

possession of exhaustion; that we are gathering strength, and may, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely. This, as to men.

Natural resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources, then, are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to reestablish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to be chosen. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of the severance of the Union. His declarations to effect are explicit and oft-repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war, and decided by victory.

If we yield, we are beaten; if the Southern people fail him, he is beaten—either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who holds the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot renege the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and reunion. The number of such may increase.

They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the National authority under the Constitution. After so much the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, counts and votes.

Operating only in constitutional and lawful channels, some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the Executive power to adjust for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money.

The Executive power itself would be really diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture, however, would still be within Executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised can be fairly judged of by the past. A year ago general pardon and amnesty upon specified terms were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency.

During the year many availed themselves of the general provision and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also, special pardons were granted to individuals of excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied.

Thus practically the door has been for a full year open to all, except such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all, but the time may come, probably will come, when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the National authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, and that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation. Nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the return of that Proclamation or by the Acts of Congress.

If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it.

In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say, that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Kentucky	146,216	91,300*
Maine	97,918	115,141
Maryland	92,503	72,703
Massachusetts	169,533	176,487
Michigan	154,747	162,413
Minnesota	34,799	42,534
Missouri	165,538	90,000*
New Hampshire	65,953	69,111
New Jersey	121,125	128,680
New York	675,156	730,664
Ohio	442,441	730,664
Oregon	14,410	14,410†
Pennsylvania	476,442	582,697
Rhode Island	19,931	22,187
Vermont	42,844	55,811
West Virginia	46,195	38,874
Wisconsin	152,180	148,513
Total	3,870,222	3,982,011
Kansas	17,234	
Nevada	16,528	33,762
Total		4,015,773

\*Nearly. †Estimated.

**Suicide.**  
We were deeply pained to learn that Mr. Jonathan Fincher, an aged citizen of this place, committed suicide on Thursday afternoon, last, by cutting his throat with a razor. Mr. Fincher was one of our most aged citizens. His mind has wandered for some time, and it was in one of these fits of aberration of the mind that the act was committed. Mr. F. has led a long life of Christian humility, and was highly honored and respected by all who knew him. His remains were followed to the cemetery by a large concourse of friends and relatives. He was interred in the cemetery on the hill.—*Mauch Chunk Gazette.*

The money order post offices in Pennsylvania are Philadelphia, Erie, Easton, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Lewistown, Meadville, New Castle, Pittsburg, Reading, Scranton and Williamsport.



## The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

**Donation.**  
There will be a donation visit at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Hamilton on the 3d day of Jan 1865. The public is most respectfully invited to attend.

**Court.**  
The December term of our Courts commence on Monday a week. This will afford those of our subscribers, and our Job and Advertising patrons, who are in arrears an opportunity to call, or send, and pay up.

**Snow.**  
Snow fell at this place on Friday night last to the depth of nearly a foot. As the ground was in good order to receive it, and a slight sprinkling of rain on Saturday packed it sufficiently to prevent drifting, those of our citizens who have the means or conveniences, have now an opportunity of enjoying as good sleighing as we have had for many years. Of course we do not rank with the fortunate ones. The snow storm extended over a large scope of country.

**The Enrollment Board.**  
Has now been in session in our borough for nearly two weeks, and will probably leave for Easton on Saturday. Since the Board has been in session here numbers of our own citizens, and citizens of the other counties of the District, have transacted business with it, and we have yet to hear the first word of complaint. All with one accord speak in the highest terms of the gentlemanly manner in which they have been treated, and the promptness with which everything in the way of business has been done. Men who had been prejudiced by the evil reports which had reached them were the loudest in praise of the Board, and its clever Clerks.

**Donations.**  
In view of the high price of every thing eatable and wearable, and of the fact that ministers salaries have not been increased, it becomes the especial duty of the public to make their donations as liberal as their means will allow. We hope this duty has not been overlooked thus far, this season, and that it will not be in the donations yet to come off.—The card for Mr. Seifert's donation will be found in this paper.

**The President's Message.**  
This State paper will be found in our paper, this week, entire. It is a plain straight forward document, and should be read by every man who feels an interest in the country and its welfare. No one reading it can arise from the pleasant task with misgivings as to what the President intends to do or not to do. His language has none of the subtlety of diplomacy about it, but on the contrary is clear, and within the comprehension of every man. We refrain from noticing all its good points, because we want every body to read it for himself, and thus be satisfied as to what the President actually says and means.

In criticising our notice of the large Buck shot by Mr. Moses Coolbaugh of Middle Smithfield, which appeared in the Jeffersonian, a couple of weeks ago, a correspondent of the Monroe Democrat says, that Mr. Coolbaugh voted early in the morning, and left the election grounds immediately after he voted, and that he did not make his appearance there again that day. If this is so how comes it that Mr. Coolbaugh's name is the two hundred and ninth on the list of persons who voted, as kept by the clerks of the election. The names on these lists are usually put in regular order as their owners vote, and we do not believe that the rule was departed from in this instance. We can come to no other conclusion than that either the Clerks of the election board, or the Democrats correspondent *fib it* most abominably, and we don't much believe it was the Clerks.

**Special Notice.**  
Persons desiring to send letters to Prisoners or other persons within the Rebel lines, must observe the following:  
Rules and Regulations governing "Flag of Truce Letters," established by Major-Gen. B. F. Butler:  
First. No letter must exceed one page of a letter sheet, and must relate purely to domestic matters.  
Second. All letters (including prisoners') must be sent with five cents, postage enclosed, if to go to Richmond, and ten cents if beyond.  
Third. Every letter must be signed by the writer's name in full, and P. O. address.  
Fourth. All letters must be inclosed to the Commanding General of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Fortress Monroe, indorsed "Via Flag of Truce."  
Fifth. No money will be forwarded except to "Prisoners of War."  
Sixth. All letters sent to Fortress Monroe without a strict compliance with these rules will be transmitted to the Dead Letter Office.

**Deserter Shot.**  
Mr. Thomas Christman, of Ross township, in this county, was shot and almost instantly killed, on Monday night last. It appears that Thomas was a deserter from the army, and that on the evening in question several of the cavalrymen stationed at this place, surrounded the house in which he was residing, preparatory to arresting him. After placing one of their number as a guard at the door, the rest of the men entered the house and made inquiry for Christman, who was secreted behind the door. While the questions concerning him were being asked and answered, Thomas, with axe in hand sprang out, struck at the guard, but fortunately missed him, and made for the mountain. The cavalryman immediately started in pursuit, and repeatedly called on him to stop, which he refused to do. Several shots were then fired at him, one of which took effect in his head, and caused his death almost instantly.

While the cavalrymen were in search of a deserter in Lehman township, Pike Co., on Thursday night last, Mr. Jacob Cortright, a drafted man who had not reported, as was his duty, fearing that he was the man wanted, made a desperate effort to place a swamp, in the neighborhood, between himself and the soldiers. He, too, was repeatedly ordered to stop, but paid no heed to the orders, when he was fired on, and received a severe flesh wound in one of his shoulders. We are pleased to learn that his wound is rapidly healing.

We have heard rumors of another affray between the cavalrymen and a deserter in Pike county, in which it is alleged that one of the soldiers received a flesh wound in the leg, and that the deserter was shot in the hip, but we have as yet received no well authenticated account of the transaction. These cases should be sufficient to convince all of the extreme folly of attempting to resist the military officers in the prompt execution of their duty. It is right that deserters should be arrested and returned to the service, which they legitimately owe their country. The preservation of the Government requires this, and those at the head of affairs are determined that it must be done. The laws of the land make resistance to or interference with the military authorities punishable with death. The deserters well know this, and if, knowing it, they are still bent upon resistance, their blood must be upon their own heads.

**Meeting of the Electoral College.**  
The Electoral College of Pennsylvania met in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday the 7th inst.

On motion, the Hon. Morton M'Michael was chosen president of the College. Mr. M'Michael on being conducted to the chair addressed the College in an able and eloquent manner. Geo. W. Hamersly, Esq., was elected Clerk.

John A. Small and W. W. Hays, Esqrs., were elected as Assistant Secretaries. On motion, Wm. J. Stees was appointed Messenger, Jacob Styers, Doorkeeper, and Wm. Hooper, Messenger.

The Rev. John Waller Jackson was requested to open the proceedings with prayer, and being conducted to the clerk's desk, he invoked the blessings of Almighty God upon the proceedings of the College. A committee, consisting of three, was appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Electoral College was in session and ready to receive his communication.

After a short interval the Secretary of the Commonwealth was introduced and presented a message from the Governor declaring the following gentlemen as duly elected Electors, viz:  
**Senatorial.**  
Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia, T. Cunningham, Beaver county.

- Representative.**
- 1 Robert P. King,
  - 2 G. Morrison Coates,
  - 3 Henry Baum,
  - 4 William H. Kern,
  - 5 Barton H. Jenks,
  - 6 Charles M. Rank,
  - 7 Robert Parke,
  - 8 William Taylor,
  - 9 John A. Hiestand,
  - 10 Richard H. Coryell,
  - 11 Edward Haidlay,
  - 12 Charles F. Reed,
  - 13 Elias W. Hale,
  - 14 Charles A. Shriner,
  - 15 John Wister,
  - 16 David M'Conaughy,
  - 17 David W. Woods,
  - 18 Isaac Benson,
  - 19 John Patton,
  - 20 Samuel B. Dick,
  - 21 Ebenard Bierer,
  - 22 John P. Penny,
  - 23 Ebenezer M'Junkin,
  - 24 John W. Blanchard.

All the Electors except John Wister having answered to their names, the College went into an election to supply the vacancy, and the Hon. John P. Clark of Perry County, was chosen to supply the same. The College then proceeded to ballot for a President of the United States.

Tellers were duly appointed. The ballots of all the Electors having been taken, they were severally opened and read by the President, and recorded by the Tellers; and the ballots and tally papers corresponding, it appeared and was declared by the President that ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, had received twenty-six votes for President of the United States. The College then proceeded to a similar ballot, and the President declared that ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, had twenty-six votes for Vice President of the United States. JOHN A. HIESTAND, Esq., was appointed as bearer of one of the packages of votes and certificates, directed to the

President of the United States Senate ELIAS W. HALE, Esq., was appointed the bearer of packages directed to John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. CHARES H. SHRINER, Esq., was appointed to deliver the certificates directed to the President of the Senate of the United States, Washington city, D. C. to the Postmaster of the seat of government of this State. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the presiding officer of the college to which he responded in a few well timed parting remarks. A unanimous vote of thanks was also tendered to the Secretaries of the college.

On motion of Mr. PATTON, it was unanimously resolved that the pay received by the Electors and Messengers to Washington Philadelphia and Harrisburg, be appropriated to the Sanitary Commission. After signing the necessary certificates the College adjourned *sine die*.

**Exemption from the draft.**  
The last draft proved a failure in not producing the full number of men drawn and called for, there being a deficiency of say one-fourth in the aggregate. To compensate for this deficiency, recourse is to be had to a liberal system of recruitment particularly of veterans exempt from the draft, and another conscription. The failure of the first draft was attributed to the \$300 clause, and consequently that the lack of full ranks is to be attributed to the wholesale desertion of bounty jumpers and others who go as substitutes.—Consequently in the coming draft, the provision of substitution will be with drawn, and personal service of the conscription required as the only method of filling up the ranks.

We have no one to blame for this rigorous course of recruitment but ourselves, for men in many localities, instead of equalizing the chances of the draft, by aiding in the enrollment and thereby augmenting the number to be drawn, have done every thing in their power to encumber the enrolling officer, and to aid in the desertion of those declared for service. There is another important duty which falls upon every citizen, and that is the correction of the rolls by the erasure of the names of such as are exempt by reason of age, disease or other cause. As every name stricken off reduces the proportion of the district quota, our mutual burden is lessened, and assuredly it is more convenient to tender the ground exemption in advance, than to await the happening of a chance in drawing. As far as our district is concerned, we trust that our citizens will see the importance of this forethought and act upon it at once.

The provost-marshal invites inspection and correction of his records, as that of his own satisfaction as that of the community.—Northern Eagle.

**From bad to Worse.**  
When a man once taints himself with immorality, there is no limit to his degradation, and particularly is this remark true with respect to the numerous scions of the F. F. V's., who have undergone a preliminary training in the peculiar school of larceny, which constitutes a distinctive branch of Confederate warfare, and which ennobles poultry theft, while canonizing bank robbery and arson.

Some weeks back a Mexican mail coach was robbed by a party of armed banditti. Among the felons captured, was discovered a Captain Vance of the rebel Colonel Forde's staff, and son to the governor of North Carolina, who was at the time, as discovered by documents on his person, absent from his command "on special service." This service appears of a similar character with that devolving upon the Canadian refugees, who, we presume, have equal license to rob a mail bag of Her Majesty, as Vance assumes on the Texan border, provided the patriotic depredators escape irregular detection.

Waltham watches and Ayer's Pills are said to be the highest specimens of American art, each of their kind: one in mechanics and the other in medicine. With a Waltham watch in one pocket and a box of Ayer's Pills in the other, you should be at your work in season with the health to pursue it.—[Advertiser, Norway, Me.]

**MARRIED.**  
In this borough, by Rev. Benjamin S. Everitt, Dec. 8th, Mr. John Dooly, Assistant Superintendent of "Five Points House of Industry," New York City, and Miss Lizzie, daughter of Thurston W. Cutler of this borough.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of the brides father in Lehman Township, Pike Co. Pa., by Rev. J. Kirby Davis, Mr. Palmer Depue, and Miss Nancy D. Custard.

Dec. 3d, at the Lutheran Parsonage, by Rev. Henry Seifert, Mr. William Keller, of Stroud, and Miss Sarah Jane Kemmerer, of Hamilton.

Dec. 11th, at the Lutheran Parsonage, by Rev. Henry Seifert, Mr. Edwin Bosard, and Miss Emma Walter, both of Hamilton, Monroe County, Pa.

**Trial List—Dec. T. 1864.**  
Elizabeth Greensweig vs. Godfrey Mackes.  
Elizabeth Greensweig vs. Adam Christman.  
David W. Lee vs. Jay Gould.  
Deborah Burton et al. vs. Del. Lack. & W. R. Co.  
Use of Amos Schoonover vs. Washington Overfield.  
Daniel Staples vs. Christopher Sommers.  
John Edinger vs. Depue Bush.  
Levi Strouss vs. Joseph S. Priest.  
Jonas Greensweig vs. Frank Christman Administrator, &c.  
Dennis Galvin vs. Joseph Dowling.  
Emanuel G. Mosier vs. Michael Kintner.  
John Everett vs. Charles Albert.  
T. M. McILHANEY, Proth'y.

**IMPROVEMENTS.**  
Men are apt to denounce all projects proposed, which they do not at once comprehend, To discourage, instead of promoting a good, Too often their efforts they lend.

In all ages improvement projectors have met With discouragements in every plan For the comfort, domestic and public, Of that sprig of humanity—man, It is very unsafe to affirm positively, This thing or that cannot be done. Notwithstanding prognostics of failure sometimes, Important achievements are won. In matters of dress even some men believe It is best to adhere to old styles, Not so however, that promulgator of Fashions, Our enterprising citizen, Pyle, I have just placed on my counters a splendid assortment of Boy's and Children's Clothing for winter wear, to which the attention of the public is particularly invited.

R. C. Pyle.

**Ayer's Ague Cure.**  
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries. Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spine, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell, because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood. Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Wm. Hollinshead, Dreher & Brother, in Stroudsburg, and by dealers in medicine everywhere. August 4, 1864.—1yc2m.

**DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?**  
DR. BUCHAN'S English Specific Pills cure in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Senial Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual, Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address, JAMES S. BUTLER, Station D. Bible House, New York. March 17, 1864.—3m.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau street, New York. May 19, 1864.—3m.

**TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.**  
A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. John M. Yergall, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
**Pulmonary Consumption a Curable Disease!!!**  
A CARD TO CONSUMPTIVES.  
The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing! Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
Estate of GEO. C. RANSBERRY, late of Stroud township, deceased. Letters of administration in the above named estate, late of the township of Stroud, Monroe County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. M. FINDLEY BUSH, Ad'ors. C. E. DURFEE. Stroud tp., Dec. 1, 1864.—6t.

**Jury List—Dec. T. 1864.**  
GRAND JURY.  
Barrett—George G. Shafer.  
Chrsnuthill—Charles Hayney, Jacob Dorshimer.  
Hamilton—Levi M. Slatter, Jacob Ruth, Michael Super, Philip Mosteller, Abraham Butts.  
Middle Smithfield—James Place.  
Paradise—James Wilson.  
Polk—Aaron Heiney, John Kunkel.  
Price—William Cyphers.  
Ross—Jacob Stucker.  
Smithfield—J. Dupue, Labar, Valentine Weaver.  
Stroud—Godfrey Mosier, John Kern, William Smiley, John Edinger, Lorenzo Drake.  
Stroudsburg—Jacob Michaels Melchoir Smith, William Fine.

PETIT JURORS.  
Chrsnuthill—John Kresge, Harrison Snyder.  
Eldred—Jacob Fehr, Henry Smith.  
Hamilton—George Van Buskirk, William Miller, John Shiffer, Joseph Kunkle, Simon Storm, Christopher Bittenbender, Charles J. Miller, Philip Smith, Thomas E. Heller.  
Middle Smithfield—Levi Hoffman, Jacob Bush.  
Paradise—James Kintz, Charles Hilgert.  
Pocono—Jacob Learn, George Transue, Charles Brown.  
Polk—Peter Keller, William Serfass.  
Ross—Joseph Altemose Peter Gruver, Reuben Hartzell.  
Smithfield—Matthew L. Devit, Benjamin Taylor, George Mechtley, George Lee, Joseph Shackleton.  
Stroud—Jacob Miller, Peter Keller, Timothy Vanwhy, Joseph Huston, William Mosteller.  
Stroudsburg—Valentine Kautz.  
T. M. McILHANEY, Proth'y.

**Argument List, Dec. T.**  
Samuel Emry vs. Mason Tock.  
Andrew Schring vs. Joseph Woolbert.  
Use of Robert Huston vs. Oliver D. Stone.  
Jacob Engler et al. vs. William E. Illick.  
Joseph Hawk et al. vs. William E. Illick.  
In the matter of the appraisal of Real Estate of Jacob Shoemaker, dec'd.  
T. M. McILHANEY, Proth'y.

**List of Letters**  
Remaining unclaimed in the Post Office, Stroudsburg, Pa., State of Pennsylvania, 8th day of December 1864.  
Allager, Mary E. Long, Charles  
Basing, Amos T. McKenna, Nicholas  
Barthol, Jane Miller, J. K.  
Berry Mary Ann Mitchell, P. S. D.  
Bush, Caroline Nation, N.  
Barry, John Oconner, Michael  
Hariton, E. Pugh, Harriet J.  
Bossard, E. Post, Isaac  
Berry, Peter Place, Martin  
Cramer, Mrs. Ridgeway, Jane  
Cress, Wm. Rotsel, John  
Cressner, John Staples, H. S.  
Dirin, P. M. Smith, Theodore  
Drew, Michael Seurman, Leonard  
Devitt, Mathew Singer, Amos  
Dornblazer, Etna Speer, Christian  
Detrick, Mary Slutter, Levi M.  
Evans, Evan Staples, Hiram  
Eberman, E. M. Simpson, Robt. C.  
Eading, A. Singer, Edward  
Frederick, Christopher Snyder, Hannah  
Garey, Jerry Sheets, Edward  
Harrington, E. K. Tell, Jos.  
Hoffman, E. D. Trively, Elias  
Hatter, John Tomson, Susan  
Hie, George M. Turner, Grandon  
Huston, Joseph G. 2 Williams, Miss W.  
Knecht, John W. Witzell, Andrew  
Labar, Daniel Wolfinger, Martha  
Young, Joseph Yetter, Edward  
To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.  
If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.  
THEODORE SCHOCH, P. M.

**U. S. Internal Revenue.**  
Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress, of July 4th, 1864, and the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, issued in accordance therewith, the List of Assessments for the special duty of five per centum upon the gains, profits, or income for the year ending December 31, 1863, of all persons residing in Divisions No. 9, 10, and 11, (Monroe Co.) of this District, is now completed, and that said list will remain "open to the inspection of all persons who may apply to inspect the same," for the space of ten days from the date hereof, at the office of John N. Stokes, Asst. Assessor, at Stroudsburg, Pa. During said time appeals will be received relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations contained in said list. All appeals must be made in writing, and must state the particular cause or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.  
SAMUEL OLIVER, Assessor 11th Dist. Pa. Easton, Dec. 10, 1864.

**Widows Acceptances.**  
Notice is hereby given that the following appraisements of widows claiming to retain property to the value of \$300.—of their deceased husbands Estate, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Monroe County, and will be presented for approval at the next term of said Court, to be held at Stroudsburg, Monday Dec. 26th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M.  
Sarah Fenner, widow of Jonathan Fenner of Jackson Township dec'd.  
Rachel Griffin, widow of William Griffin, of Stroud Township, deceased.  
Sabina Crozier, widow of Abraham Crozier, of Hamilton Township, dec'd.  
Jeannette Hollinshead, widow of Stroud J. Hollinshead of Stroudsburg Borough, deceased.  
T. M. McILHANEY, Clerk.