

called shall neglect or refuse to attend, or shall decline to answer, or shall, if required, refuse to answer, in writing any interrogatories, and subscribe his name to his deposition, or to produce such papers, when so required he shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of one hundred dollars; and if such person be the owner, importer, or consignee, the appraisement which the said appraisers, or collector and naval officer, where there are no legal appraisers, may make of the goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be final and conclusive, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding; and any person who shall wilfully and corruptly swear or affirm falsely on such examination, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and if he be the owner, importer, or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited; and all testimony in writing, or depositions, taken by virtue of this section, shall be filed in the collector's office, and preserved for future use or reference; or be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury when he shall require the same: Provided, That if the importer, owner, agent, or consignee, of any such goods, shall be dissatisfied with the appraisement, and shall have complied with the foregoing requisitions, he may forthwith give notice to the collector, in writing, of such dissatisfaction; on the receipt of which, the collector shall select two discreet and experienced merchants, citizens of the United States, familiar with the character and value of the goods in question, to examine and appraise the same, agreeably to the foregoing provisions; and if they shall disagree, the collector shall decide between them; and the appraisement thus determined shall be final, and deemed and taken to be the true value of said goods, and the duties shall be levied thereon accordingly, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, also, That in all cases where the actual value to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, as hereinbefore stated, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States, and subject to any ad valorem duty, or whereon the duty is regulated by or directed to be imposed or levied on the value of the square yard, or other parcel or quantity thereof, shall exceed by ten per centum or more the invoice value, then, in addition to the duty imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied and collected, on the same goods, wares and merchandise, fifty per centum on the duty imposed on the same, when fairly invoiced.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the several collectors be, and they are hereby authorized, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever they shall deem it necessary to protect and secure the revenue of the United States against frauds or undervaluation, and the same is practicable, to take the amount of duties chargeable on any article bearing an ad valorem rate of duty, in the article itself, according to the proportion or rate per centum of the duty on said article; and such goods, so taken, the collector shall cause to be sold at public auction, within twenty days from the time of taking the same, in the manner prescribed in this act, and place the proceeds arising from such sale in the Treasury of the United States, Provided, That the collector or appraiser shall not be allowed any fees or commissions for taking and disposing of said goods, and paying the proceeds thereof into the Treasury, other than are now allowed by law.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully, with intent to defraud the revenue of the United States, smuggle or clandestinely introduce into the United States, any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty by law, and which should have been invoiced, without paying or accounting for the duty, or shall make out, or pass, or attempt to pass through the customhouse, any false, forged, or fraudulent invoice, every such person, his, her, or their aids and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisoned for any term of time not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to an enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles, on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on such non-enumerated article, the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest duty; and on all articles manufactured from two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which any of its component parts may be chargeable.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the collector shall designate on the invoice, at least one package of every invoice, and one package at least of every ten packages of goods, wares, or merchandise, and a greater number, should he or either of the appraisers deem it necessary, imported into such port, to be opened, examined, and appraised, and shall order the package or packages so designated to the public stores for examination; and if any package be found by the appraisers to contain any article not specified in the invoice, and they or a majority of them shall be of opinion that such article was omitted in the invoice with fraudulent intent on the part of the shipper, owner, or agent, the contents of the entire package in which the article may be shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction; but if said appraisers shall be of opinion that no such fraudulent intent existed, then the value of such article shall be added to the entry, and the same shall be delivered to the importer, agent, or consignee: Pro-

vided, That such forfeiture may be remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the production of evidence, satisfactory to him, that no fraud was intended: Provided, further, That if, on the opening of any package or packages of goods, a deficiency of any article shall be found, on examination by the appraisers, the same shall be certified to the collector on the invoice, and an allowance for the same be made in estimating the duties.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That where goods, wares, and merchandise shall be entered at ports where there are no appraisers, the mode hereinbefore prescribed of ascertaining the foreign value thereof shall be carefully observed by the revenue officers to whom is committed the estimating and collection of duties.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares and merchandise as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual market value or wholesale price thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities, as the case may require, and of such actual market value or wholesale price of every of them.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all collectors and other officers of the customs to execute and carry into effect all the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the execution of the revenue laws; and in case any difficulty shall arise as to the true construction or meaning of any part of such revenue laws, the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be conclusive and binding upon all such collectors and other officers of the customs.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to goods shipped in a vessel bound to any port of the United States, actually having left her last port of lading eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, or beyond Cape Horn, prior to the first day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-two; and all legal provisions and regulations existing immediately before the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall be applied to importations which may be made in vessels which have left such last port of lading eastward of the Cape of Good Hope or beyond Cape Horn prior to said first day of September eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That the laws existing on the first day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall extend to and be in force for the collection of duties imposed by this act on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for the allowance of the drawbacks by this act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, in the said laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this act. And that all provisions of any former law inconsistent with this act shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually, to ascertain whether, for the year ending on the thirtieth of September next preceding, the duty on any articles has exceeded thirty-five per cent. ad valorem on the average wholesale market value of such articles, in the several ports of the United States for the preceding year; and, if so, he shall report a tabular statement of such articles and excess of duty to Congress, at the commencement of the next annual session thereof, with such observations and recommendations as he may deem necessary for the improvement of the revenue.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That the importation of all indecent and obscene prints, paintings, lithographs, engravings, and transparencies, is hereby prohibited; and no invoice or package whatever, or any part thereof, shall be admitted to entry, in which any such articles are contained; and all invoices and packages whereof any such articles shall compose a part, are hereby declared to be liable to be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited, by due course of law, and the said articles shall be forthwith destroyed.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That wherever the word "ton" is used in this act, in reference to weight it shall be deemed and taken to be twenty hundred weight, each hundred weight being one hundred and twelve pounds avoirdupois.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That so long as the distribution of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands, directed to be made among the several States, Territories, and District of Columbia, by the act entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," shall be and remain suspended by virtue of this act, and of the proviso of the sixth section of the act aforesaid, the ten per centum of the said proceeds directed to be paid by the said act to the several States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, shall also be and remain suspended.

**WILLIAM C. SALMON,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Millford, Pike county, Pa.  
(OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.)  
September 14, 1842.

Sherman's Poor Man's Plasters,  
Cough Lozenges, Worm Lozenges,  
and Peters' Pills;  
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 of 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 11th 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,

**THREE PERSONS**

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

**ONE PERSON**

For the offices of Prothonotary, Clerks of the General Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer and Orphans' Court of the county of Monroe.

**ONE PERSON**

For Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds of the county of Monroe.

**ONE PERSON**

For Commissioner of the county of Monroe.

**ONE PERSON**

For Sheriff of the county of Monroe.

**ONE PERSON**

For Auditor of the public accounts of said county of Monroe.

**ONE PERSON**

For Coroner of the county of Monroe. The freemen of the township of Ches-nuthill are to hold their election at the house of George Hood, in said township.

Coolbaugh—At the house of Jasper Vliet, in said township.

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

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

Pocono—At the house of James Trach, 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 of Geo. Bush, in said township.

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

Tobyhanna—At the house of John Dreisbach, in said township.

Penn Forrest—At the house of Robert Thompson, 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 State Legislature, 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 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 shall 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 such other matters in relation to the assessment of 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 and 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, and 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 Assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not is 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 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 block up 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 such 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 qualifications, 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 in 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.

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 14th of October next.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.  
**SAMUEL GUNSAULES,** Sheriff.  
Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, }  
Sept. 7, 1842. } te

**NOTICE.**

A petition for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law has been filed the 15th August 1842, by Solomon Seaman, Farmer, Pike county.

Which Petition will be heard before the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 19th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. When and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted, and the said Petitioner be declared Bankrupt.

FRAS. HOPKINSON,  
Clerk of District Court.  
Philadelphia, Aug. 17, 1842. a25.

**NOTICE.**

Petitions for the Benefit of the Bankrupt Law have been filed the 18th August, 1842, by Moses Bross, Lumberman, Pike co.

Walter Buchanan, Tanner, do.  
Which Petitions will be heard before the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room in the City of Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 20th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. When and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petitions should not be granted, and the said Petitioners be declared Bankrupts.

FRAS. HOPKINSON,  
Clerk of District Court.  
Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1842. a25.

**NOTICE.**

A Petition for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, has been filed by

Michael H. Dreber, late Merchant, now Recorder of Deeds, &c., Monroe county.  
And Monday the 21st day of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioners, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON,  
Clerk of the District Court.  
Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1842.—10.

**JOB WORK**

Neatly executed at this Office.