

UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

"THE UNION," established in 1814—Whole No., 2,663.

"CHRONICLE," established in 1843—Whole No., 1,963.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY—

Tuesday Morning & Friday Afternoon.

District and County Nominations.

Assembly—SAMUEL H. ORWIG, of Union county
BENJAMIN A. HAYES, of Snyder county
GEORGE B. MANLEY, of Lycoming.

President—THOMAS CHURCH, of Hartley township
Commissioner—MICHAEL KILPATRICK, of New Berlin
Auditor—JAMES A. HAYES, of East Buffalo
Governor—BENJAMIN HAYS, of Millburg.

[Election on Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864]

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Andrew Johnson.

ELECTORAL TICKET

1. Robert P. King
2. George W. Clinton
3. Henry B. Hays
4. William H. Kern
5. Barton Jackson
6. Charles M. Rump
7. Robert Parker
8. William Taylor
9. John A. Holman
10. Richard H. Cornell
11. Edward Hendley
12. Charles F. Head

[Election on Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864]

State Representative Ticket.

The nomination of GEORGE B. MANLEY,

of Jersey Shore, for the House of Representatives in the General Assembly of our State, completes that ticket for our district.

As there is no opposition, in our ranks, to either of the three gentlemen nominated in the respective counties, it is unnecessary to have a Conference before putting up their names.

Mr. Manley is a plain, affable, intelligent citizen, past middle age, for many years prominent in the business circles of Lycoming county. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was residing in Richmond, from whence his devotion to the flag of our fathers expelled him with the loss of what property he possessed. A Whig of olden time—a Republican of today—his personal knowledge of and sufferings from the Slave Aristocracy in Insurrection, may insure him as a Unionist of the right stamp, and as far as we know every way competent.

ORWIG, ALLENMAN, and MANLEY: That is the trio for the first contest in our new district. Let us make it a sure, a triumphant ticket.

Two years ago, (1862,) when Congressional Congresses had been appointed, from Juniata and Snyder counties, in favor of JOHN J. PATTERSON for Congress, the Juniata Sentinel (Republican) said:

"As Col. Patterson has carried two of the five counties composing the district, his nomination may be safely conceded."

Very well. In 1864, GEORGE F. MILLER "has carried two of the five counties composing the district," and (by the rule of 1862) "his nomination may be safely conceded." Union and Snyder counties presented Col. Miller by a unanimous vote, and all who are aware of the public feeling in Northumberland know that he is at least the second choice of that county, of which he is a native, and where he is personally popular as in Union or Snyder.

Portrait of a Copperhead.

The Hon. John Cassa, of Bedford, Pa., long and widely known as a leading Democrat, in a recent speech thus described a kind of people whom he had observed in Southern Pennsylvania:

There are unfortunately those among us who can not discuss the question a single moment without showing that they are at heart foes of the Government and enemies of their race. The people soon learn to find out and know these men. Human skill and ingenuity and all of traitors' cunning cannot long succeed in concealing their real sentiments. They hang back or skulk away from our public gatherings on our national holidays; they disparage Union officers and soldiers and eulogize the Rebels. All Union victories are insignificant—of little account; Rebel victories are of incalculable value and importance. Good news is never credited—bad news is often originated, believed, and circulated long before verified. Taxes are obnoxious and oppressive; drafts are unconstitutional, and odious; war is bloody and desolating, and the nation ought at once to stop it. For nearly four years everything has been wrong; nothing excellent, nothing even praiseworthy or possible has ever been done by their government—only mistakes, wrongs, wicked acts of tyranny; and earnest appeals are made to the people to arise in their might and prevent the establishment of a military despotism. During all this time, they have never been known to utter a word of denunciation against the Rebellion, or see an improper set of the Rebel lines. These are the unmistakable ear-marks of the traitor. He may reconvert; he may write down beneath the picture in large letters the word "Patriot," he may, in very noisy and earnest words, insist that he is a "sound Democrat," and that every man of his party who sustains the war is an "Abolitionist." Yet after all he is neither a patriot nor a good Democrat. You may turn him upside down and inside out, and cleanse and wash him with all the pure waters of America, and you can make nothing out of him but a poor miserable traitor—just such a one as Gen. Jackson would have strung up for treason, in his day, and looked for the authority afterward!

The Christian Conference, now in session in Lewisburg, we suppose will continue until Sunday. The Lewisburg Lutheran Sunday School had an excursion on the Canal, and a celebration, Thursday last.

Another Punishment.

Dr. Hammond, Surgeon General of the U. S., has been tried on charges of defrauding Government in matters of flannel, medical and hospital supplies, &c. He is "dismissed from the service, and disqualified from holding any office of honor or trust." The President approves the sentence—and down goes the head of his department. Not satisfied with honor and fair pay, his greediness has sunk him into shame and contempt. So be it to all who aid in such robbery. The authorities are after his accomplices, and it is hoped may be able to convict them.

Encourage home industry by patronizing Box No. 6, Hartleton. (See adv't.)

From 142d P. V.

NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 4, '64.

MESRS. EDITORS—The weather for some time has been very warm, so warm, when no breeze is stirring, as to be almost intolerable.

Yesterday, early in the morning, Corp. Brown, Fuller and myself, took a walk to City Point, a distance of nine miles from the front, to express some money for members of the Company who had just been paid off the night before. Our way was a very dusty main road, running through pine forests, and wide unenclosed fields. On the skirt of a wood where some of the Engineer Corps were camped, piles of gabions stood in long rows, awaiting transportation to the front. (A gabion is a round wooden basket, like a cylinder, made of twigs and open at both ends. They are filled with earth and used in constructing earthworks.) On one of the land wastes is still standing a high gallows on which, a few weeks ago, were hung two offenders. The drop hangs on its hinges just as it fell after dropping its two victims into the grave.

The first object that calls the attention on hearing City Point is significant of the presence of death; on a large canvas is the word "Embalming." Next, a wide expanse of glitter and gleaming on the edge of a silver line (a river) and now we distinctly see the thousand and one tents of the City Point General Hospital. Here about four hundred sick and wounded are now receiving careful attention. Of late a large number of negro troops wounded in the late charge on the rebel works have been added.

The situation of the hospital is the very best. A strong, cool breeze continually comes from the river. The land is high and well policed. Two steam fire engines force water from the James river when necessary, to sprinkle the streets and lay the dust, adding thereby much to the comfort and welfare of the patients.

Standing in one row are the large tents of the Pa. Relief, Christian Commission, Maine, New York, and other State Relief Associations, the German Relief, in front of which was sitting a regular "Tychman."

The Sanitary Commission tent is very tastefully trimmed at the entrance with evergreens.

Next we approach the Quartermaster's depot of the Army of the Potomac. On one side of the road a large corral is almost filled with horses in various conditions; it might be called a horse hospital. On the other side of the road are large machine shops for repairing.

A few dilapidated frame houses and two or three ruined brick buildings represent the town of City Point. These, deserted by their owners, are now used by the Government and sutlers. By descending a steep bank we stand on the Landing. Here a busy scene presents itself; steamboats approaching in the distance, unloading and sailing away; stores piling up in the long frame depot, and cars running to and fro with supplies for the front.

To-day, besides their usual cargo, the roof of the cars were filled with negro troops just from Washington. The Adams Express Office was crowded with officers and men, each waiting to express money for regiments and companies, and themselves.

The sutlers (extortioners) are receiving their supplies, and just in time to reap the harvest of cars (long cars). Among other things they bring peaches and apples. A small water-melon costs only \$1.50.

On Saturday last, important events disturbed the usual "all quiet." All the night before, guns heavy and light were placed in the forts along the line, and in the morning about 2 o'clock our regiment was roused from its sleep, with the announcement that a Rebel fort in front of the 9th Corps would be blown sky high at 3 o'clock, and followed by a charge of the 9th, 10th, and 18th corps. The 5th corps was to be ready for any emergency, and fire at any sharpshooter who might attempt to pick off the gunners. At 5 o'clock (instead of 3 o'clock,) the heavy boom of the explosion gave the signal, which was at once answered along the whole line by many iron and brass mouths. Then the thunder of artillery growled and groaned, terrifying the Johnnies at their morning meal of hoe cake and skippy bacon, and making the Rebel pickets lie very close in their pits. About noon the fire slackened. In the afternoon reports and rumors in countless numbers

were flying about and roosting on empty heads. We received no reports signed "Official," as Corp. Gellinger says. The grand charge failed. Nearly all of Sunday was consumed by the obstinacy of Gen. Lee in refusing to accept our flag of truce to bury the dead. This was doubtless in retaliation for employing negro troops.

Nevertheless, the universal Yankee won't be disheartened; the work of digging graves, &c., still goes on. The troops are in fine spirits. The supplies from the Sanitary Commission and the liberal number of onions issued by the Commission preserve all in a strong and hearty condition.

Everything behind the breastworks seems to make our line look like one long regular camp. Shelter tents are up, bunks made, and in the rear of our regiment is a well of good water, with a good old-fashioned sweep. Reading, writing letters, talking, and cooking, occupy the time.

A few weeks since a rebel battery having direct range on our street sent us a morning and evening salute; we replied with a low bow of the head, thus avoiding any collision or injured feelings. Since the shelling they no longer give salutes.

Capt. Evans, who has been unwell, is now fast improving. The war seems to have a healthy effect on our veteran soldier, Geo. Reichley, who, though 45 years of age, is as strong and lively as the youngest. Billie Shields, Serg. Major, is now in the Division hospital, sick, but is fast recovering.

Company E has now 4 sergeants, 5 corporals, 1 drummer and 12 men for duty; 1 sergeant and 3 men on "extra" duty, and 2 on "daily" duty.

Sometimes, as a curiosity, we get that *arguosa* (*Argus*), and after counting up the numerous extracts we have a hearty laugh at the good sense (?) of the original matter. I'm very sorry to see that the original is so very poor, and the sentiments scarcely worth the paper they are printed on—a good deal like the Rebel currency. Would it not look better for the editors thereof to have a grain of respect for the country that nourishes them, even if that grain was as small as a mustard seed, and not use the term "Confederate" quite so much?

FRANK P. LEFEBRE,
Co. E, 142d P. V.

Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle,
Care No. 142d P. V.,
Aug. 10, 1864.

This camp is on the James river, four miles above Bermuda Hundred, on the south side.

On Saturday and yesterday (Sunday) there was heavy firing from our gunboats in the river, and the Rebels on the North side of it, concealed in the woods. The Rebels were trying to stop the men employed in digging the canal to cut off Fort Darling. The gunboats lay about two miles up the river. Yesterday, musket firing was very rapid and distinctly heard at camp; our infantry flanked the Rebels, yesterday, captured over a hundred prisoners and took a few pieces of artillery. I conversed with the prisoners to day; some of them are from Georgia, and others from South Carolina. They were indifferently clad, mostly in the gray uniform, dusty and ragged. They appeared pretty well informed. They told me they had not been paid for twelve months; they say their money is so worthless that they could eat twelve months' wages in one day. They also say that they could live better on what the Yankee soldiers throw away than what they draw from the Confederate Commissary. They say they are tired of the war, and think the Confederacy about used up. I conversed with several deserters from the Rebel cause. They deserted while on picket yesterday. They say there is a large number that would like to desert. They have seen several of their men shot who had deserted and joined the Union army and been retaken. While writing, there is heavy firing up the river. There may be some very important move on hand. Artillery and troops are on the constant move for a day or two back. Very little sickness here or at City Point at present. Weather is warm and dry, had no rain lately; rain is most needed to lay the dust. U. R., 5th Pa. Cav.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

MONDAY, Aug. 22.

Monday morning.—Attended the Dauphin county court. JOHN J. PEARSON, the President Judge, has no superior in true popularity—that is, profound confidence in his integrity, suavity, and ability—among all classes and parties wherever known. Judge Woods would, perhaps, have given the lagging jurors and constables (especially of Harrisburg) a pretty strong hint to be more punctual; otherwise, Judge Pearson's court is a model. The charge to the Grand Jury occupied an hour, and embraced most of the crimes usually tried in our courts, Harrisburg furnishing a full share and considerably over, as usual; and also suggested several matters of public interest not included in the District Attorney's brief. The Judge cautioned particularly against obstructing the Government in prosecuting the draft and

the war, and warned against betting and undue excitement at the polls during the coming elections. Looking up criminals beyond due time, and taking up alleged disorderly persons without just cause or subsequent prosecution, he exposed as official wrongs, and hinted a suspicion that magistrates and constables committed men for the fees and costs, and were themselves in danger of the talons of the law. In short, the Judge's charge was an admirable shield over the poor and friendless, while giving no quarter to the culpable and criminal.

Two o'clock, P. M.—The Senate has closed a protracted session, after passing finally the bill regulating the voting of qualified electors in military service. Mr. Johnson fought up the bill, (as he did the Amendment embodying the principle from the first,) persistently and well. The Cops opposed it by all manner of unnecessary and hindering "amendments," some of them perhaps not so objectionable as superfluous, but generally designed to hinder the due execution of the act demanded by a hundred thousand majority of the people. After exhausting their ingenuity in this manner, it passed—all the Republicans and Mr. Kinsey of Bucks county voting for it, and all the other so-called "Democrats" against it. So the Democracy save get themselves on the record against soldiers, from the day they disfranchised them down to the hour they voted against the bill regulating the manner of the vote the people had restored to them!

Four o'clock, P. M.—Proceeded to count the votes on the Soldiers' Emancipation from Woodwardism. It was a one-sided concern—the Cops naturally thought it not very "interesting"—but our weary, war-worn boys and men, fighting our battles and saving our lands from invasion and pillage, think it a GREAT MATTER FOR THEM. It promotes enlistments already, and gives new heart and stronger arms to our representatives in the front. The official Proclamation of Speaker Penney, that the Amendments are adopted, and have become part of the Constitution, is a nail in the coffin of Copperheadism in several counties.

CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND have joined PENNSYLVANIA in adopting this principle.

Evening.—Both Houses had protracted sessions, the H. R. on the bill regulating Soldiers' voting, (where proxy voting and other hindrances were interposed by the Cops,) and the Senate mostly on local bounty bills, not adjourning until after 10 o'clock.

Among the Senate bills passed, was one by Mr. Johnson, designed to punish those who cheat the volunteers out of their bounties. It is so eminently timely and just, that it passed unanimously, and at once. I hope it may pass the House, and prove to be efficient.

THURSDAY, Aug. 23.

This city is fairly crowded with recruits and substitute brokers, and the spirited influx of men for the war seems equal to that of '61. This morning, I met a number of the substantial men of Lewisburg, who have left all the emendments of home and families in proof of their profound devotion to the country. Some of the business establishments of the city, and some in other places, I am told, are about to be closed, to give men for the emergency. Since all can vote, there is more confidence in fighting both foes "in the front" and "enemies in the rear."

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

Fair and warm. The Cops in the Senate delayed adjournment one day, and the same sort in the House have delayed it another day, by factious opposition to the Soldiers' Voting Bill. Last night, however, "our folks" told them we would hold them here all the week, and not let them get to Chicago, unless they behaved! "The medicine has had some effect," and we hope to get adjournment to-night or tomorrow morning.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.

Last night, after three sessions, both branches of the Legislature agreed upon bills touching the principal objects for which it was specially convened this hot season—a State Military Bill, and additions to the General Bounty Bill, with a few scores of special bounty bills to satisfy the whims or supposed "emergencies" of various localities. Among others, the one asked for by the Council and many citizens of Millburg, became a law. Whether these bills will prove effective on trial, the future must determine.

The Amendments being declared adopted, the law to carry out the First of them was transcribed after midnight, and this morning has gone to the Governor for his approval. It comprises 41 sections, and is intended to give a fair chance for qualified voters in our armies, to have their say about rulers as well as about at home.

At noon, to-day, the Legislature has resolved to adjourn—the Unionists homeward, the Opposition to Chicago, where superhuman efforts are being made to draw an immense crowd. The leaders are actively engaged in shaping the course of the volcano. Whether its choice for President will be a War man like McClellan, or a Peace man like Vallandigham—or a two-faced candidate on a many-sided platform—time will tell. Quite

probably it will be a Union man in favor of giving Succession its way—just as Jonathan Peabody was "in favor of the Maine League Law but against its execution," when he ran for Constable and got the votes of neither party.

10 1/2 A. M.—Speaker Penney, having resigned the chair, expressed his thanks in an appropriate manner, to which he stated that not one member of the Senate was now here, who was here when he entered, six years ago. The Senate loses an excellent Speaker, and an unsurpassed Member, who has the confidence of all—even those who opposed his course at the opening of the session have all love and respect for him.

My boyhood's friend, WILLIAM J. TUNNELL, of Susquehanna county, was chosen Speaker, the vote of the Opposition being cast for Wm. A. Wallace of Clearfield.

Mr. Tunnell is a gentleman of fine address, affable and popular in his intercourse with his brother Senators, and of irreproachable character and true patriotism. I believe he has not been absent from his post one day during his two years' term of office. One of the first School Teachers of the State under the new system, he now stands in the position where the death or removal of the Governor would elevate him to the Executive chair.

A few days ago a woman arrived in Chicago, having begged her way from the interior of Georgia, with four children, in the hope of seeing her husband, who was confined as a prisoner at Camp Douglas, and persuade him to take the oath of allegiance. She arrived only to find his name on the list of those who died in camp.

Two citizens of Pinegrove township, Warren county, were killed by lightning on Monday last. They had sought shelter under a tree which was struck.

Wm. Bott, of Hanover Tp. Dauphin county, (aged 8 years) trod upon a snake while crossing a field; the snake bit him, and in six hours the boy was dead.

On Thursday, the Rebels had fallen back to a new line in front of the Union position on the Weldon Railroad. The Richmond papers acknowledge that their loss of the Railroad is a great one, but say they took 2800 prisoners in the contest. What they will do behind their new line, is to be seen.

The siege of Mobile is being pushed. It already stops all running of the blockade. The Rebel sympathizers near Ishamel Day are to be assessed to make up the damage he sustained.

From the Northern Potomac, we have nothing certain of moment. Sheridan holds his line firmly, occupying Sheppardstown in Virginia.

Cov. Davis' 200th Reg. is filling up at Harrisburg—also the 201st and 202d. It is reported that 30,000 men are already enlisted. There are 31,000 wanted for National and 15,000 for State service.

"He made a few desultory remarks," said the schoolmaster. Mrs. Partington stopped suddenly in the bustle she was making around the table for tea, and gazed over her spectacles thoughtfully at him. Leaning on a plate elsewhere, as if to enforce her views by the support given her, "I suppose it was because he was weak," said she, "but Arvans Pious will cure him. I never knew 'em to fail. They are very solitary in such cases." "Really, madam," replied he, "I can not guess your meaning." "You said desultory," said she, laying down the plate and putting a spoon in the preserves. "I said desultory," said he, smiling, "quite a different thing." "No matter," said she, looking up in time to box his ears, who was putting paper down the chimney of the kerosene lamp. "The Pills are good for both, I dare say, for they cure almost all the diseases in the tropics."

Union County Agricultural Fair—Thursday to Saturday, Oct. 6, 7, and 8, 1864.

Lewisburg Markets

Corrected Semi-Weekly by Walls & Smith.

Wheat	\$2.25	Butter	\$ 40
Corn	1.50	Eggs	20
Rye	1.60	Lard, fresh	20
Oats, 32 lb.	75	Tallow	15
Barley	90c/100	Potatoes	75
Flaxseed	3.00	Dried Apples, lb.	8
Ham	25	Wool	1.00
Sides & Shoulder	15	Country Soap	8c/9
do with Ribs	10	Rags	4c/6

MARRIED.

By Rev. R. A. Wink, 23d inst., CURTIS BROTHER of Snyder Co. and Miss MARGARET M. NEWMAN of Kelly Tp.

By Rev. J. W. White, 19th inst., Corp. GEO. M. RUFF, 142d P. V., and Miss SEARAH S. KIRK, of Lewisburg.

By John R. Hobb, Esq., 23d inst., CHARLES S. ZIEGLER, and Miss MARY L. SUTHER, all of Millburg.

By Rev. Philadelphia, 18th inst., ISABE E. JAMES Esq. and Miss MARY ANN, all of Lewisburg.

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