

Jeffersonian Republican.

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson.

VOL. 3.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1842.

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TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance.—Two dollars per quarter, half yearly,—and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor will be charged 7 1-2 cts. per year, extra.
Papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except the option of the Editor.
Advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) inserted three weeks for one dollar; twenty-five cents every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion. A special discount will be made to yearly advertisers.
All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

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 GUNSULES, 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 Chesnut Hill 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.

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

Penn Forrest—At the house of Robert Thompson, in said township.

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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 elec-

tion 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 freemen 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.

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 GUNSULES, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Stroudsburg, }
Sept. 7, 1842. } te

BLANK MORTGAGES
For sale at this office.

POETRY.

A Paraphrase of Isaiah. CHAP. LXI—VERSE 1, 2.

TO—

'Tis God himself within me that I feel—
He prompts my lips his purpose to reveal!
I come—the Lord's anointed—here to speak,
And preach his word—glad tidings to the meek;
To heal the broken hearted captive's pain;
Forever to dissolve OPPRESSION'S CHAIN,
From prison to release the wretched thrall,
While from his limbs the galling fetters fall.
Hark! helpless mourner lend thy anguish'd ear.
Hark! I proclaim the Lord's accepted year.
The day of vengeance of our God unroll;
And herald comfort to the mourner's soul.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

See Luke iv. 17-21.

From the Tribune.

OUR COUNTRY.

BY R. F. ROMAINE.

Our Country—'tis a noble name,
Our glory and our pride,
Our watchword to immortal fame,
Amid life's ocean tide;
And when upon the stormy wave
Our bark was tempest-driven,
There was an arm to shield the brave
Who put their trust in Heaven.

Our Country—in my childhood's days
That name was dear to me,
When on the plain, sweet freedom's lays
Came swelling wild and free,—
And told of bloody, deadly strife
For priceless liberty,
When breast to breast, each gave his life
To die, or else be free.

Our Country—in thy darkest hour,
When every light had fled,
And we were sinking 'neath the power
That laid us with the dead,
A light appeared, which shone from far
As if in mercy given,
To cheer us on—it was the star
Of hope—bright hope from Heaven.

Our Country—may the flag long wave
In beauty o'er each head—
A clear memento of the brave
Who're lying with the dead;
And may those stars of glory, set
Amid its blended dies,
Shine on our hills and vallies yet,
As gems that stud the skies!

Poughkeepsie, 1842.

The way to make Money plenty in every man's Pocket.

At this time, when the general complaint is that "money is scarce," it will be an act of kindness to inform the moneyless how they may reinforce their Pockets. I will acquaint them with the true secret of money catching the certain way to fill empty purses—and how to keep them always full. Two simple rules, well observed, will do the business.

First: let honesty and industry be thy constant companions; and, secondly, spend one penny less than thy dear gains. Then shall thy hide bound pocket begin to thrive, and will never again cry with an empty stomach; neither will creditors insult thee, nor want oppress thee, no hunger bite, nor nakedness freeze thee. The whole hemisphere will shine brighter, and pleasure spring up in every corner of thy heart. Now, therefore, embrace these rules and be happy. Banish the bleak winds of sorrow from thy mind, and live independent. Then shalt thou be a man and not hide thy face at the approach of the rich nor suffer the pain of feeling lute, when the sons of fortune walk at thy right hand; for independency, whether with little or much, is good fortune, and placeth thee on even ground with the proudest of the golden fleece. Oh, then, be wise, and let industry walk with thee in the morning, and attend thee until thou reachest the evening hour for rest. Let honesty be as the breath of thy soul, and never forget to have a penny, when all thy expenses are enumerated and paid: then shalt thou reach the point of happiness, and independency shall be thy shield and buckler, thy helmet and crown; then shall thy soul walk upright, nor stoop to the silken wretch because he hath riches, nor pocket an abuse because the hand which offers it, wears a ring set with diamonds.—Franklin.

A certain man, who spent a large estate in drinking and rioting, went to a doctor, and complained of feeling unwell and wished him to look into his throat. "I see nothing there," said the doctor. "That's very strange," said the drunkard; "why, there's a farm down there worth twenty thousand dollars, and there are fifty niggers besides!"

"Look here you fellow, keep your dog off from me, will you?" said a dandy to a pert butcher's boy.
"Well d—n that dog, he will be meddling with the puppies!" said the young butcher.

A Game of Brag with a Sequel.

The Wheeling Gazette has re-vamped an old yarn which was published years ago. As it is a capital story, however, we will give it a place merely remarking that the "clerk" mentioned was no less a personage than "Old Poin."

"A clerk left New Orleans for Pittsburg with \$100,000 belonging to one of the banks. A gang of sharpers found it out, and determined to 'pluck' him; for which purpose they took passage on the same boat. Before they had proceeded far, cards were introduced, and the clerk joined them in a game of 'brag.' For the purpose of drawing him on, he was allowed to win a considerable sum, and then came the time for the big rush. Accordingly the 'hands' were dealt out, and two bullets and a bragger given to the boss gambler and the clerk, the former having the 'age.' They both bet largely, until at length the gambler believing he had all his competitor's money up, 'saw' his last bet, and went him five thousand dollars better. He was correct in his suppositions—the clerk said his pile was up, and asked for a 'sight.' The gambler refused to grant it, and after some expostulation sung out emphatically—

"I go you five thousand better, and give you five minutes to raise the money."

The clerk spent three of the minutes in endeavoring to persuade the gambler to 'show,' but finding all his efforts in vain, slowly arose from the table, unlocked his trunk, and returned with the package of money entrusted to his care.

"You will not give me a sight for my money," said the clerk.

"No, sir," replied the gambler, "I went five thousand dollars better, and gave you five minutes to raise the money—but one minute of the time remains."

"Then, sir," exclaimed the clerk, throwing his package upon the table, "I see you five thousand and go you ninety-five thousand dollars better, and give you five minutes to raise the money in."

The pile was too big—the gamblers left the table precipitately. At the first stopping place they left the boat, and returned to New Orleans perfectly used up.—Crescent.

"The newspaper may be destroyed at night—it may light a segar, or it may curl a lady's hair—but the thoughts that are in its columns may influence ten thousand for good, and produce effects which volumes of essays, sermons, or narratives, could never effect, and especially where they could never reach."

The above paragraph, from the pen of the editor of the United States Gazette, is copied into the Philadelphia Journal—and the bachelor editor of the Journal, overcome by his feelings incontinently burst forth in the following rhapsody:

"The very thought of one's lucubrations nestling down at night among the ringlets of a sweet girl, keeping watch over her midnight slumbers, as well as curling her hair, is enough to infuse poetry into the pen and make the very ink it traces along the sheet fragrant with sentiment."

Dow, Jr.

In Dow's last sermon we find the following rich morsel:

"Man looks upon life just as he does upon the women—there is no living with them, and he can't live without them. He will run after them—and rather than be held, he will loose his coat tail and character—kisses them for love, and kicks them for leading him into trouble. So with life, I say—he partakes of its pleasures and then damn it for its pains—gathers bouquets of bliss, and when their blossoms have faded, he finds himself in possession of a bunch of briars—which is alluding to a little incident that occurred in Paradise when man was as green as a tobacco worm, and as unsuspecting as a tree toad in a thunder storm. He was then to increase and multiply, and so accordingly he increased his cares and curses, multiplied his miseries and peopled the world with a parcel of candidates for perdition—and I am one of them."

It is considered romantic, to wake up in the morning, and find a bloody big bed-bug perched on a chair at your bedside, picking his teeth with your jack-knife.

The modern profane expression of "H—ll to pay," may be more politely rendered *Limbo to liquidate*.

Heroics.

"Excuse me, sir, if you please: mother thinks you are too young for a gallant." "Please, miss, to inform your mother, that I think myself quite old enough to attend any person not out of their pantaloons; and if you wish to be very communicative, you can say to your mother, that I have heard it more than intimated, that ladies only wore that article to conceal the holes in their stockings." "Very possible, you may have heard that, from some pilted love-sick swain, or crusty old bachelor, with whom no lady will associate; but I have heard it affirmed that gentlemen, (if such I may term them,) only wore long hair in imitation of ladies' poodles, or to conceal the place, where their ears had been cropped off." "Good evening, miss." "Good bye, sir."