

The Jeffersonian,
 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1868.
 FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
 OF ILLINOIS.
 FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
 OF INDIANA.
 REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.
 FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTZ
 FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

TO BEAUTIFY AND DRESS THE
 Hair, and Restore it to its natural color, and impart that beautiful gloss, odor, etc., use Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

See Bunch of Grapes
 On Standard in another column. SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS is highly recommended by physicians for Dyspeptics, on account of its tonic properties, its purity, and its delicious flavor.

Read the Monroe County Agricultural Society's Premium List, on first page.

A vote taken on the night Express train, going north, D. L. & W. Railroad, on Monday Evening last, resulted as follows: For For Grant 31, for Seymour 22.

One of the incidents of the proceedings on Tuesday, most pleasing to us, was a visit from that ubiquitous individual, "ye local" of the Scranton Republican. We found him to be "all our phony painted him"—a right down clever fellow, and as smart as a steel trad in choosing and catching an item. May his shadow never be less.

A CARD.
 The undersigned take this method of returning their sincere thanks to those of their fellow citizens who labored so faithfully in rescuing their property from the fire on the night of the 16th inst.

A. REEVES JACKSON,
WM. HOLLINSHEAD.
 Stroudsburg, Sept. 16, 1868.

Loss of Appetite and Debility.
 Of all the tonic preparations now in market, we know of none equal to Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" for those who suffer either from over mental or physical exertion, resulting in loss of appetite, and consequent debility.
 Sold by Druggists.

A terrible accident occurred, on Saturday morning last, on the Railroad, just below the Forge Cut, near this borough. Though the stories concerning it are somewhat conflicting, as near as we can judge, the following are the facts, in the case. A Coal train coming up the road, at about 6 o'clock, a. m., lost one or more of its Cars by the breaking of the coupling. Soon after, and before the damage could be repaired, the Extra of the train came along, when the locomotive of the latter struck one of the loose cars and knocked it over on the down track. At this juncture the Gravel train, on which were some seventy hands going to their work on the road below, came along and collided with the car, and the result was the injuring of some seventeen or twenty of the hands—breaking arms and legs, and causing other most painful, and serious wounds. Drs. Jackson and Bidlack, with their assistants were soon on the ground, and rendered all the aid in their power to the suffering men.

Democratic Catechism.
 Who fired the first gun of the rebellion? Democrats.
 Who have always favored a dissolution of the Union? Democrats.
 Who were the leaders of the rebellion? Democrats.
 Who controlled the States in rebellion? Democrats.
 What party opposed every measure of the Government to suppress the rebellion? The Democratic Party.
 Who caused the immense debt of our country? Democrats.
 Who have always declared the war a failure? Democrats.
 Who are now butchering Union men in Texas by the hundreds? Democrats.
 Who are the leaders of the Ku-Klux-Klan? Democrats.
 Who went to New York a few years ago with their carpet-bags filled with combustible material and attempted to destroy that city by fire? Democrats.
 Who called Union soldiers hirelings, dogs and lawless cut-throats? Democrats.
 Who says that if Seymour and Blair are elected they will win what the South were fighting for? Democrats.
 Combined effort is the secret of success in politics. Then organize the forces of Grant and Colfax in every village and school district in the State.

The Nay Augs.—A big Day in Stroudsburg.
 Tuesday will long be remembered by our firemen and citizens, as forming an eventful period in the history of our Fire Department. It was indeed a gala day, and marks the advent of the first visiting Fire Company that honored our borough with its presence. And such a Company—and such machinery. The latter is near perfection as human ingenuity and skill could make it, and the former, whether viewed on the score of efficiency, or because of the clever, right jolly and gentlemanly characteristics of its members, all that could be desired. We think Scranton has good reason to feel proud of the "Nay Aug" and the "Nay Augs." We doubt whether their superior can be found.

Tuesday had been fixed upon for the coming and reception of the visitors; and a finer day could not have been gotten up, even by special agreement. In the morning early our streets were decorated with noble specimens of our glorious Stars and Stripes, and our people were astir, busy with preparation to give the guests a reception worthy of the reputation which had preceded them, and honorable to our borough. At 10 o'clock, a. m., our Firemen formed in procession and marched to the Depot, where, on the arrival of the train, the Nay Augs were properly received, and escorted to the borough. At nearly 12 o'clock the line reached town, and paraded through our principal streets. After the established route had been gone over the procession halted in front of the Engine House, when, in a neat speech, S. S. Dreher, Esq., bid the Nay Augs a most hearty welcome, on behalf of our Firemen and citizens. This was responded to, on behalf of the Nay Augs by R. McKone, Esq., of Scranton. This done, the procession was dismissed for dinner.

After the good things prepared by nine hosts of the Indian Queen and the Stroudsburg House had been thoroughly discussed, and after some time spent by the guests in looking around town, the engines and the hose carriages were taken to the "race," at the theater end of Main street, where, for an hour or more, the working capacity of the steamer and hand engines were exhibited to an immense crowd of highly interested beholders. A similar exhibition was made at the "pool" down town, at the close of which our firemen and their guests were summoned to supper. At both exhibitions the superiority of steam over hand power, in the fighting of fires, was made unmistakably manifest.

At eight o'clock, p. m., a torch-light procession was formed, and, after a parting speech from Judge De Young, the Nay Augs were handsomely escorted to the Depot, where, with an eloquent and feeling good-bye from McKone, they took the 9 p. m. train for home.

A finer display than was made on Tuesday, was never before witnessed upon our streets. We should like to particularize somewhat as to the beauty of the Nay Augs machinery, fitness of dress, the excellence of Committees and many other matters really worthy of note, but our limited space forbids. We cannot forbear, however, making mention of the excellence of the music discoursed by Hill's Silver Cornet Band, conducted by our former fellow-townsmen, Wm. H. Wolfe, Esq., nor that produced by the Nay Aug Drum Corps, an institution new to our people. They are both excellent institutions—just what Stroudsburg ought to be able to boast the possession of.

In conclusion, we know we but speak the sentiments of our people when we say, that the day of the Nay Aug sojourn in our midst will long be held in lively remembrance, and that a second visit from the Nay Augs will be still more welcome than the first.

It is a cause for congratulation that nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the day.

Destructive Fire.—A man burned to death.
 Our borough was visited on Wednesday morning last, by one of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in this section of Country. The fire broke out at about 12 o'clock in the barn belonging to Dr. A. R. Jackson, on Franklin street, and resulted, notwithstanding, the most active exertions of our citizens and firemen, in the total destruction of the building in which it originated, of the sheds and barns attached to Marsh's Stroudsburg Hotel, of a barn belonging to Jacob Weller, and of a barn belonging to Mr. John Edinger, and of a barn belonging to Stogdell Stokes. We have not heard the extent of the loss estimated, but presume that \$3,000 would not cover it, a portion of which is covered by insurance.

A most melancholy connection of the fire, was the burning of William Washington, son of Geo. Washington, a sober, steady and industrious young colored man. Mr. W. was in the employ of Dr. Jackson, and with his brother Moses, slept in the bed-room of the stable. Both were awakened by the alarm, and Moses escaped by jumping out of the window, but it is supposed that William became bewildered, and, while in that state, was overcome by the smoke and flames. His remains were found, after the building burned down, a literal and horribly charred mass, in which the human form was wholly unrecognizable.

How the fire originated is not certainly known, but by it the necessity for the introduction of water into the borough was most clearly demonstrated. Our firemen, worked well, indeed nearly every one present worked well, but the one thing needful, water, was so scarce that the Engines could not be kept in play more than a minute at a time. The organization of a water company, and work for the introduction of a plentiful supply of water should not be delayed a moment. There is no telling how soon, or where, a fire may break out again, and we should be prepared for it. Had a wind prevailed during the fire on Wednesday morning, with the supply of water on hand, no human efforts could have stayed its progress

until the whole block of buildings on that square had been consumed.
 Mr. Weller's residence, adjoining Dr. Jackson's barn, was on fire several times, but was saved by the active exertions of the citizens and firemen.

Governor Tod on Governor Seymour and General Grant.

From a Speech by Governor Tod delivered at Orwell, Ohio, August 28.
 Seymour is an intelligent man. I know him well. He was Governor at the same time I was Governor. Mr. Lincoln called for volunteers. I sent him only thirty thousand, while Seymour sent him fifteen thousand. The President went round complimenting Seymour, and saying nothing about what I had done. I took Mr. Lincoln to task for this. I said, "How is it you are complimenting Seymour for his fifteen thousand men, and neglecting to compliment Morton and me?" His answer was perfectly satisfactory. He said, "Why, Tod, I never thanked Mrs. Lincoln for a cup of tea in my life." [Laughter and applause.] The truth was, Morton and I had done nothing more than was expected of us, while Seymour had. He had never done the like before, and never did afterward. It was not necessary to keep a Major General in Indiana, and Illinois, and Ohio to correspond with the President, as it was in New York. In those States the Governors acted as the President's correspondents and agents. You will remember that remarkable despatch of General Dix to Seymour, saying, "I beg to let you know that I have troops enough at my command to take care not only of the rioters, but of you."

Ladies and gentlemen, I did not come here to engage in this contest. I only came to show my solicitude for the success of the good cause. Political position has no charms for me now; it never had much. I am getting too gray to think of accepting any more honors. I have travelled thirty or forty miles to day just to show my interest in the campaign. When at the opening of the war we found ourselves in the new Union party, you chose a Democrat as your standard bearer. I fought the battle, and your votes made me Governor. I did not disappoint you. I made you a good Governor. [Cheers.]

I still find myself with you. The Chicago platform is entirely satisfactory, and you have at the head of the Union party that great and good man who led our soldiers to victory. He did not seek the nomination. There is not a man in all the country that I prefer to General Grant. [Applause.] I have known his family well. My mother had the teaching of old Jesse Grant. He came to live with my mother at twelve or fourteen years old. When she thought he was old enough she advised him to go and learn a trade. He took her advice. She wanted me to learn a trade, too, but unfortunately I turned my attention to the law, and though I have made a tolerably fair lawyer, I have no doubt I would have made a better blacksmith. That is the trade my mother wanted me to learn. I am well acquainted with General Grant. He possesses every element of character which should attach you to him. I do not speak of his claims as a military man, but we may all be certain of one thing: an ordinary man would never have achieved what he did. Nervous men like Governor Seymour and myself would have abandoned Vicksburg, and in fact several other places that Grant took by not getting tired. He never gets tired. And of all men in this nation, I repeat it, there is none I would prefer as this time, for President, to General Ulysses S. Grant.

Frank Blair's Position in 1864.
 I, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, a native born citizen of the United States, and of Protestant faith, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, do solemnly promise and swear that I will not vote nor give my influence for any man, for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American-born citizen, in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic.

In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, I do solemnly and sincerely swear that I will, when elected or appointed to any official station conferring on me the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens, or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that I will in no case appoint such to any office or place in my gift.

Such are the avowed principles of the Democrat candidate for the Vice Presidency. They are interesting at all times to a large class of voters.

A democratic paper is gratified to know that Gen. L. P. Walker supports Seymour and Blair and thinks they will be elected. We have not a doubt he does, and Capt. Wirz would undoubtedly do the same had he been spared a few years longer. Gen. L. P. Walker is the man who as Secretary of War in the Confederate Government, ordered Beauregard to open fire upon Fort Sumter.

Gov. Scott of South Carolina has been giving some Rebels of his State, who complained that he did not keep negroes in order, a plain talking-to. He reminded them that they themselves were responsible if the Governor and his authority were held in little respect, as they had industriously inculcated the idea that the reconstructed State Government had no rightful power, and would soon be done away with. The Governor, however, assured the petitioners that he, for himself, felt a calm confidence in his ability to take care of the negroes—and the Rebels also.

Hon Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, in his last Annual Report (Dec. 1, 1867) said:
 "Since Sept. 30, 1865, the [National] Debt has been reduced \$266,185,121."
 Mr. McCulloch is now supporting Seymour and Blair, though he says their Financial platform is dishonest and ruinous. Will their friends dispute his testimony?

Special Notices.

The Last Crowned Success.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S
IMPROVED
HAIR RESTORER
FAVORITE
HAIR DRESSING
 New Style in one Bottle
 will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.
 For Sale by all Druggists.
DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR
 For sale, wholesale and retail at Hollinshead's Drug Store, where dealers will be supplied at the Manufacturer's prices.
 Nov. 21, 1867.—1 yr.

Candidates.

To the Voters of Monroe County.
 FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Monroe County, at the ensuing October election. If elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office personally, impartially, and to the best of my ability.
WILLIAM McNEAL.
 Hamilton tsp., 17, 1868.—te.

To the Voters of Monroe County.
 FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Monroe County, at the ensuing October election. If elected I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office personally, impartially, and to the best of my ability.
REUBEN KRESGE,
 Pleasant Valley, Sept. 10, 1868.

To the Voters of Monroe County.
 FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Monroe County, at the approaching October election. If elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office personally, with fidelity, impartially, and to the best of my ability.
JOHN E. SNYDER.
 Stroudsburg, Sept. 3, 1868.

Sheriff.
 The undersigned hereby offers himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the coming election. Should he be elected, he pledges himself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity.
ABRAHAM GISH.
 Paradise Township, Aug. 27, 1868.

County Commissioner.
 The undersigned hereby offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, at the coming election. Should he be elected, he pledges himself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity.
TIMOTHY VAN WHY.
 Stroudsburg, Aug. 10th, 1868.—te.

County Commissioner.
 The undersigned hereby offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, at the coming election. Should he be elected, he pledges himself to perform the duties of the office with fidelity.
JACOB STACKHOUSE.
 Hamilton tsp., July 30, 1868.—te.

District Court of the United States, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM F. BUSH, of Stroudsburg, Bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of Creditors will be held on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, p. m., before W. E. DOSTER, Register, at his office, at Knecht's Hotel, Stroudsburg, that the examination of the Bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meeting required by Sections 27 and 28 of the Act of Congress transacted.
 The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on Wednesday, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.
 Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWELL, L. S. J., of the Court, at Philadelphia, the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868.
 G. R. FOX, Clerk.
 ATTEST.—W. E. DOSTER, Register, September 17, 1868.—43.

Argument List—Sept. Term 1868.

Exception to Auditors Report on John H. Stillwell's property.
 Exceptions to the appraisal of property retained by widow of William Davis, deceased.
 Exceptions to the appraisal of property retained by widow of Geo. C. Tompkins, deceased.
 Exceptions to Auditors Report on Adam Huffsmith's estate.
 Commonwealth vs. Peter Huffsmith, Jr. Overseers of Poor of Stroudsburg vs. The Overseers of Paradise township.
THO. M. McLLHANEY, Pro'ty.
 September 17, 1868.
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS for Sale at this Office.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use for over ten years with the most marked success.
 The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the original Prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of
DREHER & BRO., Druggists, Stroudsburg, Pa., or
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.
 Pamphlets furnished free of charge. May 21, 1868.—1 yr.

GUIDE TO MARRIAGE.

Young Men's Guide to Happy Marriage and Conjugal Felicity. The humane views of benevolent Physicians, on the Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. June 4, 1868.—1 yr.

Woman.

FEMALES, OWING TO THE PECU- liar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and well fare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline—No, it is pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of those various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucus membrane of the vagina itself.
 When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The main that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early commencement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in mid-night revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.
 In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes the unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.
 Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.
 For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too profuse Menstruation, Too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: **HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU.** Directions for use, diet, and advice accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. **HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU** is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. **HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU**, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental, and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Law Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for **HELMBOLD'S**. Take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50.—Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS DONE UP IN steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.
 Sept. 17, 1868.

Trial List—Sept. T. 1868.

Ingersoll & Miller vs. William D. Bellis and James S. Bellis.
 Jesse R. Smith vs. Reuben Detrick.
 Samuel Stern vs. Jacob Stouffer.
 Hamilton Twp. vs. Thomas Ross.
 same vs. Silas K. Kotz.
 Philip Kregge vs. Peter Merwine.
 Mary M. Ruff, Executrix, vs. Jos. S. Leibenguth and wife.
 Hannah Christman vs. Cornelius Hawk and wife.
 Use of A. Reeves Jackson vs. Augustus Carmer.
 Use of Ezra Marvin vs. Lawrence and Henry McCluskey.
 A. Reeves Jackson vs. William S. Rees.
 William Hollinshead vs. School District of Middle Smithfield.
THO. M. McLLHANEY, Pro'ty.
 September 17, 1868.

General Election



Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act regulating the General Elections within the said Commonwealth," passed on the 2d day of July, 1839, it is made the duty of the High Sheriff of every county to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected. Therefore, I, **CHARLES HENRY**, High Sheriff of the county of Monroe, do make known by this proclamation to the electors of the county of Monroe, that an Election will be held in said county, on

TUESDAY, the 13th of OCTOBER next, at the several election districts below enumerated, at which time and places are to be elected by the freemen of the county of Monroe,

- One Person For Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.
- One Person For Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania.
- One Person To represent the 11th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, composed of the Counties of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, in the Congress of the U. States.
- One Person For member of the House of Representatives, to represent Monroe and Carbon counties in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- One Person For Sheriff of the County of Monroe.
- One Person To fill the office of County Commissioner of the county of Monroe.
- One Person To fill the office of County Auditor of the county of Monroe.

Places of Voting.

- The freemen of the township of Chesnut-hill are to hold their election at the house of Felix Storm, in said township.
 - The freemen of the Township of Coolbaugh will hold their election at the Naglesville school-house, in said township.
 - The freemen of the township of Hamilton will hold their election at the house of Jacob P. Reimer, in said township.
 - The freemen of the township of Middle Smithfield, will hold their election at the house of James Place, in said township.
 - The freemen of the township of Pocono, will hold their election at the house of Massachus Miller, in said township.
 - The freemen of the township of Paradise, will hold their election at the house of Abraham Gish, in said township.
 - The freemen of the township of Polk, will hold their election at the house of Daniel Kerchner, in said township.
 - The freemen of the township of Price, will hold their election at the house of Lewis Long, in said township.
 - The freemen of the township of Eldred, will hold their election at the house of Jos. Hawk, in said township.
 - The freemen of the township of Ross, will hold their election at the house of Jacob H. Stocker, in said township.
 - The freemen of the township of Smithfield will hold their election at the house of Thomas Brodhead, in said township.
 - The freemen of Stroudsburg, will hold their election at the Court House, in said borough.
 - The freemen of the township of Stroud, will hold their election at the house of Aaron W. Clark, in the borough of Stroudsburg.
 - The freemen of the township of Tobyhann, will hold their election at the house of Robert Warner, in said township.
 - The freemen of the township of Jackson, will hold their election at the house of Samuel R. Bossard, in said township.
 - The freemen of the township of Tankhannock, will hold their election at the house of Benj. F. Schaefer, in said township.
 - The freemen of the township of Barrett, will hold their election at the house of Deahler, in said township.
- WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged, or relieved from the penalty, or disability therein provided, are deemed, and taken, to have voluntarily relinquished, and forfeited, their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof.
- And whereas, Persons, not citizens of the United States, are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of the commonwealth:
- SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person, or persons, embraced in the provisions, and subject to the disability, imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to vote any ballot, or ballots.
- SECTION 2. That if any such judge or inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot, or ballots, from any such disqualified person, he, or they, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of