fit down neatly and closely on the stock. scion. If the stock and graft be of the same size or thickness, you can make the bark meet each side, for if the inner bark of the stock and graft join on one side only it is handsome mode of grafting for standard trees, ornamen.al trees when grafted at the standard height, also for rose and standard

3. Cleft or Slit Grafting .- This mode, which is performed on stocks of from one to two inches in diameter, consists in cut- grafted. ting off the stock smoothly at a part free from knots, splitting the stock down. smoothly and evenly (near the pith or nor more than five eyes or buds on each. heart, but without injuring it) to the depth of about two inches, with a sharp, thin bladed knite, and then cutting the lower end bark side or outer-side about the one enliven the graft, eight of an inch in thickness, and inserting it into the cleft of the stock so as to cause the inner bark of the stock and graft to join each other closely and neatly. It the stock be pretty large, you may insert two grafts, one on each side of the stock. If the graft be cut so as to have an eye or bud near the top of the stock, its growth will be the more sure. This mode of grafting may be used on small stocks also. It is a very easy mode, and although rather clumsy as to appearance and finish, is still more frequently practised than any other in the United States.

4. Crown Grafting .- This mode, which is practised on such stocks as are too large and stubborn to cleave or split, is performed by cutting off the stock smoothly and horizontally or level, gently separating or loosing the bark from the stock so as to admit the scion or graft between the bark and the wood about two inches down, and then cutting one side of the graft flat and somewhat sloping, about an inch and a half long, with a sort of shoulder at the top of the slope to rest upon the crown or top of the stock, and inserting the graft or grafts between the wood and the bark. with the cut or flat side next to the wood of the stock, for on a large stock you may thus insert three, four, five or more after being cut, the better. grafts.

serted between the bark and the wood, and 19 it is performed with most success at a period somewhat later than the other modes. as it requires some running of sap to make the bark separate easily from the wood.

5. Side Grafting .- This mode consists in cutting or sloping the bark and a little limbs, and cutting the graft to fit it precisely as in whip or splice grafting, and fixing it on with matting and clay as in other cases. Another way is to make a perpendicular cut through the bark of the tree, and a cross cut on the top of the perpendicular cut, pare off the bark of the tree above the cross cut down slanting to the wood at the cross cut, raise the bark of the perpendicular cut, and insert therein the graft so cut as to fit the position it is to occupy. A variety of fruits may thus be engrafied on one tree.

6. Root Grafting .- This duty is performed by any of the usual modes of grafting on the roots of decayed or removed trees, where suitable stocks for the purpose one scarce. Such root grafts grow with upcommon vigor, and Mr. Van Mons considers this the most perfect of all modes of grafting, as it regards the perfect condition of the grafted tree, inasmuch as it requires the smallest quantity of the stock used, and being under ground, soon throws out new fibres, and thus actually grows upon

7. Shoulder or Chink Grafting .-This mode, which is chiefly used for ornamental trees where the stock and graft are of the same size, consists in cutting off the stock smoothly and horizontally or level, and sawing or cutting halfway and horizontally through the stock a few inches below the top of the stock, and splitting off the sawed half, and then cutting the scion or graft so as to fill up exactly the vacancy thus made in the stock. There are other modes of shoulder grafting, but this is the ensiest and most simple.

All these grafts must be bound or tied fast with some soft maiting, overlaid or covered with the usual grafting clay or composition. A covering of common potters' clay, however, will answer every purpose; or you may cover the cleft with grafting was made of three parts of beeswax, three parts of rosin, and two parts of tallow, or, as many prefer, with a little more tallow to render it pliable, all melted together and worked up like shoemaker's wax. The best grafting wax, according to Prot. Mapes, is made of melted beeswax with about one quarter of its weight ol baisam of fir (Canada baisam) stirred into it while melting. It is said to be perfeetly impervious to water, and so adhesive that no expansion by heat nor contraction by cold will make it run or crack. It may be poured on thin tissue paper while hot, and used in strips, or worked up in the hand, and used as the ordinary wax. A small quantity of vermillion, stirred into agriculturalist in any region must study, is Prof. H. D. Rogers; and the other has re-

#### Grafts when to be Cut &c.

- 1. The grafts or scions should be cut for this you can insert two grafts, one on is generally three weeks or a month before the usual season for spring grafting.
- sufficient. This is a very strong and the last year's growth and be taken from in minute quantities, and that they are all methods employed in the Netherlands, con- tant, but sadly neglected, scientific enterof healthy trees.
  - 3. A small joint or portion of the for-
  - 4. The grafts should be from four to six inches in length, with not less than two
  - 5. The middle portion of each shoot makes the best grafts.
- 6. The grafts should be put on the of the graft in a wedge-like form, with a tree until the sap flows freely, as that is fine or sharp edge on its inside and its necessary to heal the wound speedily, and
  - 7. The grafts, in Summer and Fall grafting, should be the shoots of the present smanifest that it behooves the farmer, as a lavish abundance, scarcely paralleled by year, with a portion of the former years' first step to the skilful culture of his land, any other equal district of the world's surgrowth attached; and the rule is, to select to learn from the composition and geologi- face. In coal, the most precious of all minthe grafts from trees whose sap is stationary calorigin of the rocks which have produced eral wealth, she has an estate larger far or nearly so, and insert them on stocks and are still producing his soil, whether than of any other commonwealth in Amerwhose sap flows vigorously.

siderable or long distance, is to box them himself supply. have also been kept fresh till mid-summer, soils into which these rocks decay. and then successfully used in budding. The It may be stated as an undeniable truth, north side of a building or cellar, is the that without an acquaintance with the

This mode is sometimes called grafting to the eye the various operations of graft kindness, has spread beneath his feet. To in the bark or rind, because the graft is in- ing, see 2 Buel 117, &c., Downing 15 to till the earth and call forth her fruits, is MILTON, August, 1850.

## Geology and Agriculture.

To that great leading interest, Agriculture, a geological survey is both directly and indirectly beneficial, to an extent which well deserves the careful consideraof the wood off from that side or portion of tion, not only of every farmer, but of the a tree where you wisn to have a limb or Legislature. It conduces directly interest by pointing out the sources from whence the various soils of the region are derived and the belts of country where the same soils prevail, so that the agricultural experience of separate localities upon identical soils may be compared together. It analyses the strata, and shows which layers are fertilizing and which not, and traces on the geological map such as are natural manures, discriminates between the pure limestone and the magnesian ones, between those which possess the all-powerful element of physphorus and such as do not, and indicates what shales and other constantly decomposing strata are already naturally calcareous or gypseous, and are competent of themselves, by proper mechanical treatment, to replenish the soil sufficiently with lime and plaster, and what others are destitute of these essential elements, and vield soils which require their artificial introduction. It calls attention furthermore to, and furnishes in fact nuch knowledge indispensable to any right system of drainage.

> ture of the soil must be founded upon an exact knowledge of the materials of which the soil is composed, and this indispensable knowledge can only be procured through a careful study of the rocks or strata out of which the soils are derived. Hence it is, that Geology is now universally regarded by the professional teachers, scientific writers, and the most skilful men of practice in agriculture, as equally fundamental with chemistry, in its relations to sound methods of cultivation. Of this no better proof need be asked than the titles and scope of all the treatises, both comprehensive and abridged of one who is perhaps the ablest expounder of the principles of this great art now living, Prof. James F. W. Johnston, of England, who has devoted the labors of a lifetime to the production of works expressly on "Agricultural Chemistry and Geology." In a recent "Report on the agricultural capability of the Province of New Brunswick." he illustrates in various ways, how the possession of a good geological map is of much importance to a State, as an aid in determining the cultural value of its surface, of what it is capable, and how its capabilities are to be developed."

An improved and truly economical cul-

A little consideration of a few fundamental facts in agriculture and geology will render obvious the advantages which the thoughts. One relates to the marl region he dwells.

The first practical problem, which the extent of beds of green sand or marl, by

wedge-like form, and then cutting out the it, gives it a beautiful red color, and deters the adaptation of the crop to the soil, the ference to the old farms of Eastern Virgily perceived—silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, potash, common salt, and phosphoric acid—and this will be still out means to make two blades of grass, or delements in any of the ordinary crops are shown in comparison. In the case of red clover hay, as an example, there are silica, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, sulphuric lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, sulphuric lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, sulphuric lime, magnesia, oxide of oxide of oxide lime, magnesia, oxide lime, magnesia, oxide acid, phosphoric acid, potash, soda, and in the case of Pennsylvania; her territory Exploration of the State of New York Schart - SN Thompson. chlorine, in all one hundred and twenty- is pre-eminently rich in all the best treas-

> up in moist saw-dust, and keep it moist, The animal which can not thrive withbut not wet, by occasionally sprinkling out a due proportion of lime and phosphowater over it. A bushel of saw-dust will rus in its bones, can by ranging widely for complete success; and winter-cut grafts the composition of the rocks and of the

> best place to keep grafts or buds, as its local geology of his vicinity, the agricultutemperature is less changeable than any rist can never avail himself of the whole of other portion of the premises. But, in all his natural resources, or make due and cases, the sooner the grafts are grafted grateful acknowledgements in his industrial practice of the bountiful sources of wealth For figures or cuts representing clearly which the beneficent Creator, with lavish J. F. WOLFINGER. the happy destiny assigned to the great mass of mankind, but thro' it there would seem to be in reserve a destiny still pobler -the cultivation of his own faculties and powers, resulting from his eagerness to convert to human uses, by increase of knowledge, the qualities of common things. In studying the most common of these, if they be but the crumbling clods of stone that strew the fields, he sees everywhere that the physical laws are divine appointments.

Of the indirect benefits to the agricultural class from such an exploration, little need be said; they are such as will be shared in, to a greater or less extent, by every citizen, and must be acknowledged as soon as hinted at. One of the most obvious of these, is the operation of such a survey to render coal abundant and cheap, for the various important uses for which the farmer must have fuel, such as the burning of lime, the making of bricks, or the furnishing his neighborhood with steam, saw, or grist mills, in the absence of water power. To these advantages let us add the preservation of his wood for fencing, building and other uses than burning, and the liberty it gives to appropriate a larger share of his land to growing crops, while a less share is given to growing timber.

But probably the most important indirect boon conferred on the agriculture of a country by geological developments, is the influence these have, by stimulating its mining activity, to attract population inland, present proprietor) HAVE BEEN EXPENDED to create thereby home murkets for the produce of the soil. Not to wander to England and Belgium for proofs, in the extraordinary pictures there presented of this quickening influence on agricultural, it is only necessary for us to look at home. to the prosperity which already smiles in e Red Shale and other vallies which begirt our anthracite coal fields, to witness the happy results of the ties which bind welfare of the great class who till the surface, to that of the population who delve

for other riches beneath it. It is too obvious for argument that a map and description which display in their true ate the Prospectus. position all the varieties of strata, and conquently their soils in our borders must e a most valuable aid in exhibiting our agricultural means of wealth, and for inviing hither the best class of settlers. We have lost much desirable population by the undue prominence given to Western lands. which do not compare so favorably with our Tuesday, 25th-Jn Motz, Hains Tp.Cen.Co own as to compensate for the peculiar disadvantages to which they expose emigrants from New England and from Europe. We might refer to many examples of a sudden mpulse given to agriculture, by the publiof the results of geo'ogical surveys. Several striking instances are presented to our ledge of the strata of the district where enriched, and their produce multiplied by the disclosures of the true character and

adaptability to the soil, he should have a Wm. B Rogers made known the abundant

chlorine, in all one hundred and twentynine and a half pounds in a ton of hay.

As the abstraction from the soil of either of
these ingredients will greatly impair its
suitableness for this particular crop, it is
manifest that it behooves the farmer, as a
first step to the skilful culture of his land,
to learn from the composition and geological origin of the rocks which have produced
and are still producing his soil, whether
these various constituents, indispensable to

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these various constituents, indispensable to

As the abstraction from the soil of either of
these ingredients will greatly impair its
suitableness for this particular crop, it is
suitable The best way to preserve grafts and his purpose, are naturally there and likely of geological survey, prove the State to unaltered. It is better than damp moss, but the plant is rooted to one spot, and if concentrated form of power, is then the av-

like the fuel which lies adjacent, or within easy access to them, inexhaustible for thou sands of years. The mining and transforming of these through all the various processes of manufacture, and their transmis sion by the channels of a constantly expanding commerce to market, must create within our borders untold millions of



At \$1,50 cash in advance, \$1,75 in three months, \$2 pai within the year, and \$2,50 at the end of the year. Agents in Philadelphia-V B Palmer and E W Carr.

# Lewisburg, Pa.

A DVERTIZE !- Executors, Administrators, Public DVERTIZE: — Executors, Administrators, Officers, City and Country Merchants. Manufacturers, echanics, Business Men—all who wish to procure or to spose of anything—would do well to give notice of the me through the "Learning Chronicie." This paper has good and increasing circulation in a community containing as large a proportion of active, solvent producers, assumers, and dealers, as any other in the State.

#8" Union County Democratic Delogate Meetings—Saturday, 10th May; polls open from 2 to 5, P. M. #8 Union County Democratic Convention—New Ber-in, Monday, 12th May, to elect Delegate to Judicial State

Ro- Union County Court-Monday, 19th May.

#3- Scott County Meeting-Tuesday, 20th May.
#8- Agricultural County Meeting-Worlday, 21st May.

eratic State Judicial Convention—Harrisburg.

Ap- Whig State Convention-Lancaster, 24th June.

In two weeks, we commence Vol. VIII. of the "Chronicle." On our last page, will be found a Prospectus, which we request all, who feel disposed, to circulate. Let each present subscriber obtain one, (a small matter,) and our list would be doubled, and our ability and inclination to issue a better paper, greatly increased. ALL THE PROFITS OF THIS PAPER (under its IN ITS IMPROVEMENT. We are inclined this week-by the following Law: to make further efforts at deserving additional support, and shall therefore use the NEW TYPE, of which this is a specimen, for printing common reading matter, and procure new type for Advertising as soon as the patronage will warrant.

#2-We send many persons papers in single wrapper On Chamberlin's Journal will be completed in three friends, to send for the Chronicle on their own account,

FRIDAY OF THIS WEEK (Spring Election) will afford a fine chance to circul-

Remember, Post-Free within the County.

# Public Sales.

We have advertised Auction Sales during the month yet to come, as follows: Friday, 21st-J. H. Tolbert, Kelly Tp. Saturday, 22d-James Harris, East Buffalo

J. Forster, Lewisburg. Thursday, 27th—Col.S.Reber's, E. Buffalo. Saturday, 29th-Benj'n Rishel, Lewisburg. Friday next, the Officers to transa

Borough and Township business, are to be selected. Let care be taken that every station is well and properly filled. The full Square of Town Lots noti-

ced for sale in another column, is between intelligent farmer may derive from a know. of New Jersey, where the farms have been Market Street and the Boat Yard, in front of the Academy. ELECTION TICKETS

Nextly and expeditionsly printed

A Joint Committee of the Legislainner portion of the graits so as to make it insects from traveling over it to attack the climate, and the market. But to know its nia, which have been revived since Prof. ture have recently made a strong report recommending a suitable appropriation for clear conception of the nature and compo- deposits of calcarious marl of that portion completing the Geological Survey of the sition of the strata around them for without of the State. Indeed, the emigration to that State, and publishing Prof. Rogers' Final all around. But if the stock be too large off before their buds begin to swell, which this knowledge he can get no true insight worn out region, from the Northern and Report, with the accompanying maps. We into the chemical and mechanical propert- Eestern States, has been excited mainly by are pleased to learn that the requisite apies of the soil, which is nothing else than the the prospect of benefits dependent upon the propriations will probably be made with 2. The grafts should be the shoots of substances, some of them in large and some marl manures. We may also mention, that little, if any, opposition; and this importhe outside lateral or horizontal branches equally necessary to its productiveness, verted the most barren sand into fruitful prise be speedily completed, and its results the importance of a correct geological fields. And even the white drifted sands of be published to the world, in a style comknowledge, indicating their presence or Cape Cod are now changing to bright, mensurate with the magnitude of the unmer year's growth should be cut off with absence in particular locality, will be plain- green fields, and much of the credit is due dertaking, and the character of the noble the graft, as it will preserve it the better. Iv perceived-silica, alumina, lime, mag- to a geological report made by Prof Hitch- old Commonwealth whose resources will and be the more likely to take when lessa, oxide of iron, potash, common salt, cock, of Mass., who was ambitious to point thus be fully demonstrated; and as a natmore distinctly seen when the inorganic two ears of corn grow, where but one grew be re-awakened, and capital invited

Our citizens were startled on Thursof geological survey, prove the State to contain at the least 11,000 square miles of productive coal strata, with such an available average thickness of the coal as equivalent to more than seven tons of the fuel under each square yard of this prodigious area. More than 20,000,000 tons of this buds, where they must be carried a con- to be renewed, and which of them he must contain at the least 11,000 square miles of day last, about 12 o'clock, P. M., by a retain its moisture for many weeks nearly its food be almost sure of those ingredients; area. More than 20,000,000 tons of this J. & J. Walls. It appears to have been communicated to some loose straw in Mr. because it will completely imbed or cover these and the other earthly elements, not erge quantity allotted to each single square Burget's stable, but both buildings were the scions and leave no interstices—and less indispensable to its nutrition, are not mile of these 11,000. Or measuring it by soon enveloped in flames, and speedily rethe scions and leave no interstices—and less indispensable to its nutrition, are not mile of these 11,000. Of measuring it by also better than moist sand, because it is immediately within its reach in the soil, its equivalent in human physical force, the duced to ashes. Mr. Burget's horse was also better than moist sand, because it is immediately within its reach in the soil, its equivalent in human physical force, the less indispensable to its nutrition, are not mile of these 11,000. Of measuring it by also better than moist sand, because it is immediately within its reach in the soil, its equivalent in human physical force, the also better than moist sand, because it is lighter, more spongy, and entirely free from dirt. Scions cut in the summer for budding, have in this way been preserved till the following spring, and grafted with the series with our anthracite and the series with our anthracite and the series was like equivalent in human physical force, the immediately within its reach in the soil, its equivalent in human physical force, the immediately within its reach in the soil, its equivalent in human physical force, the immediately within its reach in the soil, its equivalent in human physical force, the immediately within its reach in the soil, the farmer must introduce them. But how can be possible know what it is that is deficient, until the chemical geologist makes it clear to him, from a previous study of the farmer must introduce them. But how can be possible know what it is that is deficient, until the chemical geologist makes it clear to him, from a previous study of the farmer must introduce them. But how can be safety, but two valuable mules got out in safety, but two valuables mules got out in safety, but two valuables mules got out in safety, but two valuables are got out in safety, but two valuables mules got out in safety, but two valuables are got out in safety, but two valuables ar Commensurate with our anthracite and harness, provender, &c., involving in the bituminous coal are the beds of iron ore, aggregate a loss to the latter centlemen of not less than \$400. No insurance. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

> For the Lewisburg Chronicle. MR. Entron: In your paper of last week you made a mistake (unintentional no doubt) in sta-ting that "Messrs. Christ and M'Faddin have erected a plank causeway from the Millrace to their Foundry." This improvement was made their Foundry." This improvement was made Jonathan Leedam et al vs Um Metay's adm'rs their Foundry." This improvement was made by subscription, and cost between \$40 and \$50, of which sum \$7 were subscribed and paid by Colonels Christ and M Faddin—the balance was paid by other citizens. The gentlemen named are worthy and enterprizing, but can not claim all the credit of that achievement. In war, the Officers get all "the glory" of course, but in time of peace the case is different.
>
> Lewisburg, March 17, 1851.
>
> Lewisburg beautiful Same and the Philip Seaman to Phi all the credit of that achievement. In war, the

Lewisburg, March 17, 1851.

We "stand corrected." The people beyond the Foundry are determined on having everything 'right' in that go a-head neighborhood, and in addition to several private buildings now in progress, we are informed the introduction of the progress of informed they intend to do their share in Wednesday Morning, March 19 extending the boardwalk to the Cemetery.

A valuable horse, belong to Mr. Henry Neyer, Jr., of Northumberland (late of this place) was stolen from his owner's stable on last Sunday, and sold the same afternoon, near this place, for ten dollars in money, a silver watch, and a note of hand for \$25. Constable Vandyke, of Northumberland, overhauled the culprit the same evening, near the toll gate, west 23- Democratic State Gubernatorial Convention—Read- of town ; recovered the horse ; compelled a restoration of the purchase money, &c. : and then lopged the thief in jail, at Sunbury, to await his trial. He appeared to be an old hand at the business, and is said to answer to the description given of a prisoner who escaped recently from the Lancaster jail.

settlement of the question-on Friday of George E Gehrig et al vs Peter Warey

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the township of Kelly, in the county of Union, at their Township Election in March, 1851, to vote for or against the removal of the place of holding their elections, as follows to wit : Each voter shall deposit a ticket labeled Elections," and containing on the inside thereo "For Removal" or "Against Removal," as such voter may desire. If a majority of the votes cast place of holding elections for said township shall thereafter be at the school-house known as No. 3 School House in said township; otherwise it shall be and remain where it now is.

That 'White Hat' is here, Col. Tate, and is of opinion that he has reached THE head-quarters of Printerdom at last. tips his rusty rim to you, a la militaire; and as the figure of the immortal 'Bobtail' rises before his mental vision, feels strongly your friends can expect to receive their warrants. It is believed, however, that tempted to

TALLIS' WORKS .- The delivering Agt of those elegant English editions of "Jesephus," "Hume and Smollet's England," &c., has commenced supplying subscribers with No.'s of the works, and also securing additional patrons. He visited Lewisburg last week, and appears determined to give all reasonable satisfaction to subscribers.

We learn that one day last week, a

## Northumberland County Affairs.

We have recently received quite a numcounty-"old mother Northumberland" when pre-paid, or five cents if not pre-paid, and hoping to gratify them, and also ob-tain more in that quarter, we purpose copy-miles. Over three thousand miles, double ing hereafter the Quarterly Jury and Trial Lists, and such other matters as will be of general interest. The Lists will be inserted in the Chronicle but one week, unless for special reasons.

Next Court-Sunbury, Monday. April 7, 10, A. M.

GRAND JURGES.
SCHEET-J II Zimmerman, Tho's Robins, Andrew Durst.

Lowen Acuesya—John Shipe, John Hendershot, Wm Be Witt, John H Fisher. Samooxiv—John Reel, Sr. Jesse Campbell, Elida John, Samuel Moore. Resn.—Wm Gerhart, Joseph Sharpless. Coat.—John Helm. Wm Fegely.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY ISSUE LIST

Poter Richter's ex'rs vs Dodge A Barret
Ann Myers vs Dewart & Jordon et al
Rachel McCarty vs Elizabeth Weitnel et al
Wm & R Fezely & Co vs John Shissler
Mary Soyder et al vs Robert W Donn
Same vs James Dunn
Pontius & Thempson vs Samuel R Wood
Con for 8 Farman vs S D Jurdan, S Hunter, Alex Jordan
John B Miller vs John B Beyds ex'rs
Jacob Phillips vs George L Weilner
A S Lawrence Admir of S Leighen vs P & D Weimer et al
J Chayton for J He Williams vs John Bowen
F O'Donnell for Wm F Nagle vs John Bowen
F O'Donnell for Wm F Nagle vs John Bovers
Mary Vickery vs Peter Forster
Same vs Peter Forster
Same vs Peter Rossler

Christian Bollinger vs Charles House Charles A Ambre vs F Matthews Daniel Hannebach vs John Conrad es Bower vs Richard Goodman

Martin Irwins' Adm'r vs H Yoxtbeimer adm'r Matt & Shober vs Baniel Breisbach Fellmer for Caul vs Wan Stensineta, ex'r Henry Keiser vs Henry Yoxtheimer Ira T. Chement vs George Rohrbach Courad Recdy vs Heats, Kepler & Stenghton War Gross for Samuel dilbert vs J J Updegraff J Howman Indorses &c vs J C'Perkins Elljah Barts vs Charles Sallor Begarah Hummel vs Philip Clotfelter Thomas J Addis vs Baltnar Garnhart Lower & Barron vs Ira T Clement Jacob Kline vs Joseph Kline's adm'r

John L Ross vs Leonard Roadarme Ira T Clement vs J H Purdy John W Peal vs George B Youngun George C McKee vs Joseph Long Sarab Stitlet vs Samuel S Sheddon Same vs Jacob Stitae! Jacob Koch et al vs John Keiter

have petitioned for a removal of the place of holding their elections, while others remonstrate. Col. Slifer has provided for the monstrate. Col. Slifer has provided for the monstrate.

George E Gehrig et al vs Peter Warey
William McCarty vs Samuel Hunter
Troxel for Caul now for J Porter vs Jac Kline & J Kline's ad'r
Daniel Ehoads vs Jacob Wartman
Mary Jane Bruner vs William Wilson
Becker & Welller vs R D Cummings
JOHN FARNSWORTH, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's office
Sunbury, March 15, A. D. 1851.

#### Bounty Land Warrants. In reply to an inquiry as to the probable

time when the certificates for bounty land could be received by applicants in this region, a letter from Washington City to the Editor of the Chronicle, dated March 7, makes the following statements :

"It is supposed that there are now over 100,000 applications in the Pension Office. Since the issuing commenced, about 1,000 warrants are delivered per week, and it is probable that now some 12,000 warrants are out. From this you may judge when hereafter near 2,000 warrants per week may be despatched, as Congressmen do not interfere with the business so much as during the session. The Certificates are issued in the order in which applications are filed; so that, 'first come, first served.'

We see it stated that Washington county in this State, with a population of 40,000 souls, has not one tenant in its Jail. -That county has long had two Colleges,

and is famed for its Academies, Female Seminaries, and Public Schools, as well as man was arrested, at Haus' tavern, back for the general prevalence of Religious and of Milton, charged with passing counter- Temperance principles. The natural confeit money. It is said he made a despe- sequence of these influences is seen in the rate resistance, although unarmed, but was superior regard paid to law and good order. finally secured, and committed to jail at and the necessary happiness and prosperity of the people.

### Cheap Postage Law.

This law will go into operation the 1st We have recently received quite a num-of July next. The new rate, on letters her of subscribers from the adjoining not exceeding half an ounce, is three cents these rates.

NEWSPAPERS PER QUAR Weekly. Semi-1 Under 50 miler, (new bill,) 5 cta. 10 Per year, 20 40 Over 50—under 500 10 20 Per year, 40 80 Over 806—under 1000 15 30 Over 806—under 1000 15 30 Per year, 60 1,20 NEWSPAPERS PER OUADTV Under 50 miles, (new bill,)
Per year,
Over 50—under 300
Per year,
Over 1000—under 1000
Per year,
Over 1000—under 2000
Per year,
Over 2000—under 4000
Per year,
Over 4000,
Per year,
Over 4000,
Per year,
1 . 20 1,20 . 80 1,00 . 25 50 . 1,00 2,00 . 30 60 . 1,20 2,40

All weekly papers free within the ounty where they are published. Papers of less than 11 ounce, half the rates, and papers not over 800 square inches, onefourth these rates.

per-Dr. John and Saul M'Cormick, of Clinton county, have left for California They were to sail in the Empire City from New York on the 13th inst., in company with Rev. Charles Maclay, his lady, and others going from the M. E. Church to California.

At our last Foreign dates, the British Ministry had not been formed, and great confusion of parties existed.

Another Revolution was anticipated in the Northern part of Italy.

The Muncy Luminary notices Two accidents caused by explosions of lamps in that Borough, fortunately neither of them fatal. Caution in using inflamable lamps can net be too particular

Our thanks to U.S.Senators Seward and Foote-and to Messrs. Malone, Frick. Cunningham, J. B. Packer, and Slifer, of the State Legislature-for various favors.

Snow fell on Monday to the depth of 3 or 4 inches-vesterday such slush!-but a clear field for the sun this morning.

A Fire Engine meeting is talked of at the Town Hall, Saturday evening next.

Columbus, March 15, 1851 - Judge Benjamin F. Wade, whig, of Ashtabula county, has just been elected to the United States Senate for six years. The vote stood:-

B. F. Wade. Whig. Henry B. Payne, Dem.

Blank, Judge Wade was one of the earliest supporters of General Taylor, in the Western Reserve.

John Woods, Whig, was re-elected State Auditor on the fifth ballot. The whigs also succeeded in electing two minor officers. The Washington Union has been pur-

chased by A. J. Donelson, who will take possession of it as editor and proprietor on the 14th of April. Gen.Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee, will be associated with him as equal proprietor of the establishment. Father Ritchie retires after forty-seven years of partisan service.

Fanny Wright, alias Darresmont, has filed a bill in chancery, says the Cincinati Commercial, containing 80,000 words, to recover back from her husband a large amount of property which she held at her marriage.

New Orleans, March 14.-The Mississippi has risen to a great height, and continues rising. Fears are apprehended of unother serious crevasse at Bonnet Carre. Much damage has already been done along

Mr. Wise, the geronaut, is said to be engaged in the construction of a monster balloon, with which he intends to prove the certainty of his ability to cross the Atlantic and circumnavigate the Globe. The New Hampshire Election resulted

in the choice of 2 Whig and 2 Democratic Congressmen. No choice for Governor-Attwood having about 8,000 votes. Legislature uncertain. Of the 57 Whig Members of the Penn'a Legislature, 40 have signed a public re-

commendation of Gen. Spott for next Pres. ident, and others are known to be in his Gen. Geo. M'Duffie, late U. S. Senator from South Carolina, died at his home. 11th inst., from a long continued and gradually

wasting disease. J. Plumly of Bristol, Bucks county, died very suddenly, at Milton, Pa., last week. He was intemperate in his habits.

Hon. Geo, Woodward declines being a candidate for the Supreme Court of Pa. The Donaldson estate has been been sold by the Sheriff of Schuvlkill county for

850 000 The Rev. R. R. Gurley has presented to Congress, a petition asking donations of books to form a public library in Liberia.

Rev.Dr. John Pye Smith, a distinguished Independent clergyman, died recently in England, at an advanced age.

Some one proposes a retired list-not for the army and navy, but for politicians-Berks county numbers 77,176 souls-Schuylkill, 60,716.

It is estimated that 20,000 Americans are going or have gone to the World's Fair. The celebrated English authoress, Joanna Baillie, died at her home, Hampstead. 22ult., aged 89.

S. G. Goodrich, of Boston, ("Peter Parey") succeeds Mr. Walsh as American Consul at Paris.

Thomas Ewbank is not removed from his office as Commissioner of Patents. The dainty poet, Martin Farquhar Tupper, has reached New York in the steamer Asia.

Gen. Scott and other eminent gentlemen are on a tour for the establishment of a Miltary Hospital on some of the Western

The Free Banking Bill has passed the Penn'a Senate by a vote of 16 to 14. The father, wife, and daughter of Pres-Fillmore were at the Irving House in New York last week, on their return home.