

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, April 20, 1864.

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JOHN K. SHRYOCK is authorized to receive subscriptions and contract for advertisements for the Repository in the Eastern cities.

SINGLE COPIES OF THE REPOSITORY can be had at the counter, with or without wrappers. Price five cents. Persons ordering single copies to be mailed must enclose a two cent postage stamp.

THE Union Committee of Franklin county will meet at the office of John Stewart, Esq., the Chairman, on Saturday next, to elect delegates to the State Convention. A full attendance is requested.

It is not disguised by friend or foe, that the decisive struggle with Treason is to be made in Virginia, and the terrible conflict may belong to history before another moon shall wax and wane. Patriot and Traitor leaders of choicest skill, and most renowned in the annals of victory, lead the opposing columns; and exhausting efforts are made on either side to concentrate for the bloody arbitrament so fraught with weal or woe to our common country. We do not look for easy triumph or the speedy capture of the capital of crime. With the desperation of death itself, treason has summoned its last resources, and it will recede only after its almost superhuman resistance has been overcome. It will crowd its soil with new hecatombs of dead, and send back the dark shadow of bereavement to thousands of loyal homes; but, with unflinching faith in the triumph of a just and holy cause, we look for the preservation of the Republic by the success of the Union arms in the coming struggle.

SANCTITY OF THE LAWS.

If we would preserve our liberties we must maintain the sanctity and supremacy of the laws. They must be supreme under all circumstances, regardless of class or condition; calling of color; prejudice or persuasion; and to this great end every citizen should direct his determined efforts. Especially in troublous days like these, is the good citizen required at times to set his face like flint against the lawlessness, of which civil feuds and revolution are ever the fruitful parent. If in preserving our government by force of arms against treason, we should inaugurate disorder and anarchy in the administration of the civil law, our rescued Nationality would turn to an empty banister in our hands. In short, a government without law is a libel and a fraud, and is not worth preserving.

This journal has repeatedly spoken boldly in behalf of the sanctity of the laws. It has condemned contempt for law whether open or covert; whether displayed by the cowardly foes of the government, or by those who assume summarily to vindicate real or imaginary wrongs against the Country's cause, and plead their devotion to it in justification of lawlessness. Whether soldier or civilian, political friend or foe, we hold that the same obligations to society obtain; the same respect for person, property and life must be practiced, and the same penalties inflicted for crime. To assume that a newspaper is not loyal and therefore destroy it by violence, is none the less lawless if the assumption be true; for the remedy is but an aggravated form of the wrong sought to be redressed; and to justify violence or crime, or even to extenuate the same in opinion or in the administration of justice, because of political difference of opinion touching the support of the government, is but to steal the name and livery of the law to fling anarchy broadcast over the land.

Let us look at home. Three important criminal trials were disposed of in our courts here last week. In one case a soldier had murdered a negro, and lawyers of all shades of political belief were invoked to prosecute and defend. Did it escape the observation of the dullest attendant upon the trial, that men of the Democratic faith only were deemed by the defence acceptable jurors? And why? Was it believed that Republicans would convict the prisoner whether guilty or not, simply because the victim was a negro? We think not; indeed none will assume that they would have done more than hold the prisoner guilty or innocent, without regard to the color or character of his victim, as the testimony might demand. Why, then, were jurors of a different political persuasion preferred? We concede that it was not because they are wanting in integrity or in a just appreciation of the solemnity of an oath; but

they were manifestly chosen because they were presumed to be schooled to hate the negro, and upon their prejudices, operating insensibly upon their reason, did the defence rely for safety. Two advocates, justly eminent for legal learning and for eloquence and skill in appeals to juries, plead for the life of the prisoner.

Judge Kimmell lectured the jury on miscegenation, and a stranger would have supposed that the Anglo-saxon race was trembling in the balance for existence, rather than the life of a culprit; and Mr. Sharpe rehearsed to the jury the common spawn of petty treason, by his declaration that the war had been prostituted from its original and holy purpose to a war for the elevation of the negro. And why were these startling declarations interwoven with appeals in behalf of a prisoner, in a case with which the purposes of the war and the mingling of races had no more to do than they have with the revolutions of the comets? Messrs. Sharpe and Kimmell do not thus strangely talk from force of habit. Both have made political speeches but never so madly wrong—nor could they to-day be induced to harrange a public meeting as they did a jury in an issue of life and death. They spoke as advocates, and we are not prepared to say that they spoke unwisely as such. They had sought as jurors men whose hatred for the negro is part of their political faith, and they aimed to brutalize the jury by appealing to their prejudices, hoping to give them the mastery over reason and conscience in the verdict to be made up. They did not say in so many words that the killing of a negro was little or no crime; that he was becoming quite too important in this country; that he would soon be upon equality with the whites; and therefore it was time that the white man's hand should be against him even unto death—for that would have made an honest jury revolt; but they sought to carry the conviction imperceptibly to their minds through their prejudices, trusting to inflamed prejudices to magnify doubts, and magnified doubts to procure an acquittal.

Equally forcible was the illustration of the correctness of our premises in two other cases. A soldier had killed a citizen—they were of different political faith, and the deed had been committed on election evening and in a political fracas. The same rule that dictated Democratic jurors in the case before alluded to, demanded Republican jurors in this one, and political feeling ran high throughout the trial, especially amongst those who live in the locality where the alleged offence was committed. The case was taken from the jury by the judge on the ground that the testimony of the Commonwealth could not be complete, because of the failure to make a post mortem examination of the body; but had it gone to the jury, we should have had an assortment of stars and stripes and fourth of July orations in behalf of the prisoner, in strange contrast with the political speeches of the counsel. Were Republican jurors chosen in this case because they were wanting in honesty or respect for the laws, or in their appreciation of the solemnity of their oath? Not at all. They were chosen because their prejudices might, it was hoped, be turned strongly in favor of one who was enlisted in the defence of his country, and thus cloud the reason to magnify, or create doubts to justify an acquittal. In another case the Democratic faith was in demand again. A charge of treason had provoked a blow that maimed the prosecutor for life, and again was political prejudice invoked to shield a wrong. Again did Sharpe forget that this is a government of law, in his speech to the jury, hoping thereby to make prejudice do what unclouded reason must forbid; but in all cases we believe, jurors shamed the novel assumptions of counsel by doing their duty.

—We have alluded to these facts not for the purpose of censuring counsel or juries; but to point out clearly to all classes of citizens—to men of all political faith—that there is danger of growing looseness in the administration of our laws, and of necessity a corresponding warfare upon the order and safety of society. Lawyers do not appeal to prejudice where prejudice does not exist; they do not deliver political harranges to juries unless they have good reason to believe that political prejudice may be made stronger than their sense of justice; and until it is discarded by all good citizens; the enforcement of the laws demanded inflexibly, and the administration of justice regarded as too sacred for political or other polluting partialities or hatreds to mingle with it, we shall find a growing tendency to disorder and crime, and even the better class of men may be made insensibly to strengthen the current of lawlessness. Three men died untimely and by violence on last election night in this county; a shocking murder was committed in our midst but a few weeks ago, and half a score of homicides were prevented by accident in the various altercations which have fallen to our lot during the last year. For this there is but one remedy—that is obedience to the laws, and the enforcement of their supremacy and the just punishment of crime without regard to creed, color, condition or class. For the sacred maintenance of order let

every good citizen make common cause; and let crime of every grade meet its just condemnation and punishment at the hands of all!

THE CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

A bill is now pending in the legislature incorporating the Conneltsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which authorizes the construction of a railroad from Conneltsville to the Maryland State line, and also to construct a road "from any point on said line to connect with any road or roads in the Susquehanna Valley or west thereof, and to make such branches as the directors may deem expedient and necessary, in the Southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania," &c. The capital stock is fixed at ten millions, with power to increase as to the directors may seem needful. The corporators named are leading citizens of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton and Franklin counties, several prominent officers of the Cumberland Valley and four leading capitalists in New York.

A twin-bill resumes the franchises, conferred by several supplements, upon the Pittsburg and Conneltsville Railroad Company, authorizing that corporation to construct any lines of railroad southwardly or eastwardly from Conneltsville, and provides for compensation to that company for any work they may have done on any of such lines. The forfeiture is based, as set forth in the preamble of the bill, upon the misuse of the franchises by the failure of the Pittsburg and Conneltsville to construct the lines authorized—nine years having elapsed without such progress having been made as warrants the belief that they can be completed by the corporation now holding the franchises.

—We trust that this bill will pass. It is clearly demanded by the growing trade of the State, and especially by the wants of the southern counties. Of the ability and purpose of the parties desiring the act of incorporation to construct the road promptly, we are fully persuaded; and a glance at the corporators named—nearly all of them living on a direct line from Chambersburg west—points conclusively to the route the main road would be certain to take. It would doubtless make the junction with the Cumberland Valley at this point, and thus make the Pittsburg and Conneltsville a direct feeder to the commerce of our own State instead of leaving the wealth of south-western Pennsylvania to Baltimore. It would at once develop the vast wealth of the southern counties immediately west of us, and give us new and vastly cheaper avenues for lumber and coal, besides enhancing the value of every acre of land in this section of the State. Now that the leading railroads of the State have evinced a determination to construct this road, the legislators from southern Pennsylvania, and all who desire to divert the vast trade of the southern route to Philadelphia, or to Baltimore over Pennsylvania improvements, should promptly give the necessary authority, and three years more will see the iron horse singing his wild song over the Alleghenies by three leading routes—all bearing their commerce to the great emporium of our State—and rearing new fields and towns as if by magic on their lines. Now is the time to secure this vital improvement for this part of the State, and we earnestly hope to record the passage of the bill before the close of the present session.

CONGRESS AND THE CURRENCY.

Gold reached 88 per cent. premium in its upward flight on Thursday last, and then rebounded to 76 the same day, closing at nearly the lowest figure, after a most feverish grapple with the bulls and bears of the stock board. Since then its tendency is to recede; but it is painfully manifest that there must be some substantial remedy promptly applied or it may, upon any partial reverse of the Union army, bound over 200, and entail upon the people all the grave evils which attend the advance of gold. We do not regard prohibitory bills, such as Mr. Stevens has proposed in Congress, as at all equal to the task of arresting speculation in gold. However stringent their provisions or severe the penalties, the gambling in gold will go on; and public confidence will be impaired rather than strengthened by such legislative restrictions upon business, whether it is in point of fact and morals legitimate or not. No amount of declaratory enactments will effect the relative price of gold and paper dollars—both will be measured by the intrinsic value they possess; and the true and only remedy it is to make the government currency so safe that its depreciation cannot be based upon any rational argument.

Systematic, thorough and stern taxation is the only remedy against successful gambling in gold; and if Congress still, with the experience of the last thirty days, does not appreciate this stubborn truth, then must we prepare for a degree of suffering not as yet dreamed of in this war. Every intelligent citizen knows that the resources of the treasury are now entirely unequal to the heavy load of debt upon it; and the immense circulation of currency is without anything like adequate provision for its redemption. These

facts invite the sordid and speculative to toy with gold almost at will; and aided as they are by a powerful political party, whose leaders steadily decry the currency, and flood the country with grave and plausible prophecies of early ruin, they are enabled to advance gold and with it all the necessaries of life, almost whenever it is their interest to do so. And it must not be forgotten by Congress, that the steady advance of gold produces a corresponding steady distrust in the currency and the finances of the government; and unless an effectual remedy is promptly applied, our credit will become seriously and we fear permanently impaired. When once impaired, who will be equal to the task of restoring it while a gigantic war remains on our hands?

The man who resists taxation is either coward or traitor. It cannot be done on the plea that taxes are onerous on the people, for the people are now paying indirectly by the needless advance in prices of both necessaries and luxuries, more than four fold what would sustain our currency at par or nearly so, if collected directly for the maintenance of our credit. And inflated prices fall just where the burdens of the government should not fall. The fabrics and other articles essential to the poorer classes have advanced enormously, and thus their share of taxation is now beyond all just proportion—while if ample taxes were imposed judiciously upon the luxuries of life, and upon the profitable products, the currency would be restored to a fair standard; government credit would be placed beyond all peril, and the poorer classes would be relieved of the present crushing prices for the necessaries of life. Taxation is therefore the great measure of economy for the people, for the disastrous effects of depreciated currency fall directly upon them with relentless fury; and we appeal to Congress to rise to the full measure of the great issue, and save the people, the currency and the credit of the government, by making our revenues abundantly large to sustain, beyond all reasonable doubt, the obligations of the Nation.

We do not appeal to clowns like Coffroth and the abler and worse men who demand that the government shall pay gold, and yet refuse to sustain any system of revenue; who with ill-concealed hypocrisy demand a vigorous prosecution of the war, and yet refuse to vote for any measure to increase the army, and who declaim loudly for the maintenance of the Union, and yet rush to the sanction of men who thank God that the rebels are not and cannot be subdued; but we do appeal to the intelligent and faithful men of Congress; of whatever political designation, who sincerely desire to preserve our Nationality, and to lessen, as far as it is in human power, the terrible exactions of war, to meet the question of taxation promptly, and avert the existing and threatening evils by planting our currency upon a basis which treason in every guise will not dare to assault. This done, the people will be relieved of the present crushing prices for the necessaries of life, and the Republic will emerge from this sanguinary struggle with its finances as firm as the rock of Freedom itself.

The Copperhead Long was censured by a vote of 80 to 70 in the House on Thursday last, and the resolution to expel him was tabled by one majority. All the Pennsylvania Democrats voted against censuring him for declaring that he was in sympathy with the rebels and preferred their success to the successful prosecution of the war. So three open, unblushing traitors—Messrs. Wood, Harris and Long—who have declared in the American Congress that they would rejoice at the triumph of murderous treason, are formally defended and justified by the Democratic party! The declarations of these blatant traitors have done but little practical harm, for the people were fully prepared for a crop of full-blown treason from the Democratic side of Congress at any time—while it has done some good in making the party openly avow its complicity with the rebels much sooner than their leaders had calculated. The issue is now fairly made by the Democratic Representatives in Congress, and the way-faring man cannot err in defining his duty in the coming political struggle.

The rebel General Forrest opens the spring campaign with the rebel ideas of the olive branch of concession and compromise. Civilized warfare fails to furnish a parallel to the atrocious barbarities practiced by the rebels after the capture of Fort Pillow. Not only negroes, but wounded white soldiers and defenseless women and children were alike butchered to glut the brutality of treason. In another column will be found the sickening details of this dark and bloody chapter in the history of the war.

We invite the earnest attention of the people of Franklin county to the advertisement in another column, relative to the Great Fair to be held in Philadelphia in June, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. This cause is the cause of Mercy, and it appeals to every class and condition of life. Let Franklin organize at once in every district to contribute as they have been blessed with abundance to this noble organization.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Tribune, speaking of the meeting of the State Committee, says:

"Messrs. McCle of Franklin county, and Penny of Allegheny, the leading spirits of the opposite sections of the party, decidedly agreed that Mr. Lincoln was Pennsylvania's choice as the candidate for the Union Convention at Baltimore."

The above alludes to at least two gentlemen that we know of—Messrs. McClure of Franklin county, and Penny of Allegheny. If yet they have been "the leading spirits of opposite sections of the party," they have certainly both been in blissful ignorance of the fact.

THE Union men have swept the Spring elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas and New York;—chosen State officers by decisive majorities in New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and elected nearly two-thirds of the delegates to the Maryland Constitutional Convention in favor of Freedom. So opens the Presidential struggle of 1864.

MR. STEVENSON has reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to the House a bill which taxes all Bank notes issued for circulation at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and prescribes that no such notes shall, after one year from the date of the passage of this act, be issued, unless such issue should hereafter be authorized by act of Congress.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Oyer and Terminer.—Our last paper was issued before the case of the Commonwealth vs. Morgan R. Bryan was finally disposed of. On Wednesday last at 11:30 the jury having agreed came into Court, and rendered a verdict of not guilty of murder in the first or second degree, but guilty of manslaughter. On Saturday, 16th inst., prisoner was brought into Court and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1.00 (the Commonwealth, undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Penna., by separate or solitary confinement, labor, for the period of 2 years, that he pay the costs of prosecution and be in custody of the Sheriff until this sentence is complied with; that he be removed to said Penitentiary within thirty days by the Sheriff.

Com. vs. John Flory. Murder. Daniel Crouse prosecutor. A true bill. The bill of indictment was found at the October term, and continued until this term. The jury called, sworn and affirmed in the case were John Benedict, Wm. E. Keefe, Jacob B. Cook and Henry Keefe. Here the panel became exhausted, and the following talismen were called by the Sheriff: Jos. Bowermaster, Samuel S. Shryock, Jonathan Beam, Michael Diehl, Solomon Cramer, Edward G. Etter, John Riley and John A. Grove. The defendant plead not guilty. The Commonwealth presented their testimony; the defense plead; the Court instructed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty, on the grounds that there could be no conviction, because the evidence presented strong doubt in the case, and that there having been no post mortem examination, which was the best evidence of the corpus delicti. The counsel for the defense deprecating to speak, the counsel for the Commonwealth were induced to present the case without argument. Verdict not guilty. Dist. Atty. Senger and Sharpe for Com.; Kimmell, Brewer, Kennedy and Stewart for Defense.

Com. vs. George White. Mayhem. Cyrus H. Gordon prosecutor. A true bill. 14th April prisoner came into court, was arraigned, and having heard the indictment read by the District Attorney, pleaded not guilty. Jury called—Robert A. McGary, Frederick Mash, Samuel Diehl, William Gillan, Adam Lininger, Daniel Finetock, Henry Keefe, Thomas J. McIlhenny, John Benedict, Philip Karper. Here the panel became exhausted, the Sheriff was ordered by the Court to summon the following talismen: Josiah Allen and Abraham Lehman. Verdict, guilty of Aggravated Assault and Battery. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$1.00 to the Commonwealth, to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by separate or solitary confinement at labor for the period of one year, that he pay the cost of prosecution and be in custody until this sentence is complied with; that he be removed to said Penitentiary within 30 days by the Sheriff, and that the Sheriff be allowed one assistant. Kimmell, Senger and Rowe for Com.; Skre, Kennedy and Brewer for Defense.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Com. vs. J. Miller Heart. Fornication and Bastardy. Susan Mason prosecutrix. A true bill. This bill was held over from January term. Defendant lead not guilty. Verdict guilty. Court sentenced the Defendant to pay the prosecutrix \$3.00 inlying expenses, one dollar a week for the period of seven years, in quarterly payments of \$13.00 each—that he give the Directors of the Poor bond in the sum of \$300.00 with one good security, to indemnify the county against the support of said child,—that he pay the cost of prosecution—that he enter into a recognizance in \$450.00 with one good security to comply with this sentence, and that he be in custody until this sentence is complied with.

Com. vs. Julian Cok. Assault and Battery. Amanda Houser, prosecutrix. A true bill.—Settled by the parties.

Com. vs. Peter Lukhest. Fornication and Bastardy. Mary Rotuch, prosecutrix. A true bill. Settled by the parties.

Com. vs. James McGowan. Malicious Mischief. Wm. Furlie, prosecutor. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one cent, and two days imprisonment in the County Jail.

Com. vs. Wm. Plowden and James Turpin. Felony. A true bill. Defendant plead guilty. District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi as to Turpin. These are small colored boys, who have been before Court on two occasions for stealing. The Court did not sentence Plowden. He is still in the custody of the Sheriff.

Com. vs. Jas. McGowan. Assault and Battery. Wm. Furlie, prosecutor. A true bill. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one cent, and undergo an imprisonment in the County Jail for the period of three days.

Com. vs. Andrew Miller. Fornication and Bastardy. Catharine Jones prosecutrix. A true bill. Defendant not arrested.

Com. vs. John S. Heagy. Larceny. A true bill. Wm. Rodgers prosecutor. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. Wm. Keyser. Larceny. A true bill. Wm. Rodgers prosecutor. Verdict, not guilty.

Com. vs. Nathan Miller. Assault and Battery. Geo. Frank prosecutor. Not a true bill, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Mary Hawking. Larceny. Mary Seldon prosecutrix. Not a true bill, and the County to pay the costs.

Com. vs. John Stoner. False Pretense.—Daniel Martin prosecutor. Not a true bill, and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Wm. Plowden and James Turpin. Larceny. Jacob L. Dechert prosecutor. A true bill. Nolle prosequi entered by the District Attorney.

Com. vs. John Baisley, Jr. Fornication and Bastardy. Sarah Jane Knapper prosecutrix. Continued till next term.

Com. vs. John Andrew. Assault and Battery. Joseph Eberly prosecutor. Hold till next term.

Com. vs. Ann Ornyer. Assault and Battery. Julian Cook prosecutor. Nolle prosequi entered.

Com. vs. Thomas M'Affee. Selling Liquor to Minors. Nolle prosequi entered.

Com. vs. Mary Shaffer. Misdemeanor. Geo. W. Wolf prosecutor. Nolle prosequi entered.

Com. vs. A. J. Brand and George Cook. Rule on defendants to appear and pay costs of prosecution, within twenty days after service of Rule, or nolle prosequi to be taken off.

Com. vs. Daniel H. Geats. Rule on defendant to pay costs in twenty days as above.

Com. vs. John Smith. Rule on defendant to pay costs in twenty days as above.

RECOGNIZANCES FORFEITED. Com. vs. John Stoner. Com. vs. Nathan Miller. Com. vs. Thomas Noakes.

Order for a review of roads from Grindstone PUBLIC ROADS.

Hill to Greencastle and Waynesboro pike. The Court appointed Samuel B. Srinely, Adam Kissecker and Joseph Hade, viewers.

Order for a public road from a white oak tree, on lands of J. Plough, on the road leading from Chambersburg to Pleasant Hall, to a point, at or near a corner stone, between lands of Christian Deek and Levi Hurst, on the road from Strasburg to Keefe's store. Viewers, Jobb Dittlaer, E. Kuhn and Augustus Etter.

Order for review of road leading from Peter Dull's to J. McCoy's, in Quincy twp. Viewers, Jacob B. Cook, Peter Whitmore and Dan'l Baker.

Order for a view to vacate part of a public road in Southampton township, and to supply the part vacated by a new road. Sam'l Nevin, C. M. Culbertson and Peter Plough, viewers.

Order for a private road for John E. Fleck, of Fannett township. Philip Karper, William Britton and John B. Kaufman, viewers.

Report of viewers on a public road leading from Doylesburg to Concord. Confirmed N. S. and ordered to be opened twenty feet wide.

Report of viewers on public road in Montgomery township, leading from Rhoades' to Mt. to Wm. Pittman's blacksmith shop. Confirmed N. S. Damages to G. V. Wolf assessed by the viewers for \$75.

Order to view a public road in Antrim township, leading from Brown's Mill road to Marion. Confirmed N. S.

Order for a public road in Fannett township, leading from Horse Valley to Concord, to commence on the lands of Elizabeth M'Mullen.—Order continued. Viewers, Robert M'Corneil, Wm. Elder and W. W. Skinner.

Order to view a public road in Quincy township, leading from Mt. Hope to Marion. Confirmed N. S.

Order to view a public road in Guilford and Green townships. Confirmed N. S., and ordered to be opened 20 feet wide.

Order to vacate a private road in Peters township. Confirmed N. S.

Order to vacate a public road in Washington township. Confirmed N. S. and ordered to be opened twenty feet wide.

ORPHAN'S COURT—GUARDIANS APPOINTED. Christian D. Leshar of Rowe Bemisdorfer, Christian D. Leshar of Jacob H. Bemisdorfer, John A. Dice of Emma Sophia Albert.

John W. Bantles of Ann Elizabeth Miller. Joseph Srinely, Jr. of Ann Mary Pousinger. Geo. Stoner of Mary Pfoutz.

Samuel Pfoutz of Susanna Pfoutz. Jacob F. Oller of Jacob Pfoutz. Dr. James Montgomery of Wm. S. Montgomery et al.

Dr. James Montgomery of Caroline H. Montgomery et al.

G. W. Smith of Wm. Unger. G. W. Smith of Upton Unger. John Krider of Emanuel Krider.

Jacob J. Miller of Emanuel Barnhart. Petition for a citation on David J. Skinner to file an account of the Guardianship of the Estate of Drucilla McCune of Metal township.

WRITS ISSUED. Writ of Inquest on the Estate of John Ebbert. Writ of Inquest on the Estate of Geo. Flory. Writ of Inquest to make partition of the Estate of Henry Krider.

Writ of Inquest for inquisition on the Estate of Michael Pfoutz. Writ of Inquest on the Estate of Christian Plum awarded and order to take granted.

Writ of Inquest on the Estate of John Loughbaum. Writ of Inquest on the Estate of Charles Hartman.

ORDERS OF SALE. Order granted to sell the real estate of Benj. Tolbert, for payment of debts.

Order of sale to sell the real estate of Francis Robison, for payment of debts.

Order to sell the real estate of Henry Bemisdorfer, for payment of debts.

Order of sale to sell land warrant of William Ovelman, dec'd, for payment of debts.

Order of sale to sell house and lot of Adam Boeks, for payment of debts.

Order to sell the real estate of Geo. Flory dec'd, for payment of debts.

Order of sale to sell part of the real estate of John Goetman, for payment of debts.