

"an citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, 'thus far and no further.'" I have dwelt longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the principle of the executive action.

In all public expenditures the most rigid economy should be resorted to, and as one of its results a public debt in time of peace be scrupulously avoided. A wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the imposition of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies, in the revenue, rather than to those doubtful expedients, which, ultimately in a public debt, serve to enlarge the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may rise. All securities should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave no shadow of a doubt as to the disbursement of the money. A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintained, and speculation or defalcation visited with immediate expulsion from office and the most disgraceful punishment.

The public interest also demands that if any war has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence to all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate reward, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adoption of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the fathers of the great Republic for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example.

The institutions under which we live, my countrymen, secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much power as is necessary for its successful operation. Those who are charged with its administration, should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of power thus granted to the several departments of the Government, rather than by an appeal to the people for additional grants, least by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Constitution designed to establish between the Federal Government and the States composing the Union. The observance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot for the preservation of union and the blessings of union, for the good of our children and our children's children, through countless generations. An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultimate either in breaking asunder the bonds of union, or in building up a central system, which would inevitably end in a bloody empire and an iron crown.

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into practice during my administration of the Government, and confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and over-ruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpacted the free institutions under which we live, and transmit to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.  
Washington, April 6, 1841.

A letter to the St. Louis Republican, from Fort Leavenworth, gives an account of a most cowardly and bloody massacre, committed by some Kansas upon some Pawnees.

The dastardly Kansas—65 in number—took advantage of the absence of the Pawnee warriors from their encampment, and massacred all but 11 of the women and children found in it.

One woman sold her life dearly. She sprang upon one of the Kansas warriors like a tigress—clutched his throat, and would have strangled him if her arms had not been thrown from her body.

The Pawnee prisoners were reached by a detachment of the American force stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and had been brought into Bellevue.

This massacre will be a signal for a fierce war between the Pawnees and the Kansas.

The following true anecdote is respectfully dedicated to the ladies, being a practicable and forcible illustration of their celebrated faculty of keeping secrets. P. is a little, pretty, reckless braggart; the idol of her father, and the spoiled child of her mother. Every body scolds at her quizzical and odd sayings, and all love her for her frankness and open heart. One day she was walking with a friend arm in arm, and she was teasing her friend to tell her something, which was not proper to be universally circulated. Her friend answered her, "Tell you P., no indeed. I shall do no such thing—you never kept any thing twenty-four hours in your life." She flung her arms around her friend's neck in a very convincing manner, and exclaimed, "Oh! Miss X, I can keep a secret, indeed I can. There was Miss A, told me six months ago, that she was engaged to be married, and I never told any one of it, and I never will."

It was not until her friend burst into fits of laughter, that she was aware her secret was out.—Pron. Journal.

**CLEANSE AND STRENGTHEN.**  
The only sure and best course to pursue in curing diseases, of whatever nature they may be, is first, to cleanse and purify the Stomach and Bow-

els by gentle aperients; secondly, to give strength and tone to those tender organs by the use of proper tonics. This mode is always pursued by regular physicians, which they well know to be the only course to resort to, to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Hanten's Compound Strengthening Tonic and Aperient Pills, are a sure medicine to effect this grand object. The German Aperient Pills are to cleanse the stomach and intestines, after which the Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills are used, to give strength and tone to those organs which require tender treatment. Nearly two-thirds of the diseases which we daily behold, are diseases of the nervous system, and by continually using drastic mineral purgatives the sufferer will soon find himself a being too much refined to remain long in existence. Full and explicit directions both in English and German, accompany this notice.



**Democratic Candidate for Governor,**  
**Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.**

☞ We owe an apology to our valuable correspondent, who writes under the title of "A Walk to an Old Church," for a number of typographical errors in his articles, which were inadvertently overlooked.

☞ On our first page will be found the address of President Tyler. It is a well written document, short, concise and to the point. Mr. Tyler's sentiments in relation to the important questions now before the country, were not well understood before the election, as the office of Vice President was not considered of much importance. As a southern man, it was supposed he would be influenced by southern feelings. He declares himself, however, in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. He is in favor of a protective tariff, sufficient to meet the current expenses of government. He is in favor of the subtreasury until Congress shall repeal it. He is also in favor of a constitutional measure that will restore the currency; but whether or not he considers the United States Bank such a measure he does not say. On this point he leaves his readers in doubt and obscurity.

☞ The last few days of cold unpleasant weather, has had an unfavorable tendency on several branches of domestic manufactures. Street yards were considerably on the decline, but are now again looking up. In a few weeks, we think, if the weather continues favorable, we shall be able to announce that spinning operations shall again have assumed as flourishing a condition as ever. Wonder how our friends at Milton are doing with their "Cotton Factory!"

☞ Gov. Ritner, it is said, has received the appointment of Treasurer of the Mint, at Philadelphia.

☞ Col. Drayton has been elected to and accepted the office of President of the United States Bank, in the place of Thomas Dunlap, resigned.

☞ The Keystone at Harrisburg, has changed hands. Messrs Peacock and McKinley have become the proprietors. The paper will be conducted by them on the same principles.

The Money Telegraph, published by Mr. Shoemaker, having been discontinued, has been revived under the name of the *Money Luminary*, by J. & Wm. J. Painter.

**Small Notes.**  
The Governor's veto message seems to meet general approbation from all parties. The U. S. Gazette says, the bill was as well dead as alive. The greatest objectionable feature in the veto is, the view the Governor takes relative to the issue of small notes. We have conversed with a great number of persons who we thought would be the last to yield to such a measure, and the almost unanimous opinion is, that if we must of necessity use small notes, let us at least have them of our own instead of circulating those of other states. Small notes must and will be used as long as the suspension continues. The true question is, shall our banks issue them or shall we be dependent upon banks and individuals out of the state for any spurious trash they may choose to impose upon us. We are now and always have been opposed to small notes, unless as a temporary measure for relief, and such we believe they would prove to be under the present existing circumstances.

Nicholas Biddle has published two letters, addressed by him to John M. Clayton, in reply to the investigating committee of the United States Bank. If his statements are correct, he has certainly succeeded in transferring the greatest share of the odium which has attached to him on account of mismanagement, to the present officers. In speaking of the time when he resigned his office of President of the Bank, he says:

Then for the first time during many years, I found a moment when I could seek the retirement I desired, and accordingly resigned.

Collect now, all these elements of prosperity. Here was the Bank.  
With 74 millions to pay 35.  
With the highest character and credit.  
Dividing eight per cent, yet laying up something every year.

Its stock selling at 116.  
The foreign exchanges easy.  
The domestic exchanges low and uniform.

All its controversies with the General and State Governments settled.  
With peace at home and abroad.  
And one can see nothing to create a doubt of its safety. So thought and so declared all the Directors of the Bank, who by numerous Committees and in successive Boards, unanimously united in repeated and strong assurances that the Bank was then in a condition of undoubted strength and prosperity.

**Another Bank Bill.**  
In the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. SPAKMAN, from the committee on banks, reported a bill embracing three sections, which respectively provide as follows:

1. That the penalties imposed upon the banks in cases of the suspension of specie payments, shall be suspended for the period of five years; and that the law prohibiting the issue of small notes shall also be suspended for the period of four years.
2. That during the aforesaid four years the banks of this state shall be permitted to declare dividends not exceeding five per cent. per annum.
3. That the banks shall be authorized to discount within the limits prescribed by existing laws, as if there were no suspension of specie payments.

**Abstract of the Veto Message.**  
The Governor has vetoed the late Bank bill. The veto message is too long for insertion. We therefore give an abstract. The Governor says there are a number of things in the bill that he would gladly approve, but he is unwilling to repeal the penalties imposed on the banks, so far as the citizens of this state are concerned. He is also opposed to the issue of small notes by the banks for a period of five years, to an amount of six millions of dollars.

☞ He says that sections repealing the penalties and forfeitures are peculiarly objectionable, inasmuch as no time is prescribed when the repeal would cease to be operative. He refers to his former opinions with regard to small notes, and says—"if such notes are issued, we might despair of seeing a single dollar of specie in circulation." He is opposed also to Post Notes, and to various other provisions, particularly to that which authorizes the U. S. Bank to reduce its capital to \$14,000,000. He says he retained the bill as long as possible, to ascertain the opinions of practical men, and he doubts if it should become a law whether one-tenth of the Banks of the commonwealth would accept of its provision. The late bank suspension is alluded to in a moderate spirit, and attributed in a great measure, to a combination abroad. He concludes with this language:

I would most cheerfully approve of any measures that will protect the banks of this commonwealth from being crippled in their operations, and from the forfeiture of their charters, by combinations of brokers and sharpers of other States, and Europe, to exact the penalties which were originally designed for the safety and security of the people of this commonwealth. Let those persons having demands against our banks be deprived of no civil remedy, which can be afforded the law; let our Courts remain open to them; let them receive judgment and enforce them by execution, with such interest as is allowed in other like cases of debt; but the penalties, which can be exacted only on the basis of creating embarrassment and difficulty among our citizens, should be reserved to be enforced by our own citizens, who are so deeply interested in the consequences. Let those who are to feel the effects, judge who thus will strike the blow. Such a law as this, would be a measure of self preservation, and could give just ground of complaint to those who would be deprived of no legal right they now enjoy, and of no privilege, but that of annoying and disturbing their neighbors, without obtaining any benefit for themselves.

In all our legislative acts we should remember that without encroaching upon the rights of the citizens of other States, our first and highest duty is to take care of the interests of Pennsylvania. This is expected from us by the people, and less than this, would be an unpardonable shrinking from our duty.

**Synopsis of Mr. Johnson's Revenue, Bank, and Appropriation Bill.**  
This bill authorizes the Banks to issue one, two and three dollar notes, in \$5, to the amount of \$4,000,000—the said notes to be paid into the State Treasury, and redeemable in State stock, which is authorized to be issued to a similar amount by the Governor, and deposited with the Banks, should they subscribe for the same. The stock to bear an interest of one per cent. per annum, when on deposit in the said banks, and five per cent. as soon as transferred by the Banks in redemption of their notes as above. The Banks are to assume the payment of the interest on the transferred stock, in consideration of which they are to be commorated from the taxes on their dividends, and the difference between the amount of interest so paid by the Banks, is to be either paid to, or received from, the Commonwealth, as the case may be.

It further authorizes additional taxes on salaries and emoluments of officers, whether accruing under the Constitution or laws of this commonwealth, or under a corporation; also, on Local estates of descent, either by will, under the intestate laws, and on retailers of merchandise of every species, according to the amount of their transactions.

It also makes specific appropriations to pay debts due on public improvements, &c. for repairs, and to keep the wheels of government in motion; and relieves the Banks, which agree to take their position of the above loan, from the penalties of the several acts of Assembly for suspension, and places them on the same footing as natural persons or individuals are in relation to their debts and liabilities.

The Bank of the United States is not permitted to issue small notes, or subscribe to the above loan. The act is to continue in force five years.  
The entire session, both morning and afternoon, was occupied in its consideration. The first section passed by a vote of 55 to 39; the second section, (small notes,) by a vote of 53 to 39.

A long discussion was had upon the tax sections, particularly on that creating a tax on dealers in domestic merchandise. The members from the city

are divided on the question—Messrs. Smith and Crab being opposed to it, and the others in favor of it.  
The House adjourned without going through with the bill. It will doubtless pass second reading to-morrow.—U. S. Gazette.

**FOR THE AMERICAN.**  
**A Walk to an Old Church.**

**Early Impressions and Reminiscences renewed, and Moral Reflections suggested.**  
No. 4.—THE GRAVE-YARD.  
That individual must be a monster indeed, who does not show some good trait in his character, though it should be the slipping of pride or selfishness. Shiner as was old Peter, it has always been said that he was a good sexton, and a fair evidence of this was his attention to the graveyard, which was kept neat and clean, the grass cropped, graves sodded, the gravel-walk in repair, and the gates secured. May the graveyard of the old Swedes' Church be always favored with such a guardian! But it is not every depository of the dead which presents the same neat and secure condition, as the conclusion of my walk will show.

As I proceeded, the way became more and more interesting. The trees increased in number on either side, and the entire scenery was more varied and beautiful. The land rose to the right and left in gentle undulations, terminating, in the distance, at the base of a lofty hill, which wound around it in a semi-circle. The interval was dotted with humble dwellings, and presented, in the remote view, the dim outlines of garden patches, and here and there a browsing sheep, or slowly moving cow, the tinkling of whose bell fell on the ear, in its exhausted tones, in union with the stillness of the evening, and a heart tuned to solemn musing excited by the approach to the old Church, which just then peeped, in its shadowy form, through the foliage of the trees within which it was embosomed.

Absorbed in the contemplations which such scenery and circumstances cannot fail to raise in the mind of the admirer of the natural works of the Creator, and of him who is properly affected by his mortal destiny, and the life that never fails, I found myself suddenly, at the end of the walk in the midst of a clump of forest trees disposed in all their irregularity, and towering, through the mists of the evening, in enlarged proportions, until they faded from the view in the ascent. Imagination seized the hint, and carried them upward on its vision, until they were lost in the clouds, and, quick in its connecting power, caught the double emblems of earth and skies, mortality and immortality.

The mind, having been prepared for reflections suited to the spot, was greatly quickened through the imagination thus inflamed, and went forth with facility and interest on all the variety of themes congenial with the enraptured spirit. The following passed through it in rapid succession—Time, mortality, the probable histories of the dead sleeping around it, the vanity and crime of unheeded ambition and love of earthly distinctions, the folly and guilt of the unbridled lust of gain and pleasure, the madness of that dissipation which dishonors and embitters life, and hurries its victims prematurely to the tomb, the dubious light shed on the future state by the wisest and best of the heathen philosophers, the increase of information of it under the ancient dispensation of the church, and the full blaze which has been poured on that most interesting subject by the Saviors, who has brought life and immortality to light, all the rich hopes and consolations of the gospel, the winding up of the drama of human life in the stupendous catastrophe of a universal conflagration, the awakening triumph of the archangel pouring forth its long and loud blast over the expiring world, the signal for the rising of the multitudinous dead, the resurrection and ascension of the untold population of earth, the descending Judge in majesty and awful pomp, the process of the judgment, and the eternal fates of angels and men.

While these vast and solemn themes were hurrying through the mind, a rustling near me attracted my attention, and, turning my face towards the direction whence it proceeded, my eye met the crazy fence which interposed between me and the graveyard. Leaning lightly on it and looking over, I espied a cow in the thick and entangled bushes.

At once I suspected that the graveyard was in a neglected state. Always shocked at such negligence, but not willing to form an unfavorable opinion of the inhabitants of the pleasant town of Anonoma, I determined to enter the enclosure, and examine its condition. Laying hold of the topmost rails of several panels of the fence, I found that they would not bear my weight, which strengthened my suspicion. At last I succeeded in the attempt. My examination of the fence went far enough to see the place where the cow had entered, which was unimpeachable with the existing materials. Probably there were other places to admit animals, for, as I proceeded in different directions, my attention was arrested to sheep and cows, a horse, and even several hogs. In some parts the bushes were so thick, and mingled with briery vines, that I was obliged to alter my course, every now and then, in order to avoid them. The unfavorable evidence gathered as I extended my investigation. Tall and uncomely grass grew wherever the bushes and briars had not taken the precedence in attempting to vie with it in paying their doubtful honors to the dead. Here was a headstone, and there a footstone raised and leaning almost to their fall, or lying on the ground, beside the graves of those to whom they were records, or carried to a distance as if anxious to find other owners, or broken, with a part in, and a part on, the ground. The graves were enclosed, and even many of them so slightly dressed as to seem to say, we are glad that you lie there, and we will give ourselves no farther trouble about you; and, in some instances, they were so sunken as to endanger the limbs of the untary visitor passing about in a meditative mood.

Having satisfied myself that my first fears were not a false alarm, but on the side of charity, I was about to make my way out of the graveyard, when something that had the appearance of a tree met my eye—for now the time for the sight of distant

objects, or the distinct impressions of those near had passed, as the twilight was fast fading into night. I went to it, and was able to ascertain that it was a weeping willow. How fit, thought I, to grow in this place of the dead; and, as if to be a more striking emblem of the weeping heart of many a survivor, it occupied, apparently, the centre of the yard, and threw out, all around, its pendent branches, reaching almost to the ground.

It struck me, moreover, as particularly expressive of the inextinguishable sadness of some extraordinary sufferer by bereavement, whose heart, ever fruitful in grief, supplies continual nourishment to despondency, until it, at length, bows the lovely form almost to the earth, under its bending weight.

Perhaps accident placed it there. But may it not rather be supposed, that some tender heart, in the plenitude of its grief for a dear relative, or friend, teeming with mournful associations, caught the analogy between its feelings and their beautiful representative, and planted it beside the grave of a much loved one?  
But the hand that placed it there as a memorial of a grief worn heart has withered in death, and its sadness, we would fain hope, has been exchanged for the ever sunny joys of Paradise, in company with the lost one it mourned for so bitterly here, who together share the bliss of heaven, the more delicious by reason of the sorrows of earth, as the sun is more bright and joyous in his aspect, when, after a long concealment, he bursts in glory from the departed clouds which have emptied their dreaching waters.

Though it was originally intended as a sign of a grieving heart, and becomes a general representative of sorrow for the dead, still, it may well be conceived to answer the purpose of weeping over the desolations of the graveyard, and the indifference manifested toward the dead by many surviving relatives and friends.

Oh! that they would go thither and view the drooping tree until they feel its reproof, and be stricken up to repair the damages of time and negligence, and leave to its only proper office now—which it will most tenderly and faithfully perform—to weep with the living for the dead.

Having left the solemn spot, and pursuing my way back to the town my mind was burdened with thoughts of the desolations I had just witnessed, and my spirit, deeply wounded, bled under an afflictive sense of the selfish, if not cruel, indifference which is so often manifested toward the sleeping dead. Thus, with my mind wrought up almost to indignation, I reached my lodgings, snatched up my pen, and poured forth my feelings in a strain which I concluded was almost sufficient to vivify the very dead, and call them forth to avenge themselves on account of their desecrated and neglected tombs. Now, thinks I, ye guilty inhabitants of Anonoma, ye shall be made to feel, if not to act; and surely, ye deserve a severe chastisement. I will hold up before you your shame, until you catch the sympathy. But if shame have fled, I will strike at your pride, and attempt to draw from your wounded honor, what cannot be extorted from affection, decency and religion. Well satisfied with my effusion, and with the design of inflicting merited rebuke, if even my main object should not be accomplished, which was greatly desired by me, I committed myself to the God of the dead and the living, and tried to revive calm sleep. But in this I was disappointed, for the images of briars, decaying fences, broken tombstones, and sunken graves haunted me, and prevented any thing more than uneasy and fitful slumber. Late in the night, however, exhausted nature proved victorious over the excited nerves, and I sank into a sound sleep from which I awoke to a serene and beautiful morning, with a tranquil, and properly balanced mind. Almost the first subject of thought was my visit to the Old Church, on the previous evening. Though my judgment was now more consulted than my feelings, still, the reality of what I had seen impressively remained, and the propriety and importance of urging attention to a christian and civilized regard for the mortal remains of our kindred and friends, were scarcely diminished or less affecting.

But I will pursue the subject no farther, as, methinks, reflection is waking up the feelings of kindness and humanity in the bosoms of the inhabitants of Anonoma, and soon they will wipe this reproachful blot from their character. Long may they live to enjoy the sight of their renewed, and inviting graveyard; and, when they die, may they leave behind them those who will take a pleasure in protecting their graves, and rearing upon them the flowers of love.

A private letter from New Brunswick to the editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser says.—"Robinson seems now to relent, and has confessed his crime in a most hideous form. He says he called upon Mr. Soudam the night before the murder and invited him to his house under the pretence of paying off the note and 300 on the bond, mortgage; that he was prepared to assault him on his entry, and had placed his hatchet in the side-light of the front door, intending as he passed in to seize it and make the attack, but Mr. S. came in the back door, which frustrated this plan. They went into the basement story, and Mr. S. entered into familiar conversation about the house, remarked to him that he was getting along well, and would soon be through, &c., but intended to keep his eye on his guilty associate, who had taken up a mallet. They passed into the 1st story, and there R. said to Mr. S. that wife had gone out for a pen and ink and would soon return. Mr. S. replied, "I'll walk out a few minutes and return again, by that time she may be in," and advanced to the door. Robinson stepped behind him and struck the blow with the mallet which threw off his hat and brought him on his hands and knees—a second blow brought him to the floor. He then went down to prepare the grave, and whilst digging he heard a noise up stairs, and returned and found Mr. S. on his hands and knees and at the moment took his hand and wiped the blood from his eyes and said in a faint voice, "Oh! Peter, oh! Peter." These words the convict says ring continually in his ear. He then gave the fatal blow and

carried him down stairs and let him lay till the grave was finished.

**GRAFTING.**  
If you have any trees which produce indifferent fruit, now is about the time to graft with better sorts. It is as well to have good, first rate fruit, so poor, especially when this can be secured by so easy and simple a method of engrafting. When trees have become old and large, let some of the most vigorous limbs near the centre, be selected for the insertion of scions; but it is always best to graft when the trees are young. The practiced nurserymen cut off all the infant trees near the ground when they are about the size of a man's finger, and place the graft on the stock and then the whole subsequent body of the tree will produce one sort of fruit.

There are many modes of grafting, but the following is the most common:

**Cleft Grafting.**—This mode of grafting is usually practiced on stocks from one to two inches diameter. It is thus performed: The head of stock is carefully sawed off at a part free from knots and the top pared smooth; with a thin knife skew the stock through the centre, to the depth of about two inches, and insert a wedge to keep it open the reception of the scion. The scion is to be pared in the form of a wedge; with an eye if possible in the upper part of the portion thus formed perfect success is the more certain when this is the case. The scion is now to be carefully inserted that the inner bark of the scion and of the stock, exactly meet. Large stocks require two scions, on each side; sometimes four are inserted. Whole is now to be carefully covered with composition, or grafting clay, excepting two or three of each scion. This mode of grafting is equally applicable to very small stocks, but being so must be bound with a cord of bass matting.

The following is a good composition:  
**Grafting Composition** is made of three parts resin, three parts of bees wax, and one part of oil, melted together; when well mixed, it is put into water and worked up like shoemakers' glue by hand. This composition may be used while in a melted state pretty thickly with a brush on very strong brown paper. This paper is cut into small strips of a suitable size, and is thickly applied. In cool weather, may be ins warmed with the breath, so as to become a size.—Maine Cultivator.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 6th inst. by the Rev. J. P. Shinde, DAVID GOTTSMALL to Miss LUTIA NEIDIG, 1 Augusta.  
On the 11th inst., by the same, Mr. JACOB TAYLOR to Miss SUSAN BICK, both of Watertown.  
On the same day, by the same, Mr. BEN OSNEY to Miss HANNAH BEEK, of the same

**An Apprentice WANTED.**  
An apprentice will be taken in Printing Business, a lad of 14 to 16 years of age, with a good liberal Education, will hear of an excellent situation by applying at this office April 17, 1841.

**In the Common Pleas of Northumberland County.**  
*Fleming and Thomas Pollock,* vs. *James Tharp.*

Rule on all the Judgment Creditors of the said James Tharp, to show cause why they should not be ordered to pay the debts of the said James Tharp, by the first day of August term, 1841, why the deeds of the sale of defendant's real estate should not be applied to the payment of the judgment of Fleming and Thomas Pollock.

SAMUEL D. JORDAN  
Prothonotary's Office; do  
Sanbury, April 16, 1841. —9t

**Look Here.**  
THIS MACHINE AGAINST THE WORLD.

**IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!**  
**D**AVENPORT'S Improved Patent Threshing Machine and Horse Power, which cleans at the same time—an invention which Farmers have long looked in vain, and which renders the above machine perfect and past for improvement. Those who have been waiting something better than heretofore offered for will find this to be the article. Come see it judge for yourselves.

The subscribers have purchased the right of above Machine and Horse Power, for the counties of Northumberland, Lincoln, Grant and Union—and also, the privilege of vending them in any other places for which the right has not been previously sold.

The advantages which this Machine has over all others invented are many and obvious. Only and three men can do all the threshing, cleaning of 150 bushels of wheat in one day—this usually takes seven hands one day and the next. For field threshing it takes the least any thing in this world—no grain is scattered lost.

Such is the superiority of the Horse Power that three horses can thresh as much with it as four can with any other.

The Machines and Horse Power will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers. Made in Milton, by the subscribers.  
WM. WELCH,  
WM. H. POMP,  
HENRY FRICK.

Milton, April 17, 1841.

**RECOMMENDATION.**  
**TRESHING & WINNOWER MACHINES.**  
Having had in use, one of Davenport's Patent Threshing and Winnower Machines, and being repeatedly called upon for my opinion in regard their value, durability and advantage, we are free to state, that they exceed in our opinion, a Threshing Machine we ever before witnessed. They will thresh and clean, fit for market 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and this with the aid of three hands besides the driver. The Str is passed off from the grain on an incline plane, leading about 12 feet from the Machine. Scarcely a grain is lost. What is of some importance and greatly so, is the fact that no dust passes by the Machine to the man who feeds it. The Horse power seems to be perfection itself—three horses only do the ordinary ploughing work. We uncheerfully recommend the Machine to Farmers they are manufactured in Milton by Messrs. Welch, Pomp and Frick.  
PHILIP HILGERT,  
JOHN B. HELLER.  
Chillicothe town, North's co, March 30, 1841