a brutal and malignant mob, it is no time to talk of "armed neutrality." Two antagonistic Governments cannot exist together within the bounds of the United States. Either the constitutional Government of Washington, or the revolutionary Government of the South, must prevail. In such a conflict, all true patriots will take sides with, and fight for the old flag and the old Union, which is sanctified by the heroism of the sages, the soldiers, and the martyrs of the days of '76.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has a married sister, residing in a large town in the interior of South Carolina, recently received a letter from her husband, a Secessionist. The writer, among other things, states that he was at Charleston, with the soldiers, during the late military operations at that place, and while absent from home, the negroes burned down four dwelling-houses and eight stores, in the town which he resides, and four dwelling houses in the vicinity. Eight negroes were hanged, and the writer says he supposes they shall have to hang a dozen more before a month passes.

Here are facts which do not get into the Southern papers, but which show the state of feeling at the South, and how poorly they

Pretended Fears of Invasion and Subjugation.

The manner in which secession is fed and stimulated is well illustrated by the enormous misrepresentations of the Baltimore Exchange, which is now the most dangerous because the most able advocate of secession in the metropolis of mobs. Take as a sample the following string of falsehoods concerning the purpose of the Government:

On the other side of Maryland the legions of the mighty North are rapidly concentrating, in order to invade the new Confederacy. Ships and arms, and money, and men, have been lavishly placed at the disposal of Mr. Lincoln. Not content to suffer him, in his own way, to repossess, if he can, the property in the new Confederacy, which once belonged to this Government, the Northern people are unanimously and vehemently urging him to begin a war of extermination. They insist that every Southern city shall be in turn assailed, and that those which resist shall be laid in ashes; they propose that the Southern States shall be parcelled out among the conquerors; they urge that the Southern people shall now be dealt with as to preclude them forever hereafter from resisting or even complaining of the policy of the North. To accomplish these ends, no means are deemed too harsh or cruel. It has been suggested that armed gangs of burglars and should der-hitters be let loose on the towns; that servile insurrections be incited in the country; that the dykes of the Mississippi be broken down, so that the men, women and children of vast districts may be indiscriminately drowned. Every sanguinary and brutal project that the mind can well conceive has been started and favorably received by the people of the free States. They speak complacently of 'the carnage, the devastation, plunder and contention which will be inevitable south of the Potomac.'

The object of all this stuff is to excite Baltimore and Maryland to resistance and to involve them in a fate which nothing but loyalty to the Government can avert. It is not true that Northern people are urging Lincoln to begin a war of extermination; that they insist every Southern city shall be assailed and laid in ashes, and that the Southern States shall be parcelled out among the conquerors. It is possible that a few extreme papers, like the New York Tribune, may have contained such suggestions, but nine-tenths of the Northern people repudiate any such barbarous intentions. What the Northern people insist upon is simply this: that the power and authority of the Government shall be maintained; that the route between Washington and the North shall be kept open for the unimpeded transportation of troops to and from the Capitol; that the Forts, Custom Houses, Navy Yards, Arsenals, ships and other property violently seized by the rebels shall be repossessed by the Government; that the laws shall be enforced wherever the rightful jurisdiction of the Federal Government extends; and, in short, that the Union shall be restored as it was before certain States attempted to secede, set up a rival Government and commenced their career of pillage and aggression. In attaining this settled purpose of the North, no more force will be used than is absolutely essential, and no violence committed upon persons or property. If the rebellious combination now terrorizing the South follow the advice of the President and disperse, surrendering the property they have seized, together with the leaders by whom they have been deceived, then there will be no necessity for the use of force, and everything will pass off smoothly and prosperously. But in case this pacific cause is not adopted by the South it will become necessary for the Government to use just so much force as may be adequate for the recapture and possession of its own property, and the restoration of its own clearly defined authority. It is for the South to say what amount of force, if any, shall be necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose; for no more force will be used than they invite. Neither will Baltimore be assailed without it makes another murderous raid upon offending soldiers, and compels the Government to teach it a stern lesson of obedience.

Marital Law.

During these warlike times, the significance of the above term, so much used, becomes exceedingly important: In Bourcier's Law Dictionary, Marital Law is defined as "a code established for the government of the army and navy of the United States," whose principal rules are to be found in the articles of war prescribed by act of Congress. But Chancellor Kent says this definition applies only to military law, while marital law is quite a distinct thing, and is founded on paramount necessity, and proclaimed by a military chief. Marital law is generally and vaguely held to a suspension of all ordinary civil rights and process, and as such approximates closely to a military despotism.

It is an arbitrary law, originating in emergencies. In times of extreme peril to the State, either from without or within, the public welfare demands extraordinary measures. And martial law being proclaimed, signifies that the operation of the ordinary legal delays of justice is suspended by the military power, which has for the time become supreme.

It suspends the mere operation of the writ of habeas corpus; enables persons charged with treason to be summarily tried by court martial instead of grand jury; justifies searches and seizures of private property, and the taking possession of public highways and other means of communication. Involving the highest exercise of sovereignty, it is, of course, capable of great abuse, and is only to be justified in emergencies of the most imperative and perilous nature.

The American Stock Journal has been received. It is a capital number. Published at 25 Park Row, New York. Terms \$1 a year in advance. It is the only stock jour-

The New Stay Law.

The telegraphic reports of the proceedings of the Legislature show that the project of a stay law was under consideration yesterday. We have several objections to make to the provisions of the bill which has been introduced, and which was published in yesterday's Press. We think it ill-fitted to meet the emergencies of the times. Its radical defect consists in the provision that parties applying for the benefit of the proposed law must be possessed of real estate in the county or counties in which judgement may be obtained. This will probably cut off two-thirds of the persons who may be desirous of obtaining relief under it.

The great majority of merchants in this and other cities and towns throughout the State do not own any real estate, although they may be able to show assets amounting to double or treble the total of their liabilities. Their assets are almost always in bills receivable, in book accounts and in stocks of merchandise. If the temporarily embarrassed debtor is a mechanic, his property is in tools, materials, and the products of his skill and labor; if a farmer, in farming utensils and stock; if a manufacturer, in machinery, material, and goods. All these would be deprived of the benefits of the proposed law, because of their not being the possessors of real estate.

But it may be said that if they have no real estate they can avail themselves of the alternative mentioned in the bill, and give real-estate security. If any of our readers has ever had to hunt up security, or has been imprompted to offer himself as security for others, he will readily estimate the difficulty a man in embarrassment would find in getting a real-estate owner to become surety for the payment of his debts. The landed proprietor would answer such applicants thus: 'My dear friend, I would like to be honest and well meaning, I would cheerfully guarantee your character for integrity and uprightness, but I cannot, in justice to my own obligations and my family, stake my property upon the chance of your debtors paying you what is justly your due. You will have to excuse me.' Thus, those whom the law is designed to protect from unjust sacrifices, will generally be unable to give security for the payment of their liabilities, and the law, because of this feature, will be valueless. To be effectual and just in this time of unexpected and universal suspension, the stay law should be calculated to protect both the debtor and the creditor.

Business is suspended, and the collection of debts next to impossible. Forbearance on all hands is imperatively called for, and where the creditor is inexorable and unreasonable, the stay law should step in to save the debtors who would pay if they could, from his rapacity. At the same time it should protect the rights of the creditor, and not be made a shield for him who would dishonestly evade the payment of his just debts. Let the security be given for the honesty of the debtor, for his character, for his integrity. Bind the surety that his principal shall not waste or misappropriate his assets—that he shall render an account, showing that assets have been faithfully collected and honestly applied to the payment of his debts. If security is not required, let the applicant for stay of execution be required to satisfy the court, in which the judgement is obtained, of his solvency and honesty, for solvency and honesty are the qualifications which should entitle all to the benefit of the law.

The time, as we suggested in our money article yesterday is rightly fixed. The source from which the means for the greater part of the debts due in our State are to be obtained is the crop, which can be turned in a twelve-month.

We trust that this subject of a stay law will receive the careful attention that its importance demands, and that our legislators will take pains to suit their remedy to the disease, and not give us a stay law which will be useless to those whom it is intended to help.—Press.

A Meeting in Sugarloaf.

A call for freemen of Sugarloaf township was issued on Monday, April 23d, to meet at A. Cole's School House, to show their devotion for the Union. In response to this call, a large number of citizens assembled on Wednesday the 24th ult., at 2 o'clock P. M. The meeting was organized by appointing the following officers:

President—OWEN PARKS.
Vice Presidents: Jacob Harrington, Jesse Hartman, Redman Beterly, Washington Sulliff.
Secretary—Josiah Fritz.

On motion of T. Q. A. Stevens, the proceedings of the meeting held at Bloomsburg, on the 18th ult., were read, and the resolutions which Col. L. L. Tate's letter, were unanimously adopted. The meeting was addressed by Owen Park, Esq., and Capt. John Seelye, both highly patriotic. The meeting was composed of both parties, with strong Union sentiments. Put Sugarloaf right on the Union.

On motion of T. Q. A. Stevens, that a copy of the minutes be furnished to each of the county papers, with a request that they be published at the earliest convenient season.

FROM HARRISBURG, May 6.—The books of the Adjutant General show that 163 companies, besides the eight Philadelphia regiments, have been accepted and mustered into service. Twenty-eight regiments, and three companies additional are offered, making a total of fifty-three regiments accepted and offered up to the third inst. The entire number is 41,500.

Camp Curtin is in bad condition, owing to the excessive rains since Friday. There is great dissatisfaction expressed about the location of the new camp at West Chester, it being considered valueless as a strategical point by military men.

Troops Advancing to the City.

There are 6,000 troops at Annapolis on route to Washington, and one regiment at the Junction and on guard between Anna-

Union Feeling in Maryland.

We learn from the Baltimore American that the free development of Union sentiment, which had been crushed for a time, is visible in all parts of the State, and has had its effect in the Legislature. There is now considerable doubt whether the Secessionists will be able to get through the Legislature even a bill calling a sovereign Convention. The impression is that they will either adjourn without any action on the subject, or confine themselves to an address to the people. When brought up square to meet the issue, the most earnest of those who have been engaged for months past in stirring up a rebellion shrink from the responsibility. The American is very decided in its tone against secession, and in favor of the maintenance of the Union. Witness the following extract from a recent article:

'Grant for the sake of the argument, that Maryland has the power and the right to cease to be one of the United States, is it her interest to do so? Six months ago no sane man would have dreamed that it was. Now scrutinize as closely as you please the whole course of our Government since every law enacted by the legislative department, every decision pronounced by the judiciary, and every act of the executive and answer this question: Is there one law, decision or act which infringes any right or impairs any interest of our State or of any citizen of it? If not, then between our National and State Governments there is no occasion or ground for separation, for disagreement or quarrel; then all inducement to a change of the relations so long, so happily, and so advantageously subsisting between them comes from abroad.—What can it be? Certain of the United States asserted their right to withdraw from the Union, and, so far as their act could do it, did withdraw. The Government, notwithstanding, at an expense of thousands upon thousands of dollars has continued to carry their mails, has submitted to their assaults, and has in no instance or place taken any action but defensive. President Buchanan in his message last December said the Government could not do less than this, and the officers of the Government under President Lincoln have done no more than they would have done under President Buchanan if similarly assailed. We have, then, and can have, no ground of resentment or complaint against our Government for the harshness, the precipitancy, the haste and aggressive character of its measures. Nor can the Southern Confederacy offer any reasonable assurance of protection and prosperity in the fold to which they woo us like that which we have enjoyed, do and may enjoy in the United States. True they promise as largely as Satan did on the Mount of Temptation, but with as little lawful claim to the gift they proffer as he had to the kingdoms of the earth.

Doubtless it would be wisdom to have a wish or judgement, or thought of our own—to become an outlying province of Virginia, to be legislated for at Richmond instead of Annapolis, but would it not be well to defer taking that position till Virginia shows so much wisdom in the management of her own affairs as to entitle her to that confidence? Till then let us take no position but that of an independent State; let us know no flag but the Stars and Stripes, and no country but the United States of America.

Getting Dissatisfied with the Administration.

The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, an out-and-out administration paper, appears to be getting disgusted with the manner in which things are managed by President Lincoln and his Cabinet. We clip the following article from the last number of that paper:

"The people have responded to the call of the President for aid. They have answered with so much unanimity and power that a panic is already perceptible among the less desperate of the rebels. Probably no man connected with the national administration anticipated such a sweeping tornado of patriotic enthusiasm. But we regret to say, the President has not in his turn responded to the mighty demand of the masses—no more tempering with traitors. The negotiations between Lincoln and Seward on the one hand, and Hicks and Brown on the other, are humiliating to the government and chilling to the people. There seems to be a woful lack of common sense, decision and energy in the management of affairs. Volunteers are kept without arms and equipments long after they are thoroughly organized, tolerably drilled, and ready for a call to the field. Pennsylvania troops hurry forward to a position whence they can threaten Baltimore and hold that rebellious city in check, and somebody orders them to retire, for fear of offending the delicate sensibilities of Hicks and company. Other volunteers hasten to Annapolis, and there they remain for days, without the facilities for reaching the imperilled capital. If Washington does not fall into the hands of the rebels the credit of its salvation will not belong to the administration, but to the gallant volunteers of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. But for the promptitude of the old Bay State, Fort Monroe would have lacked a garrison capable of a successful resistance to assault. The same determined patriots would soon clear the direct road to Washington, if the government possessed a title of the spirit which now animates the northern people. If Mr. Lincoln would hold his tongue, and Mr. Seward would consent to forego an opportunity for turning polite phrases, perhaps the course of the government would be more in harmony with the tremendous import of the crisis."

Opposite Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, the adopted son of Washington, (the son of Mrs. Washington by her first husband,) George Washington Parke Custis, dwelt in a fine mansion, which he graced with gentlemanly hospitality. Arlington House was in the centre of his estate of 1,000 acres. He died in 1857, at the advanced age of 86. It is from his house and grounds, so often visited by the curious and patriotic—a pilgrim shrine second only to Mount Vernon—that the attack on the Capitol is expected. What a pericidal assault! It aims, as it were, at the sources of life of the Republic. And yet such is the character of the contest; and the thunders of assault and the signals of carnage are yet to wake the echoes around the tomb of Washington.

Hollowness of Pills—Fast Life, Swift decay—"A deed without name!"—There is a stream of vice current among the youth of both sexes prolific of the most terrible disorders. By perverting the noblest gifts of God to the vilest purposes it degrades the majesty of manhood to the level of the brute; it traces its source to the depraved affection of a prurient imagination—its appetite is whetted by the contaminated confidants of indiscriminate companionship at schools and seminaries; it bears within its womb the tortures of its own chastisement, and the germ of speedy destruction in the fearful retribution of loss of memory, bankrupt constitution, swift decay, imbecility and insanity. It is our duty to warn parents and guardians that this nameless disease may not only be prevented but actually cured by the remedies heading this paragraph.—Daily News.

FROM BOSTON, May 6.—The bodies of two of the soldiers killed at Baltimore were removed to Lowell, the Boston Cadets and other military accompanying the remains. The public funeral took place at Lowell this afternoon.

Soldiers for the War.

The following is the names of the persons who compose the Volunteer Company which was organized and equipped in this place, under the title of The Iron Guards, and which left on Tuesday last for Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg. Our streets presented quite a scene of excitement on their departure, such an one as has probably never been witnessed in this place before. The following is a true list of the young men:

- Capt. W. WALL RICKETTS,
1st Lieut. W. H. ENT,
2d " I. H. SEESHOLTZ,
3d " ALFRED ECK,
1st Sergt. SAMUEL WATERS,
2d " B. R. HAYHURST,
3d " C. B. BROCKWAY,
4th " A. R. GENSEL,
Ensign—SAMUEL KNORR,
D. W. Patter-on,
H. C. Bowman,
Jos. S. Hayman,
H. J. Conner,
R. W. Bowman,
G. S. Coleman,
Chas. Achenbach,
William Margerum,
Frank Getkin,
Wm. McNeal,
George Waters,
Jos. P. Hause,
Samuel G. Gottshall,
Flemons Jacoby,
Hiram Lewis,
Amos Genel,
Julius Cramer,
David Metz,
W. H. Palmer,
Jeremiah Getkin,
Henry Lion,
George Hide,
Henry Gottshall,
Alonzo Jacoby,
Samuel C. Walter,
Wm. H. Price,
Geo. Widesides,
W. H. Hollingshead,
Reuben H. Treaher,
W. B. Hughes,
James Stanley,
G. W. Demorest,
Isaiah McBride,
John A. Crossly,
D. S. Ross,
H. P. Slater,
Jeremiah Berger,
Peter S. Hamlin,
Jeremiah S. Young,
Augustus Millard,
John Coleman,
Geo. W. Trimble,
Benj. F. Linger,
Peter B. Smith,
P. C. Witenight,
Leonard S. Strinemat,
H. A. Shuman,
Thomas Greenleaf,
Aaron Fox,
Alex. Zeigler,
Moses Karns,
Joseph R. Hess,
F. J. Quimby,
A. B. Jamison,
D. H. Magorgie,
John Brown,
John Clark,
Frank Strasser,
John Betz,
A. W. Mann,
C. F. Schwaderer,
H. C. Harman,
L. Seitzinger,
Emanuel Kurtz,
Joseph Bowman,
A. W. Smith,
M. W. Mason,
William Raup,
Henry Mayhew.

By the Rev. John Sutton, April 18, in Fishingcreek twp., Columbia county, Maryland. D. SPELMAN, of Benton Columbia co., to Miss Lucy B. TUBBS, of Fairmount Luz. county.

In Ringtown, Schuylkill county, on the 2d, ult., by the Rev. I. Buhl, Mr. JACOB REBEL, to Miss SARAH E. STAUFFER, both of the former place.

In Millin township, Columbia county, on the 23d ult., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL HENRY, of Nescopeck, Luzerne county, to Miss LYDIA CRAWFORD, of the former place.

In Berwick, at L. Enke's Hotel, on the 21st inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM RICKWICK, to Miss RACHEL LOSE, both of Bloomsburg.

In the same place, on the 21st inst., by the same, Mr. GIBSON FELLIN, of Northampton county, to Miss ELLIEN BARKHARDT, of Berwick.

In Millin township, Columbia co., on the 22d of April, Mr. JACOB GRABHART, aged about 40 years.

At his residence, in Huntington, Luz. county, on the 11th inst., Rev. SERIMUS BACON, in the 67 year of his age.

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In Ringtown, Schuylkill county, on the 2d, ult., by the Rev. I. Buhl, Mr. JACOB REBEL, to Miss SARAH E. STAUFFER, both of the former place.

In Millin township, Columbia county, on the 23d ult., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL HENRY, of Nescopeck, Luzerne county, to Miss LYDIA CRAWFORD, of the former place.

In Berwick, at L. Enke's Hotel, on the 21st inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM RICKWICK, to Miss RACHEL LOSE, both of Bloomsburg.

In the same place, on the 21st inst., by the same, Mr. GIBSON FELLIN, of Northampton county, to Miss ELLIEN BARKHARDT, of Berwick.

In Millin township, Columbia co., on the 22d of April, Mr. JACOB GRABHART, aged about 40 years.

At his residence, in Huntington, Luz. county, on the 11th inst., Rev. SERIMUS BACON, in the 67 year of his age.

MARRIED.

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