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Advertisements or subscriptions may be sent directly to the Publishers, or through any responsible City Agency.

M'CLURE & STONER, Proprietors.

We are indebted to Hon. Thos. Williams and Hon. A. H. Coffroth for public documents. Also, to Col. Jordan, Military State Agent, for a list of the Pennsylvania wounded received in the Washington Hospitals since the late battles.

The entire Bar of Chambersburg, and all the officers of the Court residing here, united, on Monday last, in a recommendation to Gov. Curtin for the appointment of Hon. ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford, as President Judge of this District, in place of Judge Nill, deceased. We presume that Mr. King will be without a competitor for the position, and his appointment may be regarded as settled. It is a compliment of no common order thus to be recommended with such unanimity for a position demanding eminent legal attainments and blameless character, and the highest endorsement we can give, is to say that Mr. King in all respects merits the confidence manifested by his brethren of the district. He will doubtless be appointed in a very few days.

The Union National Convention will meet in Baltimore on Tuesday next, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be nominated for the Presidency without the formality of a ballot, and with a degree of earnest enthusiasm unexampled in the history of political conventions. This tribute to one who has braved treason in every guise and form, and rescued our Nation from the grasp of murderous traitors, through a war before whose wanton conception and colossal magnitude all history pales, will be alike just to Abraham Lincoln and to the Nation; and to doubt his triumphant re-election in November next, is to doubt the preservation of the Republic.

Several names have been suggested for the Vice Presidency, prominent among which is that of Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON of Tennessee, and we hope that he will be chosen. Pennsylvania will not, we believe, present a candidate.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The last week has been eventful with grand marches and masterly strategic movements on the part of Gen. Grant in Virginia, and Gen. Sherman in Georgia. No general engagement had been fought by either at our last advices, but both have steadily pressed forward and compelled their foes to retreat toward their main points of defence.

Gen. Grant renewed his forward movement on Friday the 22d ult. Gen. Lee was strongly entrenched about Spottsylvania, and Gen. Grant hastily retired his army some distance toward Fredericksburg, and then threw it around Lee's right, completely flanking him and turning his strong position. It was a positive surprise to Lee, for he moved forward on the day after in force to feel Grant's position, and found but a skirmish line. He then evacuated his fortified lines, and followed Grant toward Richmond on a parallel line north of the Fredericksburg railroad. Lee did not get across the North Anna in time to dispute Grant's passage, so he was compelled to retire to the South Anna some twenty miles from Richmond, and there he took a strongly fortified position. But General Grant seems to have a way of fighting when and where it suits himself, and he made just sufficient demonstration on Lee's new line to make him concentrate for a decisive battle, when to Lee's surprise again, Grant hastily retired across the North Anna, and turned up a few days thereafter on the Pamunkey at Hanover, about twelve miles North-east of Richmond. Lee's new line on the South Anna was thus effectually turned again by this bold and masterly maneuver, and Lee has doubtless fallen back to form a new line on the Peninsula side of Richmond and immediately under its fortifications.

Gen. Grant has thus turned three chosen positions of Gen. Lee by his dashing flank movements; and an active campaign of less than one month, finds Lee, with the best, the strongest and the last army of treason, fought and maneuvered fifty miles back from his original lines. That Lee has retreated from every position most reluctantly, is evident from the fact that he never abandoned a line un-

less driven from it in action, or successfully flanked by his skilful and tireless foe. He surrendered the Wilderness to save his army in the intrenchments of Spottsylvania; he surrendered his intrenchments after several days of bloody conflict because he could not protect his flanks; he lost the line of the North Anna because Grant was first to reach it, and he finally had to abandon the South Anna—his strongest position outside of the Richmond fortifications—because Grant rushed around his right again and compelled him to fall back to save Richmond from immediate capture. Gen. Grant's new position gives him an easy line of communication and supplies by water to White House, but a little distance from his army, and it brings him also within twenty miles of General Butler. He cut loose from his old base, and thus wastes no men guarding long lines, and he can reinforce Butler and move south of the James river, or he can draw Butler to him in twenty-four hours. It would seem that he is entirely master of the situation, and we hope to hear good news from him before going to press. If so, our telegraph columns will give it.

Gen. Sherman has advanced steadily in Georgia, and at last accounts had brought Johnston at bay in a strongly fortified position near Dallas. He is now within forty miles of Atlanta, and has every prospect of reaching that important point in a short time. If Atlanta falls before Sherman, we would soon make Richmond untenable, so that the success of either Grant or Sherman is fatal to our foes.

So far all looks well. Let us patiently wait for the full fruition of the grand movements of our Generals. They are progressing with a rapidity hitherto unexampled in the war, and they can in no way better serve their holy cause, than by saving every soldier not imperatively demanded as a sacrifice to treason.

THE SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

Some two weeks ago the World and the Journal of Commerce, two prominent newspapers of New York city, appeared with a forged proclamation, purporting to come from President Lincoln. Gen. Grant had just closed the series of sanguinary struggles in the Wilderness and on the Po, but Lee had not yet commenced his retreat toward Richmond. The National heart beat nervously lest Lee should be strong enough to resist Grant's advance, and the appalling sacrifice he had made to gain the line of the Po, without a decisive victory being clearly manifested, made thousands of loyal men tremble for their holy cause. So far as the official bulletins threw light upon the progress of the campaign, the advantages were decidedly with the Union army; but anxious fears were mingled with the earnest hopes of patriots as they scanned the fearfully crimsoned record of their country's vindication. A steamer was about to sail for Europe, and its news of the terrible conflict in Virginia must have a positive effect in directing the policy of foreign governments toward us and our relentless foes.

On the morning of the day on which the steamer sailed, the World and Journal of Commerce issued the forged proclamation of the President, in which the decisive defeat of Grant's army is frankly admitted; the campaign declared to be at an end, because of Grant's failure and losses; recommending a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and calling for four hundred thousand additional men to be raised at once. This proclamation if sent to Europe uncontradicted, would have precipitated the recognition of the rebels by any government that desired a pretext for espousing the cause of the foes of the Republic, and was therefore the deadliest blow that treason could have conceived against our Nation. Fortunately the fraud was discovered before the steamer sailed, and the official contradiction went out to Europe with the Proclamation; but whence it had originated was not known. A stab aimed so desperately at the vitals of the government when in a death struggle with treason, demanded the promptest action of the authorities; and the military power at once laid its strong arm upon the World and Journal of Commerce, and also upon the Independent and Inland Telegraph Companies. It was done without process of law, and we believe wisely. In times of common peril like these, Salus populi suprema lex—the safety of the people is the supreme law; but the exercise of arbitrary powers one hour beyond the vindication of the innocence of the journals referred to, we do not justify. Had it been established that these papers had conspired to give publicity to a forged proclamation, for the purpose of involving us in foreign wars, or for any other purpose not consistent with the safety of the government, no punishment could be too summary or too harsh for such a crime; and the fact that they had been the channels of what might have been irreparable wrong to the Nation, justified the promptest and sternest measures until they established their innocence. We believe that they did so vindicate themselves within twenty-four hours after their suspension, and we regretted that they were longer restrained in their legiti-

mate business, unless, as we are bound to believe, the course taken by the government was deemed absolutely essential to convict the guilty. If so, harsh as the remedy may appear, it was imperative and therein just.

We fully appreciate the perils of justifying the exercise of arbitrary powers. The nation cannot too jealously guard the inherent rights of the citizen and the press; but their inherent rights are predicated upon the assumed fidelity of the citizen and press to the government that is expected to vindicate them. The claim is not wholly on the side of the citizen and the press—the obligations are mutual, co-relative and must be co-extensive; and when a deadly blow is aimed at the vitality of the Republic, the instrument of wrong, although free from positive crime, must yield every essential sacrifice to vindicate the common protecting power of the land. It is not lawful to seize the property of the citizen arbitrarily; but if necessary to arrest a fearful conflagration, the office of the World, or of the Tribune would be razed to the ground for the common good, and the supreme law—the safety of the people—would be accepted in the act by the most technical of citizens. And so we justify—in this hour of fearful peril to a Nationality for which we have shed rivers of blood—the resort to arbitrary powers when the safety of the people imperatively demand it. Beyond this, it is a crowning crime, second only to treason itself.

—We have thought the authorities needlessly harsh in protracting the suspension of the journals and telegraph lines referred to; and until better advised, we must share that conviction; but we are not unmindful that we look to the authorities to preserve our liberties; to thwart the ceaseless and skillful machinations of treason, and to maintain at all hazards the life of the Republic! It is for them to protect—for us to enjoy, and we do not hastily espouse the common cause of those who seem to have no higher ambition than to embarrass, humiliate and weaken the government to which they owe every civil and religious right they possess. We have read with abhorrence rather than with sympathy the studied and malicious assaults of the Democratic press upon the government because of its action in these cases. Gov. Seymour writes an official letter demanding the prosecution of every officer who, in obedience to orders, participated in the military possession of the newspaper offices; but he is silent as to the prosecution and punishment of the men who forged a Presidential Proclamation to cripple our credit and secure foreign recognition of the rebels. He overflows with vengeance for the government that guarantees to him his brief and much abused authority; but has not a word of condemnation for the fiend who sought to destroy it.—So with almost the entire Democratic press. They have columns of denunciation for the authorities—none for the crime the government sought to establish and punish. When they learn common loyalty they will have few exercises of arbitrary power to complain of, and will merit the sympathy of every faithful citizen.

DEATH OF JUDGE NILL.

Hon. James Nill, President Judge of the Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset judicial district, died at his residence in this place on Friday last of an aggravated bronchial affection. For some weeks past he has been declining visibly, but he completed his spring circuit, and was able to be on the street until forty-eight hours before he died. He was about 62 years of age.

Judge Nill was a native of this county, and was admitted to the bar about 1828. He continued the practice of his profession until the fall of 1839, when he was chosen to the legislature on the Democratic ticket. In 1840 he was re-nominated, but the political whirlwind that carried Harrison into the Presidency, defeated him with the entire ticket in this county by a decisive majority. In 1847, when the Whig Senate had a stubborn issue with Gov. Shunk relative to several Judges, Mr. Nill was nominated by the Executive as President Judge of the Chester district. The nomination was made during the recess of the legislature, and his name did not come before the Senate for confirmation until the following winter, when he was rejected in consequence of the protracted political warfare between the Executive and the Senate. He returned to Chambersburg and resumed the practice of the law. In 1857 he was nominated as one of the Democratic candidates for the legislature, and was chosen by a majority larger than his party vote; and the following year he was re-elected, although his party was in a minority in the district. As a legislator he was most faithful in his efforts to carry out the views he honestly cherished, and commanded the highest measure of respect for his integrity and ability. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, and he gave an earnest support to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. In the memorable contest that followed he took an active part, ardently supporting Douglas, and denouncing the Breckinridge ticket as contem-

plating the dissolution of the government. When treason made causeless war upon our Nationality, Judge Nill arrayed himself unequivocally on the side of the government, and allowed no party prejudices or interests to swerve him for a moment from the faithful support of his country's cause. He took the position that in times of common danger to our common institutions, all party lines should be obliterated, and he was one of the most prominent men in our midst in organizing the Union party in the fall of 1861. His high character and commanding position as a lawyer and as a patriot, made him the unanimous choice of the Union party of this county for the Judgeship at the expiration of Judge Kimmell's term, and he was nominated by the district, and elected over Hon. Wilson Reilly. Since December 1861 he has discharged his duties as Judge with great fidelity to justice, until this spring, when declining health rendered him unequal to the task. He held his courts, however, but returned recently from the Western counties sensibly enfeebled, and he gradually declined until two days before he died, when the stern summons was evidently at hand. Thus after a life full of usefulness and honors, he has passed away, as widely lamented as he was known.

The Somerset Herald complains unjustly of the action of Franklin and Adams in electing a Delegate to the National Convention. It was done in pursuance of an arrangement made at the State Convention, by which each Senatorial district in the Congressional district should select one Delegate, and thus save the necessity of traveling so far to a conference. The call made by the conferees of this county was made so that if the conferees of the western counties preferred a general conference they could attend; but after that call was issued, Bedford county, by resolution of a county meeting, conceded one Delegate to Franklin and Adams, and instructed their conferees to meet Somerset and Fulton. No conferees from the western counties meeting here on the 17th ult., it was taken for granted that Fulton, Bedford and Somerset preferred to meet separately, and our two counties elected a Delegate. It was done certainly without the remotest design to do injustice, or even the slightest violence to the wishes of the western counties, and it should not therefore be complained of as a deliberate wrong. As the editor of the Herald is a candidate for Delegate, we think he ought to be content to rest his claims with his immediate neighbors, unless he fears that editors, like prophets, sometimes have honor save in their own countries; and as Franklin and Adams are presenting no candidates that we know of for the suffrages of Somerset, the Herald might have dispensed with its "stilts" until some more appropriate season. We are not clear indeed that such "stilts" become the incumbent of the most lucrative office in the district at any time. Probably we don't know; but that's our way of thinking.

The Bedford Gazette is one of the most malignant of copperhead journals. It takes special delight in magnifying the misfortunes of the Union arms, and in bolstering up the cause of murderous traitors. As a specimen of its treasonable and unscrupulous mendacity, we copy the following statement of Gen. Grant's losses from that journal of a late date. It says: "At the present writing (Monday) the result of Grant's campaign against Richmond remains in doubt. Already he has lost as many men as composed McClellan's entire army when that General marched up the Peninsula. The loss of the Federal army, according to telegraphic reports, cannot fall much short of 100,000 men, killed, wounded and missing. There have been about thirteen days of fighting, including the small battles fought by General Butler, which would overage the loss at about 8,000 per day."

There are doubtless many men in Bedford county who read only the Gazette, and whose political views are gathered from its columns. Is it to be wondered, therefore, that men are disloyal, and oppose the government, when they are made to believe that Gen. Grant sacrifices 100,000 in less than two weeks? It is surprising that men are made to raise suicidal arms against their own protecting power, and to hate the institutions which are the pride of every intelligent patriot? Certainly not. But what must be the degree of atrocity cherished by the editor who can thus deliberately and wickedly falsify his country's cause? To call him traitor would be charitable—for traitors have challenged respect for their self-sacrificing devotion to error; but with professions of fidelity to his country on his lips, the writer for the Gazette mingles shameless hypocrisy and falsehood with his all-concealed perfidy. Naturally enough did the supporters of such an organ, the copperheads of Bedford county, resolve that the war has no claims upon them for "support, aid or sympathy!"

We have a most hopeful sign in the favorable progress of the war in the improvement of the Philadelphia Age. After the great battles of the Wilderness and the Po, the Age announced that the Virginia campaign was virtually ended, as it regarded Gen. Grant as unable to advance; and when Lee retreated from Grant south of the Po river, the Age an-

nounced that the "Confederates had taken a new line," but when Lee retreated south of the North Anna river with Grant in hot pursuit, the Age concluded that it must make some show of loyalty, and it announced in bold letters "The rebels retreating to Richmond!" For the first time it concluded that the "Confederates," as it usually calls the murderous traitors, were "rebels," and it gathered up courage enough to call them by the right name. The World and the Age both move!

The Albany Argus advises the Democratic members of Congress to "abandon their seats in Congress and return home to their constituents!" We hope they will. Indeed in no way could they render so signal a service to the Nation. Most gladly would the people welcome home such representatives as Coffroth, Miller, Dawson and Lazaar, who have been persistently misrepresenting loyal districts. Will they please to retire? We beg them not to stand upon the order of their going, but to go at once! We promise Gens. Coffroth and Miller torch light procession receptions if they will just resign and appeal to the people. Come along, gentlemen—hectin's open!

The late Judge Nill, who died childless, by a will executed some years ago, made a liberal bequest to a relative who is a native of this county and still resides in the State; but by his will admitted to probate on Monday last, he revokes the legacy expressly on the ground that the legatee sympathizes with the traitors in arms against the government. Judge Nill was a War Democrat, and he was as consistent in death as he was earnest in life, in his abhorrence of faithlessness to our sacred Nationality.

OUR WOUNDED IN WASHINGTON.

We learn from reliable sources that there are now some 6,000 Pennsylvania wounded soldiers in Washington, and from all the benevolent associations we have calls for aid to mitigate the sufferings of these noble heroes. The following letter from Hon. Jasper E. Brady is worthy of the attention of our people: The association of which he speaks has done great service to our wounded, and our ladies should forward the supplies he desires as promptly as possible. Articles left at the REPOSITORY office will be acknowledged in these columns and forwarded without delay.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1864.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository: I see that the patriotic ladies of the "Green Spot," are shortly to have a fair for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. As chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Relief Association of this city, and as a former resident of Chambersburg, I appeal to them through you, to remember that thousands of our countrymen are suffering in the hospitals, and that one-fourth of them are Pennsylvanians amounting to thousands. The committee have now faithful kind-hearted agents, gratefully visiting our sick and wounded brethren, distributing to them such little necessities and delicacies, as are not furnished by the Government or any of the Commissions; such as fruits, jellies, pickles, &c. Our practice is, and has been from the commencement of our operations, to deliver such supplies to the soldier himself. It was adopted because we early discovered that, if they were left with the minor officials, they very often fail to reach the objects of our benevolence.

I have been connected with the Committee since organization two years ago, and I hesitate not to state that in proportion to our means, we have done more for the sick and wounded soldiers than any other association in existence. Our services, with the exception of our man, are gratuitous. Say to the Franklin county ladies that if we could at this time receive some delicacies such as I have mentioned, they would be gratefully received, and would greatly contribute to the comfort and relief of our suffering soldiers in our hospitals. Should the other ladies of your vicinity see fit to send us some such supplies, let them be directed to me as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association of Washington city. We will pay freight. I am respectfully yours, &c. J. E. BRADY.

Gov. CURTIN and Surgeon General King returned from the Army of the Potomac on Thursday last where they have been superintending the care of Pennsylvania soldiers wounded in the late engagement in Virginia. While in Fredericksburg Governor Curtin personally devoted himself to the establishment of measures to promote the greatest comfort and secure the best medical attendance to the Pennsylvanians in the hospitals, in that city, prior to their removal to Washington.

We understand that such removals are being made as rapidly as possible, and that the arrangements in Washington city are of the most improved character for the accommodation of the wounded. The friends of our Pennsylvania heroes need give way to no solicitude as to the care of the wounded men in the hospitals, Gov. Curtin having pledged his official and personal word to leave no labor unperformed necessary for their care.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, speaking of the death of Judge Nill, says he was elected in 1861 over Hon. Wilson Reilly, the Breckinridge candidate. This statement does injustice to Mr. Reilly. He was an ardent Douglas man in 1860, and has since earnestly advocated the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the maintenance of all the laws designed to sustain the army. He volunteered in 1861 and raised a company for the 6th Reserves, but was compelled to resign on account of impaired health. His two sons, however, took his place, and have served with credit. One graduated at West Point in 1862, and is in the highest branch of the service, and the other volunteered as a private, and has gallantly earned promotion until he is now a first Lieutenant in the 21st Cavalry. Whatever may be Mr. Reilly's political affiliations, he has never sanctioned Breckinridge or treason.

JUDGE WYLIE of the Circuit Court of Washington has just decided that plaintiffs can neither recover profits made on former gold speculations and remaining in hands of defendants, nor moneys deposited with them as margin or collateral security under contracts for purchase of gold; that gold speculations have no standing in Court, and that the business of dealing in gold speculatively is contrary to public policy.

Gov. SEYMOUR has directed the District Attorney of New York city to procure indictments against all persons concerned in the suppression of The World and The Journal of Commerce.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE DRAFT.—The draft for deficiencies in the quotas of the sub-districts of this county, was made on Monday last. The following is a corrected table of the quotas of the several districts. The number of men given as due is the net deficiency, and the draft is made for fifty per cent additional. It will be seen that Greencastle, both Wards of Chambersburg, and Guilford have their quotas full, while Mercersburg and St. Thomas have each but three to be furnished by draft.

Table with columns: Locality, Quota, Total Credits, and Balance. Lists various townships and their respective quotas and credits.

The following is a correct list of the names drawn for this county.

ANTHIM TOWNSHIP.

- No. Enrolled, 375. Deficiency, 35. To be Drawn, 38. 1 Simon Shank, 35 Jeremiah Wasley, 2 Joseph Stoner, 36 John H Kemper, 3 Wash Hellman, 37 Carlisle Kuhn, 4 Henry Barnhart, 38 John Hoffick, 5 David Gooch, 39 Daniel Smith, 6 John M Alexander, 40 Samuel Miller, 7 Daniel Saylor, 41 Amos Stouffer, 8 Sam'l B. Bratz (col'd), 42 George Dively Jr, 9 Joseph H. Loose, 43 Jacob B. Bremer, 10 George Gearhart, 44 Aaron Ward, 11 Samuel Wyan, 45 John Anderson (col'd), 12 Henry H Miller, 46 John S. Miller, 13 John Groves of Jacob, 47 Francis Schmitt, 14 Fred Gearhart, 48 Turner Jordan (col'd), 15 David Tolheim, 49 Henry Runme, 16 John S. Miller, 50 John Nelson (col'd), 17 John Gorman, 51 Hiram S. Miller, 18 Jacob Loy, 52 Levi Poper, 19 Jacob G Sheaff, 53 John Conley, 20 Philip Mordoff, 54 James M. Martin (col'd), 21 Heskiah Garvin, 55 Jacob Kellner, 22 Jacob Lear, 56 John Burns, 23 Richard Briggs (col'd), 57 G. Hooper Jr, 24 David Stoner, 58 George H. Adlowder, 25 Henry Walk, 59 David Young, 26 Francis T. Horner, 60 Daniel Hlickus, 27 Jacob Dixon, 61 H. Hokeholder, 28 Samuel F. Hill, 62 James F. Hill, 29 Hugh D. Lashaw, 63 Alexander S. Elliott, 30 Daniel Gordon, 64 Christopher Strick, 31 Jacob Welsh, 65 John S. Miller, 32 Daniel Frozinger, 66 R. Potter (col'd), 33 Jacob Wolf, 67 George Burkholder, 34 Geo. Wistar of Jacob, 68 Jacob Hoffman

FANNETT TOWNSHIP.

- No. Enrolled, 582. Deficiency, 58. To be Drawn, 57. 1 John M'Kim, 45 Jacob Zeigler, 2 Amos A Skinner, 46 George D. Bradford, 3 Jacob Opons, 47 Jacob M. Bure, 4 Samuel Amos, 48 Amos Neil, 5 John A. Bindersmith, 49 Daniel Zimmerman, 6 William B. Elliott, 50 James G. Galloway, 7 Noah A. Brinly, 51 Samuel Vansoye, 8 Edward A. M'Vicky, 52 Andrew J. Lozan, 9 Martin J. Stombs, 53 Solomon Peiper, 10 David W. Bear, 54 James H. Gammann, 11 James P. Culbertson, 55 Nicholas Arnold, 12 James Crawford, 56 David Elder, 13 W. H. Wilson, 57 James W. Skinner, 14 Martin Hamman, 58 Henry Hudson (col'd), 15 David Wolf, 59 Augustus Shidles, 16 R. C. M'Vitty, 60 Barnhart Richenbach, 17 James A. Nesbitt, 61 James H. Gammann, 18 Jonathan Shearer, 62 Donnick Doyle, 19 Joseph French, 63 R. J. Campbell, 20 Joe Eckenrode, 64 John McLaughlin, 21 Jacob Haines, 65 James W. Elder, 22 James F. Jankins, 66 James F. Elder, 23 Frank Piper, 67 Wm Penn Fagan, 24 John Obeliah, 68 John H. Koenig, 25 Benjamin Vansoye, 69 James A. Gammann, 26 John A. Harty, 70 A. M. Elder, 27 William B. Gattney, 71 A. L. Long, 28 Geo. Struble, 72 B. J. Culbertson, 29 John E. Pinket, 73 John Byrns, 30 Samuel H. Wilson, 74 Hugh Wallace, 31 Thomas B. Garton, 75 George D. Bradford, 32 Porter Slake, 76 Robert Harney, 33 Simon W. Miller, 77 John A. McLane, 34 John Shearer, 78 Thomas Ross, 35 John Kuhn, 79 James H. Gattney, 36 M. K. Harvey, 80 Henry C. Miller, 37 Barnabas Conner, 81 Wm S. Fagan, 38 John A. Skinner, 82 James H. Gattney, 39 F. A. Parson, 83 Henry B. Skinner, 40 James Saylor, 84 Joseph Carter (col'd), 41 A. W. Staker, 85 Morrow Hokenberry, 42 J. H. Campbell, 86 John W. Bricker, 43 J. H. Shearer, 87 John W. Bricker

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

- No. Enrolled, 288. Deficiency, 8. To be Drawn, 12. 1 Henry Stever, 7 Jeremiah Ott, 2 Jacob B. Cook, 8 Daniel Lehman, 3 Isaac Sechrist, 9 John Hoamer (col'd), 4 W. B. Gill, 10 James A. Groves, 5 Lucas H. Sweeney, 11 Jacob F. Bittinger, 6 John Garver, 12 John Shank

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

- No. Enrolled, 131. Deficiency, 20. To be Drawn, 30. 1 Henry Fauble, 16 Henry Coll, 2 Samuel Hill, 17 Daniel Stitzel, 3 Henry Freishour, 18 John A. Hofer, 4 Bartly Pugh, 19 Robert B. Andrews, 5 Barnet Evans, 20 Isaac Upperman, 6 John Newman (col'd), 21 James A. Groves, 7 Andrew Frazier, 22 James H. Gattney, 8 B. V. Pickett, 23 Joshua Palmer, 9 Charles Brown, 24 Daniel Strook, 10 Samuel Hill, 25 John Hill, 11 Henry Roiser, 26 Joseph McGowan, 12 Jeremiah Reiser, 27 Wm Shettern, 13 James McAleer, 28 Reuben Strick, 14 Samuel H. Gattney, 29 David H. Hofer, 15 Joseph G. Oyer, 30 Wm Stuppner

LETTERKENNY TOWNSHIP.

- No. Enrolled, 196. Deficiency, 16. To be Drawn, 24. 1 John Rise of J, 13 Adam Traver, 2 Keefe Roseberry, 14 Jeremiah Mear, 3 Jacob H. Kauffman, 15 Frederick Byers, 4 George Speck, 16 Wm C. Lane, 5 Jacob Belts, 17 Daniel S. Saylor, 6 John W. Root, 18 Henry Miller, 7 Christian Lingle, 19 Moses J. G. Keefe, 8 Michael P. Strider, 20 John Sleighter, 9 Jacob M. Stiner, 21 James H. Gattney, 10 John H. Carbaugh, 22 John R. Sell, 11 James S. Sylvester, 23 Levi Gipe, 12 Felix S. Huber, 24 Geo. C. Gramer

LYRAN TOWNSHIP.

- No. Enrolled, 103. Deficiency, 7. To be Drawn, 11. 1 Geo H. Mowry, 8 John D. Spear, 2 Abram R. buk, 9 Lemm A. Allaman, 3 Jacob C. Hollar, 10 David S. Dehavan, 4 Isaac Reed, 11 Henry M. Saltesman, 5 Andrew A. Pannoy, 6 James S. Cashman

METAL TOWNSHIP.

- No. Enrolled, 123. Deficiency, 22. To be Drawn, 33. 1 Peter Worley, 18 P. W. Kreggie, 2 Martin Heywood, 19 David Gracey, 3 John H. Walker, 20 Alfred Keet, 4 John R. Kreggie, 21 R. Kreggie, 5 John D. Jones, 22 Wm M. Wilson, 6 Samuel A. Gamble, 23 Levi Rosenberg, 7 James Wolf, 24 Robert Keefe (col'd), 8 Anthony E. M. Cardy, 25 Daniel S. Saylor, 9 M. C. Kreggie, 26 Geo. West Jr, 10 John Cowan, 27 John B. Kyle, 11 Elias Eyer, 28 George Jones, 12 Jacob Guyer, 29 Joseph Miller, 13 David D. Steward, 30 Aaron Gaukly, 14 Andrew Breunin, 31 James C. Montgomery, 15 John P. Hester, 32 John H. Hofer, 16 Thos J. M. Laughlin, 33 James B. Davis, 17 Wm Hastings, 34 David Wells (col'd)

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

- No. Enrolled, 313. Deficiency, 24. To be Drawn, 36. 1 William Richards, 19 John Zimmerman, 2 Benjamin Conrad, 20 Henry Busby, 3 Robert J. Boyd, 21 George Elliott, 4 H. B. Strook, 22 Daniel S. Saylor, 5 Martin Blair, 23 Mitchell Carson (col'd), 6 Henry M. Martin, 24 Daniel S. Saylor, 7 James B. Duffield, 25 Tom Hite (col'd), 8 H. B. Angle, 26 William Gutschaw, 9 David Eckhart (col'd), 27 George Jones, 10 John Leubacher, 28 Wm. Hill Elliott, 11 George Christy (col'd), 29 Abraham C. Brubaker, 12 Martin Eichelberger, 30 William Drury, 13 Lewis Reiser, 31 Daniel S. Saylor, 14 Joseph Dick, 32 Daniel M. Laughlin, 15 Daniel Henry (col'd), 33 R. W. Cooper, 16 Abraham Whitmer, 34 Archibald Stoner (col'd), 17 William Hornbranker, 35 John H. Hofer, 18 Jacob B. Brewer, 36 David Wells (col'd)