ling the banks to an immediate resumption. Like a true patriot, when he saw the impending danger, he stood ready to sacrifice himself, if necessary, to save the people. His conduct on this occasion elicited the applause of every honest and liberal minded man in the country. Where then was the Sunbury Gazette, and its kindred print, the Milton Ledger? Did they then come out and manfully support the governor in this trying emergency? No! The first number of the Gazette, after the special message, was silent as death upon the subject, waiting to see its effects upon the people, but ready to strike at the governor whenever a favorable opportunity might occur. The almost unanimous response of the people in his favor, compelled them to retrace their steps; and in the next number of the Gazette, the governor was most effectually "damned with faint praise," in a milk and water article, both condemning and approving of his course. In the meanwhile, the Ledger, with still less prudence, commenced his insane howlings, condemned the governor, and denounced the whole legislature as a pack of scoundrels and villains, ready to be bribed; but at the same time frankly confessed, what the community pretty generally believed, that he himself was a purchaseable article. The public stood aghast with astonishment at this exhibition of recklessness, audacity and moral depravity. It was for the purpose of correcting, so far as in our power, such abuses, and restraining such recklessness of conduct, which was rapidly tending to the destruction of the democratic party in this county, that this press was, at the present time, established; nor was it until after the prospectus of this paper had issued, that the Milton Ledger and Sunbury Gazette came out in favor of Governor Porter, whom, but a short time previous, the one had openly denounced, and the other condemned, by a death-like silence, and at a crisis too, when their support was most needed.

These are the persons who were then, and now are, abusing our late member C. W. Hegins, for his support of the measures recommended by the governor; and now, forsooth, when they see the governor recommended from every section of the state—when they see his course approved of by the Lancaster Convention, and by a large meeting in "Old Bucks," the film falls from their eyes, and a new vision through new optics, supersedes the dull medium of their former sight. Now, while they must, they will for a period be clamorous in the support of David R. Porter, but how long they will so remain "coming events," must soon determine.

Had the editors of the Sunbury Gazette published all the proceedings of Mr. Hegins' doings at Harrisburg, as they ought to have done, and suffered the people to judge of his course from the facts, we would have given them credit for a disposition at least to do justice; and if his constituents had then become dissatisfied upon a review of his whole course of conduct, no blame would have attached to the Gazette. But instead of this fair and honorable course, we find them copying into their papers detached and unconnected portions of the proceedings of the legislature, which, standing alone, without comment or explanation, were calculated to mislead the public mind to the prejudice of Mr. Hegins; whereas, the publication of the whole would have given them an entirely different aspect, and would have shown the high regard entertained for Mr. Hegins by the honest democracy of the country. Such conduct was unjustifiable, and was very properly complained of by Mr. Hegins's friends.

THE "SUNBURY JUNTO."

Who are the Sunbury junto that the editors of the Sunbury Gazette and Milton Ledger are abusing? Do they know that the junto, as they sneeringly call it, is the whole party, and is composed of every democrat excepting five or six, in this place. Do the editors of the Sunbury Gazette know that they have been denouncing at least nine-tenths of the citizens of the borough of Sunbury as federalists, &c? Do they know that the democrats of this Sunbury junto, in connection with the democratic party in this side of the river, increased the democratic majority nearly one hundred votes from 1835 to 1838. And do they know the democrats in the Forks under such leaders as have been trying to rule and distract the democratic party, have gone back and lost *two hundred and twenty-one* votes in the same time.

Gov. David R. Porter.

The Reading Jeffersonian Democrat says, "The large and imposing gathering of the people at Lancaster at their convention, expressed their views in favour of the principles of DAVID R. PORTER, and in strong and loud exclamations, recommended him again to the Democracy of Pennsylvania for re-election in 1841. What greater evidence have we of the fame and popularity which Gov. PORTER has attained for himself than that of the unbought freemen of Pennsylvania, who had assembled there for the purpose of exchanging friendly feelings in regard to the National and State administrations, thus showing to the *few* disorganizers that he still stands *planted firm in the heart of every true democrat*, and that all the arts and tricks of their's will prove abortive. The measures pursued by him, prove to be for the people's good and for this they are determined again to support him."

THE BANKS AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Much conversation having taken place in this city and New York within the last week, on the question of a resumption of specie payments, and the ability of the other Philadelphia Banks to resume without the Bank of the United States, we may express the opinion that no successful resumption will take place on the 15th of January, without the Bank of the United States—also, that in our view all the Banks of Philadelphia, the Bank of the United States included, will at that time, and not before. We may also remark that the Bank of the United States should publish some statement as to her present position, and the policy pursued by her for the last three months, if with no other view than the satisfaction of her stockholders.

Bickwell's Reporter

FROM THE BERWICK SENTINEL

Messrs. Editors—Permit a constant reader of your excellent paper to pay a brief tribute to a meritorious friend, C. W. HEGINS, Esq. the late Member from Northumberland county. I perceive he has again been named for the Legislature. There were but few men in that body last winter, who possessed an equal share of talent and industry with Mr. HEGINS. His name usually stood first on the important committees on which he was placed—a good evidence of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow members—and his active talents were ever busily employed—True worth cannot long be concealed. May he succeed.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

FROM THE FARMERS' CABINET.

Preserving Apples.

Apples may be preserved in various ways. It seems not to be generally known, however, that they may be kept the whole year round by being immersed in corn, which receives no injury from their contact. In Portugal it is customary to have a small ledge in almost every apartment immediately under the cornice, barely wide enough to hold an apple, with the interstices filled with grain: in this way the ceilings are fringed with fruit. An excellent method is pursued in some of the river counties of New York. A correspondent of the New York Farmer says there is no difficulty in preserving winter apples through the summer by my method, which is to take a flour barrel, cover the bottom with ground plaster or gypsum, select the best and fairest fruit and place them in the bottom of the barrel, so as not to touch each other, and cover them with plaster, and so proceed until the barrel is filled, then head it up and place it in a dry and proper situation. The barrels and papers should be taken to the orchard, and the apples laid down as taken from the tree. The price is not only preserved in a perfect state but the flavour remains unimpaired; the plaster absorbing the moisture from the apples and excluding the atmosphere. By this farm no risk is run, as the plaster can be used upon its land. The method adopted by Mr. NATHAN WARNER, of New Hampshire, is very simple and one that may be easily practiced. The apples are to be laid down in dry flax seed chaff where they remain until the month of June following, when they are to be overhauled, those that are unsound thrown aside, the chaff spread out and dried, and the sound apples packed down again along with the chaff as at first. Managed in this way, Mr. Warner has had plenty of fine apples through the whole of the past season, and until the opening of the same fruit this autumn. NOAH WEBSTER, Esq maintains that the usual practice of many persons, of picking apples in October and spreading them on the floor of an upper room, for the purpose of ripening them more durable by drying, is a grand mistake. He says apples, if remaining on the trees as long as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from the trees to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on a floor for weeks they wither and loose their flavor, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be the putting them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose, I dry sand in the heat of summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantage of this mode of treatment are these:—1st, The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2, The sand checks the evaporation or perspiration of the apples, thus preserving in them their full flavor; at the same time, any moisture yielded by the apples, (and some there will be,) is absorbed by the sand; so that the apples are kept dry, and mustiness is prevented. My pippins in May and June are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig.

Table of Elections.

The following table will be found handy and useful as a matter of reference. It has been compiled with great care, and is believed to be accurate:

	Presidential Election.	No. of Electors.
New Hampshire,	November 2	7
Connecticut	" 2	8
Rhode Island,	" 13	4
Virginia,	" 2	23
Louisiana,	" 3	5
Alabama,	" 9	7
Kentucky,	" 2	15
Indiana,	" 2	
Illinois,	" 2	5
Missouri,	" 2	4
Tennessee,	" 19	15
North Carolina,	" 19	15
Vermont,	" 10	7
Maine,	" 2	10
Georgia,	" 2	11
Maryland,	" 2	10
South Carolina,	Legislature.	11
Pennsylvania,	October 30	30
New Jersey,	November 6	8
Ohio,	" 6	21
New York,	" 2	42
Mississippi,	" 2	4
Michigan,	" 2	3
Arkansas,	" 2	3
Massachusetts,	" 9	14
Delaware,	" 10	3

The electors meet at the capitols of the respective States in which they are chosen, on the second day of December, and give in their ballots for President and Vice President.

Popular Vote at the Presidential Election in 1836.

	Van Buren	White & Harrison.
Maine,	22,900	15,289
New Hampshire,	18,722	6,228
Massachusetts,	38,501	43,093
Rhode Island,	2,964	2,710
Connecticut,	19,224	18,466
Vermont,	14,037	20,991
New York,	166,815	138,543
New Jersey,	26,345	26,892
Pennsylvania,	91,475	87,111
Delaware,	4,115	4,738
Maryland,	22,167	25,892
Virginia,	30,261	23,368
North Carolina,	25,839	22,572
Georgia,	22,126	24,930
Kentucky,	33,435	37,097
Tennessee,	26,120	35,962
Ohio,	64,948	105,405
Louisiana,	3,653	3,383
Mississippi,	9,979	9,688
Indiana,	32,480	41,281
Illinois,	18,097	14,993
Alabama,	20,531	15,637
Missouri,	11,995	8,237
Arkansas,	2,400	1,238
Michigan,	7,360	4,080
South Carolina, (elects by Legislature)		

Votes of the Electoral Colleges, 1836.

Martin Van Buren had of electors,	170
Wm. H. Harrison,	73
Daniel Webster,	14
H. L. White,	26
Van Buren's majority over Harrison,	96
" " Webster,	157
" " White,	144
" " all,	57

An Act,

For the regulation of the several Banks, Savings Institutions and Loan Companies of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. If any banking institution within this commonwealth shall at any time after the 15th January, 1841, refuse to redeem any one of its notes or bills, or pay any of its deposits or other liabilities in gold or silver coin, its charter shall be forfeited; and it may and shall be lawful for any person or persons, or the agents of any body corporate, who shall have been refused gold or silver in payment as aforesaid, to make an oath or affirmation, before any judge of any court in the proper county, of the fact. [This section defines the mode of proceeding to forfeit the charter; and provides for the appointment of trustees to take charge of the effects of the bank.]

SEC. 2. Provides that the trustees may use the corporate name of the bank, for the purpose of settling its affairs.

SEC. 3. Provides the manner in which the trustees shall make a statement.

SEC. 4. Provides against the fraudulent concealment of any of the funds of the bank, by the president, cashier or other officer.

SEC. 5. Provides for the refusal or neglect of the trustees to execute their duty, &c.

SEC. 6. That the several courts of common pleas of this commonwealth shall have the power and jurisdiction of courts of equity, so far as relates to the management, control and restraint of banks; and in case the assets of any banks be insufficient to pay the bills and other debts thereof, the said courts are authorized, and it is hereby made their duty to render decrees against the directors and stockholders thereof, for such sum or sums of money as shall be sufficient to redeem said bills, and liquidate the just debts of the bank.

SEC. 7. Provides the manner and order in which the trustees shall pay the debts of the bank.

SEC. 8. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any stockholder of any bank, savings institution, or loan company within this commonwealth, to vote at any election for directors or officers of the same, except in his or her own proper person, and that any act or acts of Assembly heretofore passed, authorizing the stockholders of such banks, savings institutions and loan companies, to vote by proxy at such elections, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. It shall not be lawful for the directors of any bank, savings institution or loan company of this commonwealth, to declare a dividend of more than eight per cent. per annum on the capital actually paid in, or accumulate as a contingent fund more than five per cent. per annum upon their said capital, and all the annual profits arising from any of such institutions, over and above the said eight per cent. dividend, and the said five per cent. contingent fund, shall be paid annually into the treasury for the use of the commonwealth: *Provided, however*, that when the said contingent fund exceeds twenty per cent. of the amount of the capital actually paid in, the excess shall be paid into the state treasury.

SEC. 10. It shall not be lawful for any bank within this commonwealth to purchase and hold any bank or other stock, except their own or the stock of this state, or of the United States, and the amount of such stock so purchased and held, shall at no time exceed ten per cent. of the capital stock of such bank actually paid in.

SEC. 11. That from and after the first day of January next, every bank within this commonwealth shall receive at par the notes of all the chartered specie paying banks within the same, and no bank shall pay out at the counter any thing but its own notes or specie.

SEC. 12. No bank shall issue notes in the form or similitude of bank notes, payable at a former day, usually called or denominated post notes.

SEC. 13. Provides for monthly statements by the banks.

SEC. 14. The stockholders of each and every bank, savings institution and loan company in the commonwealth, shall be *personally liable* for the redemption of the bills and notes, and payment of the just debts of such bank, savings institution and loan company; and such personal liability may be enforced in the manner prescribed in the sixth section of this act. And it shall be the duty of the president or cashier of every such bank, savings institution and loan company, on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October in each year, to furnish on oath or affirmation to the prothonotary of their respective counties, a complete list of the stockholders, with the number of shares held and owned by each, which said list said prothonotary shall file in his office without charge, subject to the inspection of all persons, for the fee which is now paid for a search.

SEC. 15. That if any banking institution, loan company or savings institution shall, when not redeeming their notes and liabilities in specie, declare any dividend of profits or alleged profits among the stockholders, the declaration or payment of such dividend shall ipso facto work a forfeiture of the charter.

SEC. 16. No director or any other officer of any bank, shall directly or indirectly procure any loan or discount therefrom, and no loan or discount shall be made by any bank, except by the board of directors, a majority of whom shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for that purpose.

SEC. 17. Provides further penalties against the violation of the act in relation to small notes.

SEC. 18. The wilful and deliberate false swearing by any officer or other person making any statement made under oath or duty enjoined by this act, shall be deemed perjury, and punishable as such; but no solitary conviction in any such case shall be less than one nor more than six years.

SEC. 19. The provisions contained in the foregoing act, shall not be construed to legalize the suspension of specie payment by the banks of this commonwealth, or any other act or acts committed by them, or either of them in violation of the law of this commonwealth or the provisions contained in their act of incorporation respectively.

SEC. 20. The legislature reserves full power to make such alterations, provisions and restrictions as it may at any time think proper to enact, for the regulation of the banks, savings institutions and loan companies within this commonwealth, and shall be liable to such taxes as are now or shall be imposed on banks, or the legislature may at any time hereafter impose.

SEC. 21. That so much of any law as is declared to be supplied by this said act, is hereby repealed.

And on the question will the bill pass?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Park and Mr. McKinstry, and are as follows, viz:

YEAS.

Messrs. Ander on, Andrews, Baily, Barstow, Bennet, Bonsall, Brodhead, Bruner, Cassel, Chandler, Cole, Coolbaugh, Crabb, Crissman, Field, Filbert, Fiannery, Flenniken, Fleck, Foster, Ford, Griffin, Griffiths, Handle, Hartshorne, HEGINS of Northumberland, Heffenstein, Henry, Herr, Hill, Hoge of Mercer, Hoge of Greene, Holmes, Jones, Jenson, Hummel, Johnston, Jones, Kauffman, Keim, Kinzle, Kridgusche, Kurz, Leidy, Love, Ly, Lyons, McClure, McKinney, McKnatry, Magee, Neff, Nill, Park, Penniman of Allegheny, Penrose, Ritter, Roberts, Snodgrass, Snowden, Snyder, Strohecker, Swayne, Wilcox, Wilson, Zeilin, Zimmerman and Hopkins, Speaker—68.

NAYS:

Messrs. Burden, Carothers, Church, Darsie, Fisher, Graff, Higgins of Huntingdon, Henderson, Hinchman, Hutchins, Law, Merton, Smith, Smyser, Sprott and Watts—16.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Lancaster Convention, composed of **25,000** Democrats, in favor of Martin Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson and Governor Porter:—

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, for President and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, for Vice President of the United States, as the Candidates of the Democratic party of the Union.

Resolved, That in MARTIN VAN BUREN we recognize the able and enlightened statesman, the experienced and practical democrat who has always been faithful to the cause of the people. The Keystone state will record her attachment to the principles and policy of his administration, by an overwhelming majority.

Resolved, That in RICHARD M. JOHNSON, we recognize the war worn veteran, whose numerous scars are ample sacrifices to that which his country called, he sought the post of danger, and who long services in the councils of the nation furnish abundant evidence of his experience in the civil administration of our Government.

Resolved, That this Convention entertain the highest respect for DAVID R. PORTER Governor of Pennsylvania, and cordially recommend him to the Democracy for a reelection to that office.

The "Standing Army"--The President.

We publish below an extract from a letter by the President, in reply to certain interrogatories from Virginia, utterly annihilating the Whig humbug of a "Standing Army," and showing conclusively that Mr. Poinsett's project was not submitted to the President before it was communicated to Congress. In this letter Mr. Van Buren gives his opinion freely and frankly upon the important questions that now agitate the nation—there is no hesitation, nor no attempt at concealment, and we are very sorry that we cannot publish it.

Having thus given you the best opinions that I have been able to form of the important subjects to which you have called my attention, you will, I hope allow me to notice briefly one or two collateral considerations.

Mr Poinsett's unconstitutional account of the origin and progress of his plan is before you. He shows that it grew out of the request made of him by the Committee on the Military of the House of Representatives, at the close of the session before the last, in contemplation of a possible collision between this country and Great Britain and that it was matured and drawn forth under a call made upon him by the House at the last session. Some surprise has been expressed, and doubts seem to be entertained of the correctness of this declaration, that the plan was not seen by me or submitted to my consideration, before it was communicated to Congress. Those who take this view of the subject, entirely overlook the fact, that such is almost invariably the case in all similar occasions; and that in replying to calls made upon them by either branch of the Legislature, the heads of Departments act as Congress and not for the President; except only in those cases where his acts are brought in question. The impracticability of pursuing a different course, if there were therein cases to be apprehended, when it is considered how very numerous these calls have recently been, amounting as they have done to two hundred and twenty at a single session, independently of those made on the President himself, and Executive from committees, requiring great research, and the preparation of voluminous documents. Unfair as these aim directions are, but shown to be this has not been even the worst aspect in which they have been compelled to see, not I should think, without blame and mortification on the part of every ingenious mind, whatever may be his political preferences, the names of respectable citizens subscribed to a statement, that I had in my annual message expressed my approbation of a plan, which not only never had been submitted to me, but was not even matured until more than three months after the message was sent to Congress; and has attempted to prove by unfounded assumptions, by the publication of garbled extracts from that document with its true meaning falsified by the suppression of a material part. Nor was the avowed object of these extraordinary proceedings less remarkable than the facts themselves, being nothing less than an attempt to fix upon me the design of establishing a standing army of two hundred thousand men for political and personal purposes. If I had been charged with the design of establishing among you, at the public expense, a menagerie of two hundred thousand wild beasts, it would not have surprised me more, nor would it, in my judgment, been one jot more preposterous.

I am, fortunately, gentlemen, not over sensitive to attacks of this character, and have, withal, an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the people, which renders them proof against all such attempts to deceive them. If I understand my own feelings, my chief regret in witnessing such degrading exhibitions arises from consideration of the opinion, which foreigners, who have not the same reason to respect our political institutions that we have, are likely to form of the character of our people, when they see that conspicuous men among us can promise themselves any advantages, from attempts to delude their fellow citizens, by such monstrous absurdities. This regret is, however, I confess materially diminished, by the conviction that the people will in the sequel, as they have heretofore done on similar occasions, visit those who attempt in this manner to operate upon their credulity, or the folly of seeking to accomplish, in this country, political objects by such discreditable means.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. John B. Cary, A. D. Hudgins, Thos. Jones, and G. A. Cary, of Elizabeth city county, Virginia.

Coal Trade.

The amount of coal carried on the Danville and Pottsville Rail Road to Sunbury for shipping, during the week ending on Sept. 2, is 425 Tons.
Per last report, 7,466
Total, 7,891
JOHN BUDD, W. M.

DIED.—In Milton, on the 29th ult. Mrs. *Rose Anne Jordan*, wife of Mr. Samuel Jordan, and mother of Mr. Alexander Jordan of this place, in the 74th year of her age.

In this borough, on the 31 inst., *Mrs. Hahn*, consort of Mr. Samuel Hahn, aged about 74 years.

NOTICE.

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the Judges of the said Court have appointed the first Monday of November next, to hear us and our creditors at the Court House in Sunbury, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

THOMAS POYER,
JOHN JONES.

Sunbury, September 12, 1840.

Notice.

ALL ACCOUNTS remaining in my books previous to the first of April 1840, will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection.
HENRY YOXTHIMER.
N. B. Grain of all kinds will be taken on old accounts.
Sept. 12 1840.—tf.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply of Groceries just received and for sale by
HENRY YOXTHIMER.
Sept 12, 1840.—tf.

LIQUORS.—A fresh supply of Brandy, Gin, Port, Lisbon, Teneriff, Madeira and Sherry Wines, just received and for sale by
HENRY YOXTHIMER.
Sept. 12, 1840.—f.

MUSLINS.—A new assortment of 7-4, 7-8 and 3-4 yard wide Muslin, just received and for sale by
HENRY YOXTHIMER.
Sept. 12 1840—tf.

CALICOES.—A new assortment of Calicoes just received and for sale by
HENRY YOXTHIMER.
Sept. 12, 1840—f.

IRON—A good assortment of Bar Iron, just received and for sale by
HENRY YOXTHIMER.
Sept. 12, 1840—tf.

SALT.—250 barrels and sacks of Salt, just received and for sale by
HENRY YOXTHIMER.
Sept. 12, 1840.—tf.

CLOTHS.—A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, constantly on hand of the store of
HENRY YOXTHIMER.
Sept. 12, 1840—f.

WHEAT, RYE, CORN and all other kinds of Grain and Seeds will be taken at the highest price in exchange for goods at the store of
HENRY YOXTHIMER.
Sept. 12, 1840 $—f.

MACKEREL—A few barrels of Mackerel for sale at a low price by H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

IRISH SALMON.—Of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

MADEIRA WINE.—First quality Madiera Wine, for sale low by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

FOURTH PROOF BRANDY.—A genuine article always on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

HOLLAND GIN.—Of the best quality always on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR.—Always on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

BOSTON SYRUP MOLASSES.—Of a superior quality, for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES.—Of the best quality always on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept 12, 1840.

BROWN SUGAR.—Of a good quality, for sale low by H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

LIQUORS.—Of all kinds and of the best qualities, always on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.—Of the best quality always on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

COFFEE.—Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee, constantly on hand and for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

SPERM OIL.—Winter and Summer strained Sperm Oil, of the best quality, always on hand and for sale by H. B. MASSER.
Sept 12, 1840.

STEEL.—Cast and Blister Steel for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

SPRING STEEL.—Of various sizes for Elliptic Springs, for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

LARGE QUARTO BIBLES.—For sale at very reduced prices by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

BLANK BOOKS.—Of all kinds, for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept 12, 1840.

BLANK DEEDS.—Bonds, Mortgages, &c. for sale by H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

JUSTICES' BLANKS.—for sale by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept 12, 1840.

CLOTHS.—Blue, Black Invisible Green, &c., for sale by H. B. MASSER.
Sept 12, 1840.

CASSIMERES AND SATTINETTS.—For sale very low by H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

CARPETING.—For sale cheap by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12, 1840.

BLANKETS.—For sale cheap by
H. B. MASSER.
Sept. 12 1840.

UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.—For sale by
H. B. MASSER.
September 12, 1840.

COTTON YARN AND COTTON LAPS—For sale by H. B. MASSER.
September 12, 1840.

HEMP AND COTTON TWINE.—For sale by H. B. MASSER.
September 12, 1840.

TOWING LINES, CORDS AND ROPES.—For sale by H. B. MASSER.
September 12, 1840.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. SMITH, *SURGEON DENTIST*

HAS for sale in Sunbury, and will remain two weeks at the Hotel of C. D. Wharton. He is prepared to clean, plug or insert new Teeth, in a neat, careful and scientific manner, and, as he believes, to the entire satisfaction of all.

Sunbury, Sept. 5th, 1840.

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on

Monday, the 19th day of October next,

at the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury, a certain Island in the River Susquehanna, in Augusta Township Northumberland county, containing ten acres more or less, late the estate of Jacob Slashberg, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the conditions will be made known by Frederick Lazarus, Administrator, *de bonis non*, &c. of said deceased. JOHN G. YOUNGMAN.

Sunbury, Aug. 29. *Cl'k. O. C.*

Removal.

BOOK-BINDERY.

THE undersigned have the gratification of informing the public, that notwithstanding they were so unfortunate as to have their bindery burned down, in March last, they have opened a very extensive one, in Locust street, in the new building directly opposite Geisinger's Hotel, and are prepared to execute all work in their line with despatch, and in a superior style. Their RULING APPARATUS and other Machinery are new, and of the first order and latest improvements; and they feel a confidence in their facilities for giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

Banks, County offices, Merchants, Mechanics and others, can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS of every description, which for neatness and durability, will be equal to any made by the United States.

HICKOK & CANTINE.

HARRISBURG, Sep. 9.

Works of Nature.

IN a state of health the intestinal canal may be compared to a river whose water flow over the adjoining land, through the channels nature or art has made, and improves their qualities; and to keep up the comparison of the river, so long as it runs in such a way the channels are kept pure and healthy; but if by some cause the course of the river stops, or the water in it is also no longer pure, but soon becomes stagnant. The result is the same as if circulation in nature. When there is such a superabundance of humoral fluid (or city) in the intestinal tubes, and costiveness takes place, it will back into the blood vessels, and infil rate itself into the circulation. To establish the free course of the river, we must remove the obstructions which stop its free course, and the evil of its tributary streams. With the body, follow the same natural process; remove, by that valuable purgative medicine *Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills*, which are an efficacious assistance of nature, the superabundance of humors in the intestinal canal. By perseering in this practice, the ways of the circulation will then be restored to the full exercise of their natural functions, and a state of health will be firmly established. Remember, never suffer a drop of blood to be taken from your—Examine the humors as often and as long as they are degenerated, or as long as you are sick.

Dr Brandreth's Office in Philadelphia, is at No. 8, NORTH EIGHTH street, where his pills can be had at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

☞ Only agent in Sunbury, is H. B. Masser Esq.

Sunbury, Sept. 9 1840.

Certificates of Agency.

THE following are the duly appointed agents in their respective counties, for the sale of *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.*

Northumberland county: Milton—Mackey & Chamberlin. Sunbury—H. B. Masser. Milnesville—Geddis, Green & Walls. Georgetown—F. Melling & Co.

Union county: Lewisburg—Wills & Gillet. Mifflinburg—Pelham & Beckly. New Berlin—John M. Benter. Selinsgrove—Eyre & Co. Middleburg—Isaac Smith.

Lycoming county: Williamsport—John Smith. Newberry—M. & J. C. Funston. Muncy—W. A. Petrican. Jersey Shore—James H. Hepburn.

Columbia county: Danville—F. & E. B. Reynolds. Catawissa—C. A. Brobst. Bloomsburg—Sharman & Rittenhouse. Bloomsburg—John R. Myers.

Sunbury, Sept. 9, 1840.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY, AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

EDITED BY GIDEON B. SMITH.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the CULTURE OF SILK in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character.

The first year's publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk CHEAPER and BETTER than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY FIVE CENTS PER POUND, and its lowest value is FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS; also, that ONE ACRE of ground planted to mulberry multicaulis, will produce the third year the trees are planted, FOURTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF SILK, leaving a clear profit to the producer of ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT DOLLARS! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from fifty to a hundred pounds of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expense of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from $225 to $450. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY' was set to be published, contains plain practical directions for CULTIVATING THE TREES, FEEDING AND REARING SILK WORMS, REELING THE SILK, and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to embark upon the business, either on a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriotic and philanthropic work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number containing two octavo pages, printed on new type and handsome paper with a printed colored cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to be in with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

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