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NEW SERIES, VOL. 16, NO. 22. SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1863. OLD SERIES, VOL. 23, NO. 48.

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YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually secures to an untimely grave thousands of young Men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

immediately Cured, and Full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgence. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is not oftener by those falling into improper habits than by any other cause? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Faculties Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsy, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

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is most easily going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Full notice to observe name and number.

Letters must be post paid, and contain a stamp. The doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

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No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at their nocturnal troublesome, with frequent blushings, often sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

Timid are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind are to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge as to the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are vightly felt, even when asleep, and that total ruin to their hopes of marriage, impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all pleasure and enjoyments of life, by the sequences of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons can, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conjugal happiness. Indeed without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

Often the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this fearful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone be relied on, thus delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, Progressing with frightful rapidity till they finally destroy the roof of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a hopeless object of commiseration, till death, a welcome release, terminates his misery, sending his emaciated spirit to the dreadful unknown bourne from whence no traveller returns.

It is a *lamentable fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of pretent pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison*, *Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make a wreck of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of the vile Unlettered and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, capable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising. His credentials or diplomas always hang in his office. His remedies or treatment are unknown to all here prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

NO FORSEMENT OF THE PRESS

The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to the Institution, in the following manner

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,

Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

February 21, 1863—1y.

ELEGANT CARDS DE VISITE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO FILL YOUR ALBUMS.

In consequence of the scarcity of change, I will sell my elegant PENOGRAPH CARDE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.

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JOHN DAINTY,

728 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

September 5, 1863

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPTURED CORRESPONDENCE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Letters from Buchanan and Beauregard.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

We alluded, the other day, to certain letters found by our troops among the private papers of Jeff. Davis, at Jackson, Mississippi, which had come into our possession, and promised to publish such portions of them as were likely to be of any general interest of historic value. Below we give a letter of James Buchanan, and the concluding portion of one from Beauregard, being the only two of any importance. Mr. Buchanan's letter shows, first, that his idea of political sagacity was, as his whole conduct since has proved, to find just what the slaveholders wanted, and his idea of statesmanship was to give it to them; second, that as early as 1859, the leading men of the South, and their trusted tools of the North, were looking far away out of the non-intervention policy which Webster's speech against the Wilmot Proviso and "re-enacting the ordinances of God" had made popular at the South; and third, that the progress of Southern impudence from demanding non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories, to the extention of the Missouri Compromise, which Mr. Buchanan says is so much higher ground for the South than Webster's non-intervention plan, that he dare not publish a letter advocating it, for fear of being considered more Southern than the South itself: and from that point to the Breckinridge and Dred Scott doctrine, that slavery could not be prohibited in any Territory, either by Congress or the inhabitants was steady, advancing as Northern civility gave it strength, on the lower ground, to that above. How Mr. Buchanan gave the whole influence of his name and office to the most ultra pro-slavery policy, we all know; and this letter will show that he did it after declaring solemnly and emphatically that his "committal to the Missouri Compromise should stand." That the South, in seeking to escape the non-intervention policy into which Webster's eloquence had coaxed it, was not looking for its rights, for any ascertained and defined constitutional power, is proved by Mr. Buchanan's doleful remark that "it is now too late to change front, with any hope of success, but you may retreat with honor, upon the principle that you may carry your slaves to California, and hold them under the Constitution, and refer the question to the Supreme Court." There is a good deal of significance in this little sentence. It is a revelation from the very heart of the slavery propaganda. It tells that the slave party had committed itself to an ineffective policy, one which would not give them what they wanted, and that though they demanded it as their constitutional right, as a security against unconstitutional encroachments, and the Union would be a curse and an oppression to them if they didn't get it, they were ready to throw it away the moment they saw another policy within reach that promised more. "You can't change front now," says Mr. Buchanan that is, "you can't now abandon your non-intervention policy, and take the higher ground which I have taken; but you may retreat with honor: that is, you may save appearances, and not show how inconsistent and silly you have been, by taking your slaves to California, and resting the matter with the Supreme Court." What is all this? An assertion of a constitutional right, a claim of just powers and privileges, the deprivation of which would be degrading and ruin us? No. It is the maneuvring and dodging of politicle swindlers for a stronger position. Mr. Buchanan lets us see that the South had not marked out its rights, and steadily demanded them, but has shuffled and prevaricated from one claim to another, just as it saw servility or manliness enough in the North to concede or defeat its claims. It is a shameful picture of Southern trickery and turgiversation that Mr. Buchanan paints for us. Instead of a manly, high-toned resolute demand of rights, its policy has been depicted by its most faithful tool as the very essence of mean, paltry scheming for points of advantage. Mr. Buchanan is sorry for his own sake, as well as that of the slave party, that it has placed itself in a position where it can't "change front," and can only "retreat with honor." We are not sorry to see the confession. The base, dishonorable policy of the South is so clearly admitted here that it should shame into silence all eulogists of Southern honor and manliness. The infinite servility of the wretch who could write, "I am committed to the Missouri Compromise, and that committal *shall stand*," and afterwards, by bribery and menace, attempt to force the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, we need not say anything about. The letter is published just as written. The italics are Mr. Buchanan's.

The letter of Beauregard relates mainly to the policy of sending two small armies by different routes to Utah to put down the Mormon rebellion, and exhibits a good deal more of the pedantry of his profession, and good deal less of the ability he has been credited with, than so formal a document might have been expected to do. The conclusion of it alludes to the lack of protection to the people of Texas, and the partiality shown to New England, which he illustrates in the following silly, superlatively silly, remarks: "Are not the lives of Texan farmers as worthy of the tender care and protection of Congress, as those of New England Abolition, freedom-shrieking, nutmeg peddlers? Only suppose that one of the latter should be murdered by an Indian or a pirate, on their barren, rocky, shores, what a hub-bub and fuss would it not create from one end of the Union to the other?—Even Southerners would join in the hue and cry! All our land and naval forces, including the Gulf squadron, would be ordered out forthwith to avenge the nigger stealer's death." Is not this the babble of an angry boy? Who ever heard a *man* utter such peevish nonsense in any mood? It is puerile, and the puerility of spoiled child, at that. It gives us a very poor opinion of Beauregard's brains and character. He is evidently a weak man, enough, no doubt, an accomplished engineer. It is no wonder Jeff. Davis, who is an able man, rated him low, and kept him down. Following this bit of nonsense is his profession of faith on the Union question, which concludes the letter. It is dated February 13, 1858, at New Orleans.

[Private and Confidential.]

WHEATFIELD, March 16, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I was in town this afternoon, and, receiving your letter there, I gave it a hasty answer, provoked thereto by the conduct of Cameron.

So far from having, in any degree, recoiled from the Missouri Comprise, I have prepared a letter to sustain it, written with all the little ability of which I am master.—You may ask why it has not been published? The answer is very easy. From a careful examination of the proceedings in Congress, it is clear *that non-intervention is all that will be required by the South.* Webster's speech is to be the base of the compromise—it is lauded to the echo by distinguished Southern men; and What is it? Non-intervention, and *non-intervention simply because the Wilmot Proviso is not required to prevent the curse of slavery from being inflicted on the Territories.* Under these circumstances it would be madness in me to publish my letter, and take higher ground for the South than they have taken for themselves. This would be to out Herod Herod, and to be more Southern than the South. It could do no good, but might do much mischief.

The truth is, the South have got themselves into a condition on this question, from which, it appears to me now, they cannot extricate themselves. My proposition of the Missouri Compromise was at once abandoned by them, and the cry was non-intervention. They fought the battle at the last Presidential election with this device upon their banners. The Democracy of Pennsylvania are now everywhere rallying to non intervention. They suppose in doing this they are standing by the South in the manner most acceptable to their Southern brethren. Our Democratic journals are praising the speech of Webster, because all the appearance are that it is satisfactory to the South. It is now too late to change front with any hope of success. You may retreat with honor upon the principle that you can carry your slaves to California, and hold them there under the Constitution, and refer the question to the Supreme Court of the United States. I am sorry, both for your sakes and my own, that such is the condition in which you are placed.

I say for my own sake, because I can never yield the position which I have definitely taken in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and I shall be assailed by fanatics and Free-soilers as long as I live for having gone further in support of the rights of the South than Southern Senators and Representatives. I am committed for the Missouri Compromise, *and that committal shall stand.*

Should there be any unexpected change in the aspect of affairs at Washington, which would hold out the hope that the publication of my Missouri Compromise letter would do any good, it shall yet be published.

I was about to write more, but this letter is long enough.

It may be, and doubtless was, the fact that, in 1819 or 1820, my name was placed on a committee which reported the resolutions to which the scamp, Gen. Cameron, refers. I was then a young man, held a great veneration for the chairman of the committee as my legal preceptor, and probably was under the influence of the excitement then universal in Pennsylvania. I first went to Congress in December, 1821, and, throughout my whole public career, have been uniform in maintaining the just constitutional rights of the South. I have made more speeches on the subject, both on the floor of the Senate and at home, than probably any other man now living. One of them I now enclose to you, *marked*, which fell into my hands last evening while I was looking for other matters.

I wish you would read my speech through on the veto power. It is the only one I ever made which fully pleases myself.

From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

P. S.—Why did not the Southern gentlemen agree upon a common basis of settlement? Please to let me hear from you soon. I am invited *very especially* to a wedding in Washington, and possibly I may be there for one day on the 9th of April.—Would to Heaven that Gen. Taylor might come out in favor of the Missouri Compromise. I should glory in sustaining him.

[Extract of Letter from Beauregard.]

I am no disunion man. I have lived long enough at the North to be able to appreciate fully the good qualities, energy, commercial aptitude, and shrewdness of its inhabitants. But I, for one, will never submit tamely in any community, whatever may be its advantages, to be cuibbled and robbed of my just rights, even at the risk of losing in the contest all that I may be possessed of. We have, in my humble opinion, no concessions to make to them; for to us the question of slavery is one of life or death; to them it is one of fancy and of political capital. The more we yield to their unjust demands the more exacting they will become; for as their preponderance in our national council increases ours diminishes, until at last they shall have become so strong that they will not even deign to ask, but will order forthwith the execution of a measure which will bring death and desolation to our homes.—But this is question so familiar to your high intelligence and patriotism, that I will pursue it no further. Hoping that "all will end well that is well," I remain, dear sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General JEFF. DAVIS, United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL MEADE AND LEE'S ESCAPE.

A Defence of General Meade—Extract of a Private Letter from a Prominent Officer in the Army of the Potomac.

After the battle of Gettysburg, when Lee retreated through the mountain passes, Meade's army was greatly exhausted by three days' fighting, and its previous forced marches, and was also greatly reduced in numbers, having lost nearly twenty thousand men, killed, wounded, and missing, saying nothing of stragglers. Directly to pursue Lee through the mountains, in narrow passes, would have enabled him, with a strong rear guard, to have held Meade in check till he could have reassembled his army in the Cumberland Valley, and then thrown his masses on the heads of his columns when he forced his way through, or he could have detained Meade so long in the mountains that he could easily have gotten away with the main portion of his army, if he so desired.

It was plain that if Lee chose to run away no one in pursuit could stop him, and that the only chance was to endeavor to intercept him at Hagerstown, providing he was not retiring as fast as he might have done. The rise in the Potomac favored Meade, who was able to concentrate his army in Lee's vicinity before he had crossed. But Lee was found in a very strong position, with all his artillery placed, and with his whole army behind breastworks, ready to defeat or oppose our advance. The great difficulty was that, owing to the character of the country it was impossible to reconnoitre Lee's position, and ascertain what chances of successful attack would have. Had it been practicable to see exactly where Lee was, and for the General-in-Chief to have formed a positive judgment on the subject of the probability of success in an attack, General Meade might have sought no advice, or at least might have given it less importance. But in the absence of such precise information, his duty required that before incurred the hazards of a blind attack he should submit the question to those who had to execute the work if decided upon. After consultation, the corps commanders decided that the risks incurred would not justify an attack being made until there was some reasonable degree or probability apparent that it would succeed. They based their judgment on the consequences to the cause and country in case our army should be repulsed and eventually defeated, thus losing all the advantages gained at Gettysburg, and placing Lee completely in mastery of the situation. The country, they thought, depended, at this juncture, on the existence of the Army of the Potomac. The reports of the demoralization of the enemy were known to be exaggeration of the enemy were known to be exaggerated, and the desperateness of his condition, if defeated, would tend to make the battle desperate beyond comparison.

General Meade acted as a prudent man would have done. The question was, should he order a blind attack when ignorant of all essential matters, having, therefore, no clear view that success was probable against a splendidly posted, desperate, and powerful enemy, when his five corps commanders advised against it, and when to be defeated was to lose all the benefit of the past victories, and to place the North and Washington again at the command of Lee and his army? Had he seen his own way reasonably clear to victory, he should have disregarded advice, and overruled his subordinates. But no general in chief would have a right to imperil so much when his mind was not clear that he would win.

The next day after the council was spent in making examinations of the enemy's position. They all resulted in showing him in great force, and very strongly posted. But having acquired this futher, though not complete knowledge, General Meade, stronger by delay, determined on attack the day after. That night Gen. Lee escaped, to the surprise which one had its counterpart more than once during this war. Such was the surprise of Lee himself when Burnside escaped at Fredericksburg, and Hooker at Chancellorsville; of Halleck, when Beauregard got away at Corinth.

On one important fact the public are greatly misinformed. It is generally supposed that then Lee's army was crossing during the day which succeeded the council of war, so that only a part of it by opposed to Meade for some hours. Such is not the case. Just a man in Lee's army left its lines on that work. Had Meade attacked that day, he would have found Lee's whole army in force, ready to receive him.

The great question for military men when this war began was, whether or not an inexperienced army can be expected to handle victorious a seasoned veteran army? So well enough with Scott's experience, based. So did Napoleon, Marlborough, and Marlborough. Many insist that the battle has taught on our side since the war began was only luck. To Meade's skillful handling of his forces on that field, even more than his prompt and judicious choice of the ground, they think our splendid success there due. And the progress of the army since has displayed the finest military skill. What mistakes have occurred? What upsets, if any, have been reported? Every where are to be seen unmistakable signs of a superior enemy and a skillful hand. The enemy has been everywhere foiled, harassed, defeated. True, he has escaped, but his escape was unavoidable. When has not an army with its rear open been able to get away from an enemy? Think of the Peninsula army and its vaunted seven days' retreat. Think of the first and second Bull Run. Think of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, especially the latter where our army was three miles from the river, all but start for inner midnight, and yet by 7 A. M., the whole army, seventy thousand strong, with two hundred pieces of artillery, was across without losing a man or a horse. This retreat, we believe, was covered by General Meade and the 5th Corps. Think of Corinth, where Beauregard slipped off between night and morning. Then there was Jackson the other day, where Johnston escaped Sherman; and Tullahoma, where Bragg escaped Rosecrans, and got off it is hardly known where. The war is full of such instances. The Potomac is too long a line to cover, else, perhaps, a force on the south might have interrupted Lee. But Meade, compelled on one side to cover Washington and Pennsylvania, could not cross and cut off Lee's retreat. Lee was too strong.

Some who blamed the escape of Lee from Antietam regard the conduct of matters on this last occasion as equally history. But were not the cases entirely dissimilar? The question at Antietam was pursuit at once—the day after the battle—by a reserve amounting to one fifth the routed enemy, which had scarcely been at all engaged, and when the position of the enemy was thoroughly known. With Meade it was attack of a rested enemy, very strongly posted in a manner unknown and impossible then to understand. In the one case there was every apparent probability of success. In the other there was on such probability apparent. In the first case subordinate commanders blamed, in the second they approved the delay. The question at Antietam had its true parallel at Gettysburg. Then pursuit was instantly made by cavalry and infantry. So, too, when the Potomac was crossed at Antietam, we suffered severely from mismanagement in the late pursuit instituted, and then spent weeks in the mountains while the President was continually urging an advance. Meade, maneuvering with great rapidity, endangered Lee's line of retreat, and compelled him to quit the Shenandoah Valley, suffering no loss but inflicting much. Without decrying McClellan's management, it is certain that Meade's tactics have excelled in promptness, decision and energy, if not skill. Under no leader have our troops marched as rapidly and as far. Yet their condition is described as excellent.

We shall be nearer eventual success when the people, stilling an anxiety for the end of our troubles, which half crazes them, shall hold commanders responsible not for actual but comparative success. Accident may give triumph to the poorest plans and the most contemptibly unskilful leader. The ablest general and the most splendid strategy may, through circumstances, be prevented from attaining all that he desires. If he does all he can, and especially if with skill adequate to the situation, he shows that his sole motive is sense of duty, all good men should yield him their hearty praise and cooperation.

It seems to us that in General Meade more *desiderata* combine than in any former leader of the Army of the Potomac. Of mature age, and with a previous experience which all others lacked, a thoroughly educated soldier, a man of lofty character, loyal to the core, yet unknown to party cliques, embarrassed by no military jealousies, prompt, active, untiring, yet discreet, displaying skill as a field officer hitherto unprecedented, a soldier, and only a soldier, and exhibiting in his despatches and official conduct a modesty and a sense of duty as rare as commendable, we cannot help hoping much from him, and are willing to trust much to him; especially as there looks out from all his conduct one quality in which he stands alone, a humble recognition that victory is of the Lord, and that to Him belongs its glory.

Morgan's Friends and How he Paid them.

That Morgan's recent raid was undertaken at the instigation of northern copperheads there would seem to be no doubt whatever. The Indianapolis Journal says:

"Two things are to be noted. Morgan knew before he crossed the river who were his friends and who had arms. Upon entering Corydon he showed a list (and so at Salem) of every citizen who had a Henry rifle or other approved arms, and immediately sent parcels to bring them in. In Corydon the spy was a young man who visited there three weeks before and returned with Morgan. At Salem a deserter from the Sixty-sixth Indiana badly joined Morgan and was armed by him, but was subsequently captured, and is now in the Salem jail.

"Good judges were always found, and strange as it was, money, in specific sums, was demanded from persons who thought only their best friends knew they had it. Yet with much local treason, the people as a mass, were true, and Morgan himself, in some instances, swore roundly at some who boasted they were opposed to the war, and repeatedly showed favors to others who bravely maintained their attachment to the Union. With here and there as an exception, there was no favor shown the copperheads, or those who skulked from the defence of their homes in avowed sympathy with the South. Where the K. G. C.'s were thickest there was full information in Morgan's possession of all he wished to know, but when he got what he wanted he treated his tools as badly as enemies, and bade them good bye by taking the horses with which they had followed to guide him. Already steps are on foot to detect those men, and some who figured too little in public life, may find the veil too thin to cover the favor they showed the freebooter and his crew."

LIST OF DRAFTED MEN OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

UPPER AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP.—Peter Wampole, B B Conrad, Wm. Snyder, James Reitano, Wm. J. Wolverton, Richard Boyer, John B Hartzell, Wm Kline, Wm K Lawrence, Wm Nesbit, Noah Hollabach, Joseph R Pershing, Samuel Shipe, Chas W. Weaver, Isaac Slight, John B Kulss, Franklin Beagle, Wm S Snyder, Jeremiah Cooper, Amos William, Isaac Cooper.—Number enrolled 72. Number drawn 21.

LOWER AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP.—Abraham Shade, Wm P Spence, John H Reitz, Jno M Bartholomew, Daniel H St Clair, Joseph D Beeman, Joseph Sensenitz, Solomon S Snyder, Wm Conrad, J B Bartholomew, Andrew Hauck, Samuel Wolf, And. Hauck, Johnson Miller, Daniel Pay, Henry Trego, Robert A Row, Abraham Sterner, Moses Walker, Henry Culp, Michael Mench, Nathaniel Lytle, John M Houghton, Samuel S Dunkelberger, John P Shipman, Henry H Wolf, Francis Pardo, Peter Reifer, John H Kaufman, S P Fissell, George Hopper, Thomas Snyder, Mathew Dewitt, David Nedding, Joseph Emerick, Peter Miller, Jos. B Lytle, Jeremiah Hileman, Amos Shipe, Henry J Lytle, Lot Bartholomew, Daniel Hoffman Jr., Gideon Wolf, Alexander Krebs, Silas Thornton, John B Snyder, Reuben Hollenback, David Hollenback, James Colden, Levi Conrad, Robert Fleming.—Number enrolled 171. Number drawn 51.

CAMERON TOWNSHIP.—George Hornberger, Peter Long, Joseph Weaver, Charles K Wikel, Simon Kerstetter, John Kroh, Daniel Fleck, Joseph Baker.—Number enrolled 30. Number drawn 8.

CHULISQUAQUE TOWNSHIP.—John Hoge, John H Cowley, Joseph Keyser, Lewis O Hummer, James Lynch, George Blain, Thos. J Sawyer, John Diehl, Wm Perry, Alexander Martin, Wm C M'Ginley, Peter M Dressler, Jacob W Smith, Andrew Hass, Joseph Negley, John Forrest, Joseph Fidler, James Durham, William Welchmer, John Moreland, James Rauson, Aaron Troxell, Edward Ritter, Joseph S Fisher, John B Smith, John H Heller, Jacob R M'Ginley, Anthony Hopfer, William Allen, Ambrose Campbell, Abraham Allen, William Voris.—Number enrolled 198. Number drawn 32.

COAL TOWNSHIP AND SHAMOKIN, (TOWN,)—Morgan Llewellen, Charles Bader, Joseph Conrad, John Hunt, Frederick Kramer, Jos Longstine, G W Miller, Abraham Strouse, William K Erdman, Benj Sampsel, Samuel E Martin, Frederick Rhorals, Charles Kreider, John Leffler, Joseph C Hill, Aequila Booth, George Wagner, Wm Wary, George Kollbaker, Benjamin Marsh, Joseph Hartline, Thomas Rosser, Thomas A Farrowich, Michael Regan, Caleb Chamberlain, Thomas Griffiths, Jeremiah Thomas, James Lawrence, Thomas Quinn, Daniel Reed, Michael Tighe, Jacob Bendort, Wm Belsler, Henry Beach, James Fisher, Michael Lewis, Wm S Tarr, Jared Warey, David Espblin Jr., Wm Davis, George Lutz, John B Snyder, John Martz, Samuel Conrad, J F Bickle, Isaac Rake, Jacob Miller, Elias Derk, John Falkwise, Elias Wetzel, James Seibert, Marquis Scholl, Wm Leffler, David Seiders, John Eidman, Martin Gass, Isaac B Keiser, Joseph Kopp, Wm Metz, John Harris, Henry Startzell, John Lake, Henry Neihoff, Patrick Shea, Fred'k Dipper, Smith Tharp, Frederick Drumheiser W P Withington, David P Wary, John Rudesill, Wm R F Weimer.—Number enrolled 248. Number drawn 71.

DELAWARE AND M'EWENSVILLE.—Peter F Bailliett, James B Wagner, Robert M Wertman, A A Ruch, Daniel March, E F Gold, Josiah Diehl, Seth Michener, John Hoffman, L G Fox, Henry Fogelman, Reuben Derr, Ferdinand Piper, Worthington Meixell, Geo Baker, John Cares, Simon Lily, Geo W Ballliett, James F Finney, Benj Cord, Jacob Stitzell, Jos Zerfoss, George W Hower, Jas. McKave, David W McWilliams, John Bishop S M G Wenck, Daniel Arnwine, Charles Hartzell, Joseph Gold, Benneville Shafer, Ephraim Leinbach, William Work, Robert McKee Jr., Jacob Shuck, Jacob Leiser, Wm Sanders, Daniel Truckenmiller, Robert B Holmes, Joseph Falls, Samuel C Frymier, Jacob Wright, Robert Montzell, Josiah Leech, George A Bowes, Peter E Taylor, Finis Keefer, Christian L Wagner, Joseph C McCarty, John D Watson, Montgomery Bousb, John I. Stroeig, Wm Hays, John C Sanders, Wm H Rose, Conrad Spanger, Jacob S Hill.—Number enrolled 165. Number drawn 57.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.—Isaac Lair, Aaron Colde, Henry Kearr, Joseph Deppin, Joseph Haas, Henry Zerfer, Wm H Bogar, Daniel Baker, Enoch Taylor, Geo Deppin, John G Smith, Elias B Feiter, Isaac Wolf, George Star, John Michael, Wm Wiest, Isaac Clemens, Elias Snyder, Elias Thomas, Henry M Zeigler.—No. enrolled 65. No. drawn 20.

JORDAN AND LOWER MAHANOY TOWNSHIP.—George Nace, Simon Lenkert, Elias Whitmer, Benjamin Philips, Jacob Stroup, Martin Goss, Tomas Zerby, Jacob Bush, Samuel Troutman, Jacob Dutry, Joel Pethoins, Elias Preslus, James Trego, Sam'l W Strodsecker, Henry Enterly, Cornelius Lesher, Moses Bush, Daniel Miller, Abraham Dunney, Isaac Bordner, Christian Maester, John Fensel, David Geis, Jonathan Lesher, Michael B Lankert, Elick Bingaman, Elias Bingaman, George Witmer, Pax Lankert, Joseph Tobias, Cornelius Wentzel, George Spots, Jacob Cobel, Jonathan Lauer, Isaac Eurick, Peter Eleck, Samuel Spots, Sesiah Stoefler, Josiah Swartz, John Spots, W E Frost, John Strohecker, William Good, Isaac Rachl, Emanuel Witmer, Jacob Stroyer, Samuel Spots, Henry spots, John Leffler, Benjamin Byerly, George B Leitzel, John Redel, Adam Dunney, Israel Dunney, Henry Byerly, Philip Backel, Benjamin F Bolmer, Peter Borrell, Isaac Spots, Samuel S Engel, Michael Pensermacher, David B Leitzel, Elias Hockl John Boyer, George Philips, David Bowman, Christian Gingerich, John Aldman.—Number enrolled, 247. Number drawn, 98.

LEWIS AND TURBUTVILLE.—Geo W Hess, Franklin Wolf, John Robins, Wm P Dinan, Thos C Dinan, Abraham Miller, Thomas Care, Wm Hines, Jr, Joseph Derr, Edward L Hines, (col) Daniel Driesbach, H C Shannon, Benj Mauval, Reub Mensinger, Benj F Stollnecker, Jacob M'Quay, Oliver Montgomery, Charles H Derr, John G Ernst, Israel Gleticler, Solomon Westley, Augustus Beesley, Samuel Detrick, Tilghman F Weiss, Israel Phillips, John C Lewars, James W Fuller, Wm R Schuyler, James W Snyder, David Watt, Daniel Derr, Wm Montague, Daniel Smith, Lyman B Turner, Samuel Beiler, Samuel W Moyer, David M Hays, John Brown, S P Gaston, Lambert Jancit, John Williams, Samuel F Kershner, A Henry Hartman, John Raup, Hyman Reynolds.—Number enrolled, 154. Number drawn, 45.

UPPER MAHANOY.—Adam Fetterolf, Emanuel Reisler, Elias Heverter, Amos Stutzman, Daniel H Geist, Elias Herrick, Cornelius Wenerick, Enos Keeler, John Cooper Peter Gonser, John Falck, J D Conrad, Henry Troxa, John H Mutack, Joe. Wolfgang, Isaac Snadel, Adam M Snyder, Wm Kline, Jacob Paul, Elias Klinger, Henry Mowrey, Jacob Sassert, John Fetter, Charles Kahler.—Number enrolled, 80. Number drawn, 24.

LITTLE MAHONOY AND WASHINGTON.—Isaac Troxa, Pump Herrick, Isaac O Billman, Jacob Troxa, John S Herrick, Daniel S Latshaw, Joseph Cobel, Isaac Wagner, John Trestler, Daniel Brewers, Jacob o Hoffman, Solomon Kleer, Allison Keefer, Daniel Kendel, Philip A Foltz, Adam Rastauer, Peter Reloeck, Elias Lour, Martin Reloeck, Nathan Katts, Nathan Benesel, G B Rebecca, Jacob Satling, Benjamin Reloeck, Wm Herrick, Joseph Reloeck, Harrison W Reitz, G B Keck, Felix Hartsman, Frederick Lessman, David Burkhiser.—Number enrolled 97. Number drawn 31.

MILTON BOROUGH.—Hiram Dye, Daniel Bateman, Daniel Bratman, Simon Potters, Charles Malady, Alfred Crouse, Geo Feeck, Jacob Straub, Thomas Morgan, William Reed, Ellis L Kramer, Thomas McMahon, Wesley Harris, C J. McFadden, Daniel Wagner, Charles W Tharp, Jacob Seidel, Levi Trackenmiller, John Decker, George Kercher Jeremiah Deatre, Michael Norcoupk, Samuel Paul, Albert Cadwalder, Daniel Freed, Geo Mott, John Malady, G Seiden, Jacob Eisile, Franklin Geiger, Ephraim Kramm, John Fausnaught, Samuel Nicholas, Samuel Young, C C Straub, Oscar Hartnaut, Ewing Steavison, Levi Mathias, James R Strine, Mathias Buehler, Franklin Hoy, Robert Biddles, Samuel Sprecher, Henry Fier, Joseph Weaver, Robert Bateman, Henry Bolton, S 3 Wilkins, William Mertz, Thomas Graham, James Barmer, cool'd, Benjamin Kimfetter, James Miller, Jr.—Number enrolled 180. Number drawn 53.

RYE.—David Unger, G. W. Scott, Josie F Rockernel, Abraham Martin, Samuel M Laughlin, Alex D Moore, Harman K Campbell, Gideon Beaversmel, Jr., Isaac G Ryan, Manual Dimick, Clinton Yerkes, Michael Salter, Rush Johnston, Jackson Berger, Adam Kirgabaum, Daniel K Rickart, W O Wolverton, Joseph Farley, Wm P Clark, Abraham Berger, John J Wallize, Emotus Saber, Jacob Rotherneal, J Williamson Eckman, Jeremiah Pensyl.—Number enrolled 85. Number drawn 25.

MOUNT CARMEL BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.—Patrick Hester, George Coates, John Haley, John Kanrisky, John Noien, Andrew Miller, Patrick Donohue, Mathias Ruberter, Patrick Dolphin, George Treutman, Thomas Welsh, Otod Kerr, John Anthony, Patrick Quinn, John Wagoner, James Manday, Jac