



A. J. GERRITSON, - Editor.

Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1862.

THE UNION AS IT WAS! Before abolition, secession, etc. As it is now. THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS! Enforced and respected in all sections of the country.

ANOTHER DRAFT!

Drafting is over; but the Printer's pay day is not over! So every man not drafted, and who has read our paper before election, will please step up to the Capt's office and settle, so that he can read his own paper for a while. No danger now that "the paper will be mobbed and the editor arrested." That extensive business is played out—it never paid. You can invest safely now; so fork over our \$1.50 in double quick!

Binghamton College.

Young men who design to attend the Binghamton Commercial College, would hear of something of practical value, by calling upon or addressing the editor of this paper. Those wishing to attend any similar institution, may save money as above.

Best Sewing Machines.

Any person wishing to purchase a first-rate sewing machine, can save money by obtaining it of the publisher of this paper. The buyer can select such priced machine as he prefers, have it forwarded direct from the city, with the maker's warrant. Bay Singer's—call soon.

There will be a Democratic Jubilee and Buck-Roast, in Tunkhanok, Friday Nov. 7th, for the purpose of celebrating the triumphant and glorious Democratic Victories in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

They Undertook Too Much.

Jeff Davis found that he "undertook too much," when he attempted to bring the border slave states under his yoke. So Wilmont, Grow & Co. when they tried to abolish another northern tier of counties, undertook too much, and are beaten in all three of the Susquehanna, Bradford, and Tioga Districts. The African element has been beaten in every congressional district in Northern Pennsylvania. After seven years of white slavery the "Year of Jubilee" has been realized.

Revolution in Bradford.

One of the Wilmont candidates for Representative in Bradford county was elected by 76 majority; the other by over 100! The county was certain to have been carried by a handsome majority for the anti-Wilmont candidates, had not proviso Davis "compromised" by withdrawing Landon, his candidate for Congress. Proviso's compromise saved the county but could not save the district, as Tracy, the Union candidate for Congress was elected over Clark, the Wilmont-Landon-abolition "substitute," by near 2,000 majority. David, like Galusha, and the harp of one string, is "played out." Seven years they reigned over "my district," and the people adopted emancipation for the whites. Bully for Freedom!

NOW PAY THE PRINTER.

After our triumph at the election, every Democrat ought to feel generous enough to pay the printers for their untiring and successful labor, so that they can rejoice. Be sure to pay Court week, if you cannot before. Sustain your press liberally if you would maintain your ascendancy. Don't wait for a personal dem. but pay up, and send along a new subscriber with the 12c.

Republican organs complain very bitterly that the law allowing Pennsylvania volunteers to vote was set aside; but if they would tell the truth about the decision, they would expose the fact that it was a Republican court (Philadelphia), that decided the act to be unconstitutional, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision; while a Democratic Court (Lansome) sustained the law!

They might further announce the fact, that in the Ohio legislature the Democrats introduced a bill, last winter, to give the volunteers a right to vote, and the Republican members defeated it.

The official returns of the Ohio election gave a Democratic majority for Supreme Judge of \$740. The Democratic vote has increased 35,000 over last year, and the Republican decreased 29,000.

Court commences on the second Monday of November—10th inst.

A new leaf from the history of Old Abe's weakness or wickedness has just been brought to light, which will astonish some people. It shall appear next week.

The drafted troops are to leave for Harrisburg to-day, having been organized into four companies. "We shall publish the master-roll of each company, when it can be done correctly."

Post Him.—A preacher of Montrose recently delivered himself of a "sermon" in Forest Lake, in which he declared that the Constitution would be dragged to hell, if the slaves were not liberated. How long will American citizens tolerate such "patriots"?

The Secretary of War has for some time been sending negroes into Illinois, against the State laws and the wishes of the people, and at government expense. Numerous indignation meetings, and the election returns in October, caused the Secretary to abandon the scheme very suddenly, and he telegraphed to have it stopped. Too late! Granny Stanton, too late! The people are voting!

The candidates nominated at our Convention received a flattering vote at the late election; each running ahead of his party—taking the State ticket as a standard, and each receiving an increased vote in his own township, and in that of his abolition rival. George W. Lewis gained 59 votes over Warner in the county; and 20 in Dimock, where he resides. In Montrose, Warner's old home, he loses 7 votes at Lewis' benefit! Lewis is deserved to do still better.

For Commissioner, Pennel Carpenter gained 152 votes over French in the county. In Harford where he (Carpenter) resides, he had a majority of 33, although the abolition party majority formerly has been from 50 to 100, and is now 17. This gives him a gain of 50 at home—a very flattering, but well deserved record of public opinion. In Jackson, where French lives, Carpenter gains 10 votes.

For District Attorney, Post gained 120 votes over Chamberlin in the county. In Montrose, where both reside, Post out Chamberlin 32 votes. Think of the men, and the figures will not surprise you—except that they are not increased.

For Auditor, Carter gained 70 votes over Tingley in the county; 11 in Anburn, (Carter's home) and 23 in Lenox—Tingley's home.

We do not believe any other election return will show such remarkable one-sided gains. They may be surprising but are not difficult to account for. The "Republican" party had become so abominably abolitionized in this county, under the lead of Grow & Co., that such of the honest rank and file as could do so unobscured, cut their candidates; hundreds more would doubtless have done so, but for the jesuitical espionage exercised by the party guards. Added to this was a want of personal popularity—a sad want in certain of them—with the nominees of the party. On the contrary, the Democratic candidates were endorsed as popular and worthy by considerably more than a party vote in the county, and especially where they and their opponents were, both, or either, known to the voters.

We make no reference to Senator, because no Democratic candidate was in the field; Out of charity, we ought to pass Congress over, for poor Grow is too badly beaten to be crowned over. He is nearly 5,000 behind the result for Congress in the two counties two years ago; nearly 2,000 behind an election; and several hundreds behind a ticket which he speaker drag down and defeat. It is true he gained 3 votes in Lenox, and Denison lost about that number; but some of the people explain that by stating that he was caught in attempting to cheat an old man out of his vote for Congress by stealing the Denison ballot, and slyly inserting his own! He may have gained 3 in this way—not to mention the slave-like rule which the family always exercise at elections over their neighbors who are under "obligations" to them.

The President's Proclamation.

The Montrose Republican asserts that the proclamation frees the slaves of rebels only, and that Democrats disapprove of it because they favor treason. The allegation is doubly false, but the secondary lie was sufficiently rebuked at the polls. As to the proclamation, it frees the slaves of loyal persons only, for the liberation of the slaves of rebels had been previously provided for. The only effect, then, of the proclamation, made in a moment of weakness, against Lincoln's better judgment—is to take the property from loyal, unoffending, Union citizens of certain States—depriving them of rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of the land, without a decent apology, merely to gratify a class of political mountbaleks led by those who for years have clamored for "no Union with slaveholders," and who insist that "the Constitution of the United States is a league with death and a covenant with hell." Democrats care little for the proclamation itself; but they see in it an indication that Lincoln is being forced from his professed constitutional moorings, into the current of unmitigated and destructive tyranny, and that our form of free government may be changed into an absolute monarchy. Democrats care little for the liberation of black slaves, but they do care much for the enslavement of free whites. But the elections are drawing the wool off from certain eyes, and "Time at last sets some things even."

Fifty millions of dollars are yet due the volunteers in the field who have been shedding their blood so gallantly for the Union. How they and their families must suffer for this unpardonable neglect on the part of the war department. Shame a shame on the dilatory officials.

It is computed that the cost of putting the machinery for the draft in operation in a single county will not be less than \$5,000.

Cause of the Result Explained.

The Cincinnati Times [Rep.] says: The apologists of the administration are hard put to it to explain the results of the October election. Their favorite plea is that the army is principally made up of Republicans, the Democrats refusing to enlist, with the design of carrying the elections. This is not only UNTRUE, but a MEAN, slanderous and very uncharitable statement; and one which no one but a WRAK-BRAINED individual, or demagogue of a VERY LOW CLASS would use.

We believe the masses of the Democratic party are as loyal and as faithful to the Union as those of any other party. In proof of this we refer to the fact that when the flag of the Union was shot down in Charleston harbor, the masses of the Democratic party at once surrendered their party organization, and rallied nobly to the support of the administration. Our first successful General was an old hot-headed Breckinridge Democrat, and we ask, who can question the loyalty of old Ben Butler? The first man that led a company of volunteers into camp Chase, in this State, was a Democrat. Some of the best Generals and Colonels from the western states are Democrats, and we do not doubt that they are nearly as well represented in the ranks as any other.

Had the Republican politicians, who obtained power in '60, followed the whole example of the people in 1861, there would have been no Democratic victories in 1862. In the New England States they still hold to their party organization, and in the Middle and Western States they have gradually sunk the no Union, no war, no organization into the old Republican party. Outside of the military appointments, nothing could move the Cabinet from a strict party distribution of spoils. Look at the tax appointments. How many war Democrats are on the list?

Take those from this city as an example. Take also the custom house and postoffice appointments, and you will find the same thing. This breach of faith threw the Democrats back to their party organization.

The selfish demagogues who swam into power in 1860, could not, however, give up the crumbs of office, and in grabbing at them they have breathed into life an almost dead party, and already given it, almost certainly, the control of one branch of the national legislature. These are plain facts, and need no comment. It is the true political philosophy of the times, that it is unwholesome, but we must preach from the sacred text, nevertheless.

Let us hear no more of this hush about this or that party furnishing all the volunteers. The hearts of the people of all parties are right. The wrong of all lies at the doors of the unprincipled demagogues, who are always gnawing at the public treasury.

Another Arbitrary Arrest.

We understand that the Rev. Charles A. Hay was arrested last evening, and is to be sent to Baltimore to-day, under guard. We are not informed of the offence committed by his Abolition Reverence, nor do we care. While our courts are in operation, and perfectly competent to punish any crime committed by a citizen, we enter our solemn protest against every arbitrary act of this kind. We defend free speech and the habeas corpus, and cannot consent, under any circumstances, to permit the military to override the civil law.—Harrisburg Patriot.

He was arrested for criticizing the conduct of some official; but has since been released. The military arrests by the administration at the North, have brought it into contempt.

A WOMAN REMOVED FROM OFFICE.—Miss Hannah M. Stewart, Postmistress at Tyrone, in this State, has been removed from office, and James Plummer, a Republican politician appointed in her place. Plummer probably desired to escape the draft, and so sought and obtained this office. Miss Stewart is the daughter of a poor widow, whom she supported by means of the small proceeds of this office. He was arrested for criticizing the conduct of some official; but has since been released. The military arrests by the administration at the North, have brought it into contempt.

Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, elected a Union member of the present Congress along with Mr. Maynard, but who was arrested on the borders, taken to Richmond, and then sent back, is out in a letter against the President's Proclamation. He was one of the strongest and ablest members of the Border States, and his fall will try not another. Honors of the South will be long remembered. The Proclamation has alienated and disheartened thousands of such men in the Border States. He says:

"Let every man that is able to fight buckle on his armor, and without waiting for the slow process of conscription, at once volunteer to aid in the struggle against the usurper. God will not prosper a man or Government which heretofore hypocritically pretended to stand for the Constitution, but now throws off the mask and sets it at naught and defiance."

BOLD OUTRAGE IN MIDDLETOWN.—A gentleman of this city yesterday detailed to us the particulars of a fiendish outrage that occurred in Middletown a few nights ago, the perpetrator of which was a negro rowdy named Bill Askins. The story of our informant is that Askins went into the Black Horse hotel and demanded liquor, which the landlord refused to give him. The negro left the house in an excited condition, muttering threats of vengeance, and soon returned with a double-barrelled shot gun. His first hostile demonstration was the throwing of a large stone against the bar-room door, which was opened by the landlord, when the ebony-colored ruffian deliberately discharged both barrels of the weapon through the open door into the room, which was occupied at the time by James and William Stiner, James Platt, John Mackison and Henry Ridley. Three of these gentlemen were struck by scattering shot, but none of them seriously wounded. The perpetrator of this bold, audacious and fiendish outrage, made his escape and is still at large. It is supposed that he came to this city and is concealed in a negro den in some obscure locality. Our police officers should make an effort to capture this black-skinned and black-hearted scoundrel.—Harrisburg Patriot.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, boasts that "Old Abe's wife" has two pretty, Rebel sisters living at Selma, in that State. Lincoln should issue a pro. order, giving his family relatives to be loyal.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Those marked thus \* are the newly elected members.

I. Philadelphia: Jeremiah Nichols, ab. olition; Jacob E. Ridgway, ab. vice Parker; C. M. Donovan, democrat; Geo. Connel, ab., (re-elected).

II. Chester and Delaware: Jacob S. Serrill, ab.

III. Montgomery: John C. Smith, dem. IV. Bucks: Wm. Kinsey, dem. V. Lehigh and Northampton: George W. Stein, dem.

VI. Berks: Hester Clymer, dem. VII. Schuylkill: Bernard Reilly, dem. VIII. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne: Henry S. Altot, dem.

IX. Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming: Wm. A. Turrell, ab. X. Luzerne: Jasper B. Stark, dem. XI. Tioga, Potter, McKean and Warren: F. Smith, ab.

XII. Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union: Henry S. Johnson, ab. XIII. Snyder, Montour, Northumberland and Columbia: Frank Round, ab. XIV. Cumberland, Juniata, Perry and Mifflin: Geo. H. Bucher, dem.

XV. Dauphin and Lebanon: Amos R. Boughter, ab. XVI. Lancaster: William Hamilton, J. A. Hiestand, ab. XVII. York: A. H. Glatz, dem. XVIII. Adams, Franklin and Fulton: Wm. M. Sherry, dem.

XIX. Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon: Alex. Stutzman, ab. XX. Blair, Cambria and Clearfield: Wm. A. Wallace, dem. XXI. Indiana, Adams and Armstrong: H. White, ab.

XXII. Westmoreland and Fayette: Smith Fuller, ab. XXIII. Washington and Greene: Geo. V. Lawrence, ab. XXIV. Allegheny: John P. Penney, J. L. Graham, ab.

XXV. Beaver and Butler: McCandless, ab. XXVI. Lawrence, Mercer and Venango: J. H. Robinson, ab. XXVII. Erie and Crawford: M. B. Lowry, ab.

XXVIII. Clarion, Jefferson, Forest & Elk: C. L. Lambert, dem. RECAPITULATION. Abolition.....20 Democratic.....13 Abolition majority.....7

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Adams: H. J. Myers, dem. Allegheny: John Gillilan, A. H. Gross, William Hutcheson, Alfred Slack, Peter C. Shannon, ab. all.

VIOLATION OF A PLEDGE.

It is said that Mr. Seward resisted to the last the issuing of the late emancipation proclamation—and well he might, if he remembered the letter written by him to Mr. Dayton, our Minister at Paris, dated April 22d, 1861, of which the following is an extract: "What will foreign governments think of our government's promises?" Said Mr. Seward: "The condition of slavery in the several States will remain just the same, whether it (the revolution) succeed or fail. There is not even a pretext for the complaint that the disaffected States are to be conquered by the United States if the revolution fail; for the rights of the States, and the condition of every human being in them, will remain subject to exactly the same laws and forms of administration whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail. In one case, the States would be federally connected with the new Confederacy; in the other, they would, as now, be members of the United States; but their constitutions and laws, customs, habits, and institutions, in either case, will remain the same.

"It is hardly necessary to add to this impossible statement, that the further fact that the next President, as well as the citizens, through whose suffrages he has come into the Administration, have always repudiated all designs whatever, and wherever imputed to him and them, of disturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the Constitution and laws. The case, however, would not be fully presented if I were to omit to say that any such effort on his part, would be constitutional, and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority, even though they were assented to by Congress and the people."

The Soldiers' Vote. In Ohio and Indiana, the Abolitionists account for their defeat at the recent elections because of the party having sent so many soldiers to the war. The Inquirer answers this in the following style: "The Chicago Tribune, Indianapolis Journal, and other abolition papers, give the cause of their defeat at the late elections in Ohio and Indiana to the soldiers not being permitted to vote. They assume that a large majority of the soldiers are abolitionists, and would vote the abolition ticket. If this is so, will the Tribune, or any other Abolition paper, tell us why the Abolitionists in the Ohio Legislature, last winter, defeated the bill giving soldiers the privilege to vote in their different camps? The Democratic members all voted for the bill, and the Abolitionists against it. The latter killed it. They killed it because they knew four-fifths of the soldiers were Democrats and would vote the Democratic ticket. If they had not known this they would have put the bill through. After this record, it would not do for them to by their defeat, to the absence of the soldiers. In Indiana Gov. Morton got four-fifths for all the soldiers he thought would vote the abolition ticket, and sent them home to vote. The Democrats were kept in the camps. We are very sorry the soldiers could not have voted in both States generally, for it would vastly have increased the Democratic majority.

Important to School Teachers. HARRISBURG, Oct. 29.—As is well known, School Directors are exempt from military duty by an express law of the State; but as the draft is interfering in some cases seriously, with the public school system, by carrying off teachers where they cannot be spared, for the cause of education, the exemption has been extended to them, with the following provisions:—No common or public school teacher will be discharged from the service in case he is drafted, without he is able to produce a certificate from the proper Board of Directors to the following effect:—First. That he is in the actual employment, or is engaged to teach at the opening of the approaching school term.

Second. That he holds a valid certificate from his County Superintendent. Third. That his withdrawal from the school will be injurious to the cause of education at this time. This certificate is to be sent to Thomas H. Burrows, Superintendent of the common schools of Pennsylvania, with the Post Office address of the teacher.

More Victories in the West. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The following dispatches have been received at the Headquarters of the army:—Headquarters, St. Louis, Oct. 28, 1862.—To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: Col. Boyd reports a further success in General Davidson's south-east division.

Col. E. Lewis, commanding the 23d Iowa, with detachments from his own and the 1st, 24th and 25th Missouri with a section of Stanger's battery, attacked 1,500 rebels at Putnam's Ferry on the 27th, killing several, and taking over 40 prisoners. Our troops behaved well.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General. JACKSON, Tenn., Oct. 28.—To Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: The following dispatch is just received from Brigadier-General Davis, at Columbus, Kentucky: The expedition to Clarkston, Missouri, 34 miles from New Madrid, under the command of Captain Ezer Company, E. 2d Illinois Artillery, has been entirely successful, dispersing the guerrillas, killing 10 and mortally wounding 2, capturing Col. Clark, in command, with three lieutenants, three sergeants, thirty-seven men, seventy stand of arms, and a large number of horses, mules, wagons, &c., burning their barracks and magazines, and entirely breaking up the whole concern. No loss on our side.

"Nigger on the Brain." That quaint Tennessee politician, Parson Brownlow, in one of his late speeches in the West, said of the President's Emancipation proclamation: "I think the measure useless, as I do much of the legislation of the last Congress, but it will quiet the consciences of a class of radical men among you, who are afflicted with that incurable disease I call 'nigger on the brain.'"

A telegraphic despatch from Washington says: "An intimate friend of the President states that the latter was perfectly delighted with the late returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana." "We can share in the President's delight on these pleasing results."

Not half the horrors and hardships of this terrible war will ever reach mortal eyes or ear. A full recital of the enormities committed on both sides would appal any heart not already scorched or petrified.

SONG OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Addressed to Father Abraham. BY DOUGLAS A. LEVINE.

We are coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand strong, To save you from the clutches of the Abolition throng. You've heard from Pennsylvania, and from Indiana too, And Ohio has been speaking through her ballot-box to you! The sturdy men of iron, from the furnace and the mine, With the Hoosiers and the Buckeye boys, are wheeling into line: They are marching to the music of the Union; as of yore, And New York is coming after them, Three Hundred Thousand more!

We are marching, Father Abraham, to that familiar tune, With which so oft, in former years we've scared that same old crowd! Once more from hill and valley it rings forth with cheering sound, To gladden every household where a loyal heart is found. See! Every star is blazoned on the banner we unfold: For the Union that our Jackson asked, our Seymour will uphold! To scatter all the Nation's foes—the Union to restore, We are coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand more!

We are coming, Father Abraham, and as we march along, We'll relieve you from the "pressure" of the Abolition throng! You told them that you couldn't make a pig's leg of his tail— And that against the Comet, Papal bulls would not avail; They wouldn't heed your anecdotes, or listen to your plea— They swore that White Men should be slaves and Niggers should be free! But you need not mind their ravings now, or tremble at their noise, For we're coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand more!

We are coming, Father Abraham, so cast away your fears: It's the Democratic "slogan" that is ringing in your ears! They pretend to call us Traitors! But we point you to the blood That soaks into Virginia's soil—that dyes Potomac's flood— That stains the hills of Maryland, the plains of Tennessee: Such "Traitors," Father Abraham, this Union loves to see! It's a growing "Traitor" army that is thundering at your door, And New York will swell its columns with Three Hundred Thousand more!

We are coming, Father Abraham, to vindicate the laws, To hold the Starry banner up—to guard the Nation's cause! Our Motto is, "The White Man's Right," for this we've battled long— For this we'll fight with sinewy arms, with earnest hearts and strong— For this we'll burst Fort Warren's bars and crumble Lafayette— For this we'll crush the Nation's foes, and have the Union yet!

This speaks the North! Oh! Abraham, you'll heed its mighty roar, When New York shall swell the chorna—with Three Hundred Thousand more!

600,000 Male or Female Agents, To sell Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canada, and New Brunswick, from recent surveys completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost \$20,000 to engrave it and one year's time. Superior to any \$10 Map ever made by Colman, Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 470,000 names are engraved on this map. It is not only a County Map, but is also a County and Railroad Map of the United States and Canada combined in one, giving every railroad station and distances between. Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.—Send for \$1 worth to try. Printed instructions in a canvass well furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France, and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No competition. J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and sells at the price of \$100,000. It is marked Antietam creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Maryland, No. 1 and 2, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania; or money refunded.

Lloyd's Topographical Map of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, is the only authority for Gen. Snell and the War Department. Money refunded any one finding error in its price 50 cents. "Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best that can be purchased."—Tribune, Aug. 2.

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River—From actual surveys by Capt. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,330 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and states.—Price, \$1 in sheets, \$2, pocket form, and \$2.50 on linen, with rollers. Now ready. N. Y. DEP'T, Washington, Sept. 1862. J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron. GIBBOY WELLS, Sec. of Navy.

THE DRAFT, which fell so heavily upon the people of this county, has passed off quietly and without difficulty, notwithstanding we see statements in the Philadelphia papers to the effect that it has been met with disturbance here. In Blakely, where the enrollment was resisted, we understand the drafted men have been among the first to respond.—Luzerne Union.

We know of one negro having been drafted in Bradford county, his name having been given to the enrolling marshal by the man in whose employ he was. The marshal, not knowing him to be a black man, and not attending before the commissioner and surgeon, his name went into the wheel and he was drafted.