

**Mr. Caldwell to Mr. Cushing.**

Ipswich, August 4, 1840.

Hon. C. Cushing, M. C. Newburyport:

Sir—When I had the honor of an interview with you the other day, at East Boston, on the measures of the present Administration, you promised to send me several Congressional documents. Will you not forward me some soon?

I think that I intimated to you, on that occasion, that my only regret at leaving the ranks of the Administration party was the necessity of leaving behind me many honest and worthy men, who have not as yet publicly withdrawn their support from Mr. Van Buren. But my hope is, that in due time we shall nevertheless be found as heretofore, exerting our common energies in the same direction, for the good of our suffering country. I wish in all kindness to cherish great respect for them; but I should be false to every honorable sentiment, to remain in a position where I could not render an honest and cheerful support to the prominent measures of the dominant party.

After much reading and reflection, I am fully convinced that the operation of the law to regulate the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys, will be ruinous to the great interests of our common country. Every preceding administration has practically recognized the obligation of the government, to furnish and maintain a sound and uniform currency, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The present one repudiates it. The independent treasury law, and its kindred measures must, in my opinion, prove subversive of the ascendancy of the genuine principles of democracy. Their legitimate influence will strongly tend to benefit the few at the expense of the many.—This administration has avowed the doctrine, that the government must take care of itself and the people must take of themselves; that the government can do nothing for the people for whose benefit it was instituted. When I see a government pursuing a disastrous policy so long, regardless of its effects upon the country, when honest men of both parties are convinced of its injurious tendencies, when such is the case, my opinion is that all true democrats should unite to change a government that will not change its policy.

During the whole of General Jackson's administration, he had my hearty and conscientious support, for I regarded him as a capable, efficient and honest patriot. I voted for his successor; but he has not in my opinion followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. He has exhibited more regard for his party than for his country. General Harrison is not in all respects a perfectly satisfactory candidate for me, but, confiding in the numerous testimonials in his favour by men of the first character for intelligence, veracity and patriotism, I shall give him my support.

For some time past, being conscious of no change of principles as a democrat, and being, on account of particular circumstances, under obligations of peculiar gratitude to my democratic friends. I have tried to assume a sort of neutral or independent character. This position I am constrained to abandon, as being inconsistent with the duty every citizen owes his country in a crisis like the present.

Have the goodness to send me the documents, that I may circulate them among my political friends. Some there are in this place, who have supported the past and present administration, that now favor the election of Harrison.

I have greatly exceeded what I intended, when I sat down to write to you for the speeches; which I trust you will excuse, and believe me to be, with great respect and regard,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOSIAH CALDWELL.

**EXTRACT FROM MR. CUSHING'S REPLY.**

NEWBURYPORT, Aug. 5, 1840.

What other ulterior objects this measure may be intended to promote, we can but infer from the nature of what we already know, and from the hints and intimations which occasionally appear. Certain it is, that the restrictions of the currency to specie alone, the reduction of the cost of production and the wages of labor to the hard money standard of the poverty stricken people of Europe, and the substitution of direct taxes by the United States for duties on imports—are schemes so rash, so wild, so visionary, so disorganizing, so ruinous, that we have no reason to be startled at any other political extravagance in the same quarter. Otherwise, the ideas put forth recently, by one of the most leading and prominent supporters of Mr. Van Buren's policy, in our own State of Massachusetts, denouncing the middle classes in the community—preferring the slave system to that of the employment on a free contract for wages—proscribing schoolmasters, ministers of religion, and churches—proposing to do away with, and banks only, but heirship of property also—and looking to a bloody civil war as the means of accomplishing these IMPROVEMENTS in our condition and institutions—but for other extravagances of the Sub-Treasury School, we might, I say, be confounded at these among their avowed ulterior objects.

But a redeeming spirit is abroad among the people. They are grown weary of an administration, which in the selfish pursuit of power looks to its own interest only, and disregards theirs. They have suffered enough already from its misrule, the effects of which they feel in the prostration of industry and enterprise. They see too much cause to apprehend the worst consequences to the country, from the re-election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency. They have turned their eyes towards another man, to be raised to that station; one trained in civil service of his country, and of high civil life, experience and capacity, yet pre-eminent also in the field as the leader of his countrymen in armed conflict with hostile hosts; and they look

for the restoration of prosperity, and the reform of public abuses, by transferring the reins of power to the patriotic hands of the Farmer Hero of North Bend.

I rejoice that you, Sir, having deliberately reflected on these things, have arrived at just conclusions on the subject, and possess the candor and spirit to avow them, as so many others of the supporters of Gen. Jackson, in all parts of the country, have done and are daily continuing to do.

And I feel confident that the more you study the life, opinions, and character of General Harrison, the more cause will you see to yield him a cordial support.

If elected, he will administer the Government on truly republican principles, and with a single eye to the good of the country, instead of being under the temptation, as Mr. Van Buren is, to sacrifice the public interests to the object of securing his own re-election; Gen. Harrison will enter on the Presidency under pledge to serve but one term. His claims to the confidence of the people of the United States do not stand upon old names, old prejudices, or old parties. He is the People's candidate, recommended to us, not by partizanship to this or that party, but by a long career of patriotic services in peace and war. All who love their country and desire its welfare—whether Federalists or Democrats of the former times, or Republicans of a younger generation, to whom the controversies of forty years ago are of no concern but as matters of history—all can alike bestow conscientiously their suffrages on him.

I know that attempts have been made to claim for Mr. Van Buren the peculiar confidence of the democracy of the days of Jefferson and Madison. But these attempts, every body knows, are nothing but the trickery of party, which ought not to deceive any thinking man for a moment. If the friends of Jefferson and Madison are to be appealed to, will they choose Martin Van Buren who opposed the re-election of Mr. Madison? Or will they not rather choose Gen. Harrison, who, placed in those days at the head of the armies of the West by Mr. Madison himself, was gallantly leading them on to victory and triumph, over Proctor and Tecumseh, and gaining imperishable laurels for his country, and for the administration under which he served?

Many additional topics which your communication suggests, might be very fitly remarked upon by me here; but this has already reached a length which admonishes me to close it. I have only to add, therefore, that it will give me great pleasure to supply you with all such documents, illustrative of the political questions of the day, as are in my possession, and every other way in my power to aid the inquiries you may desire to make.

And I remain, very faithfully and  
Respectfully yours,  
C. CUSHING.

JOSIAH CALDWELL, Esq. Ipswich.

**Another Valuable Convert.**—The St. Louis Bulletin announces that William B. Lewis, formerly Third Auditor of the Treasury, has renounced Van Burenism, and is out in favor of "old Tippecanoe." Mr. Lewis was one of the earliest, warmest and most efficient friends of General Jackson. At one time, indeed, he was the special and favorite confidant of old Hickory. He was a sincere friend, and adhered to him to the last, but he is an honest man, and could not swallow Van Burenism.

**General Prosperity.**—The Newport Herald relates the following conversation between a whig and a locofoco:

"What General will the Whigs have next," (inquired a locofoco the other day), "after they elect General Harrison?" "General PROSPERITY," promptly replied a facetious whig, of whom the question was asked. The locofoco seemed much pleased with the answer, and thought he could be in favor of such a General without compromising his principles.

**DIED.**  
At Nazareth, Penn. on the 27th Sept. Mr. John Beitel, Sen. at the advanced age of 99 years, 9 months and 7 days.

**MEAT STALL.**

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and its vicinity, that he intends opening a stall in Elizabeth street, opposite Mrs. Eagles' tavern; where he will be at all times prepared to supply those who may favor him with a call, with meat of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN PALMER.  
Stroudsburg, Oct. 9, 1840.

**SURGEON DENTIST.**

**DR. PARSONS,**  
Respectfully announces to the citizens of Stroudsburg and surrounding neighborhood, that he will remain a short time in this place, at the public house of STROUD J. HOLLINSHEAD, where he will be happy to render his professional services to those who need and value Dental operations; persons wanted upon at their dwellings if requested. He respectfully solicits that early application be made as he intends to visit Milford in Pike county.

Stroudsburg, Oct. 2, 1840.\*

**STOVES! STOVES!!**

Stoves for sale by  
WILLIAM EASTBURN.  
Stroudsburg, Oct. 2, 1840.

**PAINTING & GLAZING.**

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of **Plain & Ornamental Painting, Glazing, &c.**

at his shop nearly opposite the store of William Eastburn, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES PALMER.  
Stroudsburg, Jan. 15, 1839.

**Paper Hanging,**

In all its various branches will be punctually attended to.

**BLANK DEEDS**

For sale at this office.

**PROCLAMATION.**

**General Election.**

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 holden, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected. Therefore, I, SAMUEL GUNSAULES, high sheriff of the county Monroe, do make known by this Proclamation, to the Electors of the county of Monroe, that a General Election will be held in the said county on Tuesday, the 13th day 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**

To represent the counties of Monroe, Northampton, Wayne and Pike, in the Congress of the United States.

**THREE PERSONS,**

To represent the counties of Monroe and Northampton, in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

**ONE PERSON**

For Commissioner of the county of Monroe.

**ONE PERSON**

For Auditor of the public accounts of said county.

The freemen of the township of Chesnut Hill are to hold their election at the house of George Hood, in said township.

Coolbaugh—At the house of John Johnson, in said township.

Hamilton—At the house of Joseph Keller, in said township.

Middle Smithfield—At the house of Wm. Overfield, in said township.

Pocono—At the house of John Shively, in said township.

Price—At the Central School House, in said township.

Ross—At the house of Charles Strouss, in said township.

Smithfield—At the house William Eylenberger, in said township.

Stroud—At the house of Edward Postens, in said township.

Tobyhanna—At the house of Andrew Buskirk, in said township.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

That the general election and election for inspectors and judges are to be opened between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

That every person, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust, under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of congress, and of the select and common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

And the said act of Assembly further provides as follows:

"That the Inspectors and Judges as aforesaid, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock in the morning of the Second Tuesday of October in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of said district."

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of said Assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judge when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or other matters in relation to the assessment or voters as the said inspectors or judge, or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty one years or more,

who shall have resided in this state at least one year and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States, who had previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district & paid taxes as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months; Provided, that the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years, and having resided in this State one year, and in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners unless, First: he produces a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second: if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the state at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, that he does verily believe from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote on account of his age, and in either case the reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not to be found on the list as furnished by the Commissioners and Assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or is not objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof; but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officers of an election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere or attempt to interrupt the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace at any such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election in this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election within this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person or persons so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day; or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent to illegally vote; or shall vote the same; or if any person shall advise or procure another so to do he or they so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth, agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or influencing citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every

such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

Extract from the Constitution of Pennsylvania as amended by the convention of 1837-'38.

The 3d article provides that "In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty one years, having resided in this State one year and in the election district where he offers his vote, ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a state or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election shall enjoy the rights of an elector. But a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the district and paid taxes as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in the state six months. Provided that white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of 21 and 22 years, and having resided in the state one year and in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes."

The Return Judges of the several election districts of the county of Monroe will meet at the Court House in the borough of Stroudsburg, in said county on Friday the 16th of October next.

God save the Commonwealth.  
S. GUNSAULES, Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg,  
September 18, 1840.

**10** barrels of No. 3, Mackerel, just received and for sale, by  
WILLIAM EASTBURN.  
Stroudsburg, Aug. 14, 1840.

**5** boxes Box Raisins, just received and for sale by  
WILLIAM EASTBURN.  
Stroudsburg, Aug. 14, 1840.

**WORTHY OF ATTENTION.**  
The Subscriber not willing to be behind the times, has just received at his Store in the Borough of Stroudsburg, a large and very superior assortment of

**Fresh Spring and Summer Goods,** consisting among other things of Chally, Mouslin d' Lains of various patterns, some of which are as low as 30 cts. per yard. A very elegant assortment of Chintzes, Lawns, Dress Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Gloves, Parasols, &c. &c. Also, a good supply of superfine

**BROAD CLOTHS,** Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and other choice colours, being an assortment in which every one may find his choice, both as regards price and quality. Single and double milled Cassimers, Merino Cassimers, summer Cloths, Silk Satin and Marseilles Vestings, Linen Drillings of various styles, &c. &c. The above goods are fresh from Philadelphia, and were selected to suit the taste and please the fancy of those who may wish to buy at cheap prices, goods of a superior quality.

The subscriber invites his customers and the public generally, to call and examine for themselves, when he will be happy to accommodate them at low prices for cash, or for country produce.  
WILLIAM EASTBURN.  
Stroudsburg, Aug. 14, 1840.

**BRICKS, & C. FOR SALE.**

16000 Hard and Sammon brick, at \$6 per M.  
100 doz. warranted Cast Steel Axes at 14 pr doz.  
50 doz. do. do. do. at 10 pr doz.  
10 4 horse waggons from \$20 to \$60 each.  
A quantity of Bar iron of different sizes, to close a concern, will be sold on accommodating terms, on application to  
HENRY, JORDAN & CO.  
September 4, 1840.

**MONROE COUNTY, SS.**

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of the said County, Greeting:—  
We command you that you attach JOHN CHARLES FREDERIC SOLOMON, late of your county, by all and singular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our court of Common Pleas to be holden at Stroudsburg in and for said County, on the first day of September next; there to answer John Smull, of a plea of trespass on the case, &c. and we also command you that you summon all persons in whose hands or possession the said goods and chattels or any of them may be attached, so that they and every of them be and appear before our said Court at the day and place mentioned, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgement of the said Court therein; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Hon. WILLIAM JESSUP, Esq. President of our said Court at Stroudsburg, this 21st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

JOHN KELLER, Prothonotary.  
Stroudsburg, Aug. 28, 1840.—6t.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer will please give the above six insertions in his tri-weekly paper, and send bill to this office.

**EASTON UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.**

The subscriber grateful for past favors, would thank his friends and the public generally, for their kind encouragement, and would beg leave to inform them that he is now manufacturing a large assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols which he offers for sale at Philadelphia and New York prices.

Merchants will find it to their advantage to give him a call before purchasing in the cities. He would state that his frames are made by himself, or under his immediate inspection, and that he has secured the services of an experienced young lady, to superintend the covering department.

N. B.—As the subscriber keeps everything prepared for covering and repairing, persons from the country can have their Umbrellas and Parasols repaired and covered at an hour's notice.

CHARLES KING.  
401-2 Northampton Street next door to R.S. Childsey's Tin ware manufacturing Establishment.  
Easton, July 1, 1840.