

# LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.

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**The Lewisburg Chronicle.**  
FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1856.

**POPULATION OF ELMIRA AND WILLIAMSPORT.**—A census of Elmira, just completed, shows the population of that village to be 10,167—or nearly double what it was in 1850. A recent census of Williamsport, by Rev. J. W. Barrett, fixes the population at 4,015—or more than double that of 1850. That is what Railroads do—sometimes.

**EDITORIAL CHANGE.**—The Harrisburg Democratic Union has been merged into the Patriot. Mr. Ziegler, Editor of the former sheet, having sold his establishment to Mr. Hopkins, the publisher of the latter. The joint concern will bear the name of Union and Patriot. The last number of the Union contains a strong article against the removal of Gov. Reed.

**The Northumberland Baptist Association** held its 35th session in Elmport, 17th to 19th inst., Rev. H. Essick, Moderator. The new church at Williamsport, of 45 members, was added, and 129 baptisms reported. Next session at Jersey Shore, 13th Aug. 1856. The following Reports, adopted by the Association, express its views on two of the great moral questions of the day:

**Slavery.**  
Whereas, many thousands of the children of God in this land, are held in bitter bondage, denied the rights of common human nature, forbidden to read the Word of God, and crushed into hereditary poverty, ignorance, and misery; and whereas, the most violent and wicked measures are at this time taken by slaveholders not only to perpetuate but to extend their odious and tyrannical system; therefore,

Resolved, That we do most heartily deplore and sympathize with our brethren and sisters in Christ who are thus oppressed and degraded, and that we will resolutely and constantly use our power—moral, religious and political—to prevent the extension of Slavery over territory now free, and to bring about, if possible, the ultimate removal from our whole country of a system which degrades man into the condition of brute beasts, and which it persisted in must end in the outpouring of God's wrath on our beloved country.

**Temperance.**  
Foremost and foremost as has been our denomination in every period, in opposing the use of intoxicating drinks, we feel that it well becomes us to continue the contest till victory be complete. The more so, as the nature of the struggle has never been changing, and thus requiring of us new tactics and fresh zeal. Driven from a point to point, the infuriated devotees of drinking and drunkenness have never relaxed their determination or their devotion, and now that laws are passed to restrain their excesses, and relieve the majority from immoral and unwholesome practices, we urge to urge the sacredness of civil liberty and the unconstitutional character of prohibitory laws. It is easy to purchase legal opinions, and not strange that run-loving judges should see objections to laws restraining their insatiable lust. As yet, the restraining character of the judiciary is that prohibitory laws are perfectly constitutional; but too often have we seen the law defied, and the friends of order defeated, by adverse decisions. The controversy must therefore assume still one more phase, and the constitution itself be brought into question on the side of virtue and peace in this matter. The salvation of the country must not be embarked in a ship which can neither be repaired or guided, but must remain to decay by time or be shattered by convulsions, while it drives forward in an unalterable direction. Consistent with the interests of the community, and the side of virtue and peace in this matter. The salvation of the country must not be embarked in a ship which can neither be repaired or guided, but must remain to decay by time or be shattered by convulsions, while it drives forward in an unalterable direction. Consistent with the interests of the community, and the side of virtue and peace in this matter.

**MAJOR CHURK, Aug. 21.**—The officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and a large number of citizens, accompanied by a band of music, made an excursion over that road to-day, as far as the Gap, where an entertainment was served, and speeches made by Thos. Craig, Jr., Hon. Asa Packard, and others. The company returned this evening, all highly pleased with the road.

**MADAME MAUBOURN,** the eldest daughter and last surviving child of the Marquis Lafayette, died recently, aged 75, at her princely residence in Paris.

ORIGINAL ESSAYS--No. III.

**"I would not live always."**  
How good is God to us His creatures! He regards not only our comfort, but our pleasure. The earth, one vast temple, is a wide-spread scene of beauty and enchantment. Flowers strew our pathway, and Nature's loveliness is calculated to incite fond admiration. The endearments of the social circle, and the sweet intercourse of friends, the retirement and shelter of the grove echoing with the carol of its songsters, and the gentle murmur of the brook as it leaps over its pebbled bed and sparkles in the noon-day sun, the less elevating but more exciting gaieties of fashion—each have the power to allure and delight. The affections become twined around some of these lovely spots, and in fulness of joy we imagine that here we could be forever happy; that we would never tire of mingling in these scenes. But a feeling of sadness comes over us when we reflect that soon we must pass away and resign our places to others. It would indeed be hard to leave this earth if it ever were such a pleasing aspect, were its paths always thus fraught with fair flowers, and all things around bright and cheering; were no sorrow mingled in the cup of gladness. The soul can not thus bask continually in a world of sunshine. Ah! no; the palling shadows will ever and anon fall on our way. Our loved ones are torn from our midst; friend after friend we are called upon to consign to the silence of the tomb, leaving our own hearts desolated and lonely. Those in whom we were wont to place implicit confidence, desert and betray us. The dark cloud of adversity stretches along our horizon, storms are impending, and at length the tempest breaks overhead, while hope with its attendant impulses departs. Then it is that the soul longs for some purer and holier clime, where changes never come, and pleasures bloom but never die, and the language of the sorrow-stricken heart is, "I would not live always."

The moral depravity of mankind, and our own heart wanderings, all these adverse influences combine to sadden the feelings; the world no longer possesses a charm, and we turn from it. Oh! it is not a solace to the sin-stick soul, worn down with the strifes and disappointments of life, to look beyond this "vale of tears" to a home of never-ending bliss? To that Being who is the Author of all our innumerable blessings, and who, for their eternal welfare, causes his children to pass through "a deep waters" of affliction? Portray the attributes of that Being in whom are united all the perfections of which we can conceive, nay, even more. His love and beneficence are beyond our conception, though we are conscious that they have been exercised towards us to an unlimited degree; throughout the ages of the world they have been exhibited to the race of man. Although our conceptions of his exalted character are but imperfect, yet, weak as they are, they awaken within the heart ardoration and supreme love. In meditating upon them, the mind is elevated, and our affections for the vanities of this world diminish. Must not the abode of such a glorious Sovereign be beautiful beyond description? The Christian, as he contemplates the future, and pictures to himself these joys which endure throughout the ceaseless ages of eternity, is lured from earth away; he feels from the inmost depths of his soul that pure, unalloyed happiness, can not be found on earth, but in heaven his joys will be complete. Before he can enter into this heavenly land, tho' he must "pass through the valley and shadow of death," and lie down in the cold tomb, it brings no terror to his heart, for his Jesus has him there; he shrinks not from passing through its dark portals. The beauties of the celestial city await him, and the confines of the grave have but the appearance of a narrow where he will rest until summoned to arise add enter upon more than a realization of his earthly expectations. E.J.M.

**MAIL ROBBERY.**—Arthur Hughes, special Mail Agent, made information before Justice Snyder, of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, accusing Henry Grant, lately employed on Captain Murphy's Packet Boat running from the Junction to Muncy, Lycoming county, with robbing the United States Mail, whereupon the Justice issued a warrant directed to Andrew Young, constable, who brought the accused in, and was committed to answer the charge in default of two thousand dollars bail.

**EMIGRATION DECREASING.**—The number of emigrants who arrived at the port of New York for the first six months of 1856, was 99,476, of whom 26,824 were Germans, and 22,801 Irish. The number for the corresponding period of 1851 was 134,751, and for 1843, 125,617. A tendency is to Australia and other British dominions.

**LOUISVILLE, Aug. 21.**—The new Congressional delegation from Kentucky stands, six Americans, and four Democrats and anti K. N's. The Senate stands 17 Americans, 7 Democrats, the House 61 Americans, 39 Democrats. The majority for Morehead, American, for Governor will be about 4,000.

Rev. Mr. HARRISON has been visiting for some time in this, the scene of his former labors. The following article from his pen, to be found in the Sept. No. of *The Guardian*, reads as if it might have been written, some cool afternoon, in a quiet mansion within the bounds of Bullface Valley.

## THE COUNTRY.

"God made the country, and man made the town. What wonder, then, that health and virtue, after long knowledge and the serenity of years. That the birds out to all, should not be abroad, and that the dweller, in the world and grove?"

From all we know, Cain was the first man that "built a city." If we consider what manner of man this Cain was, and then also apply to him and his work the maxim that, as the tree is so is the fruit, it will not much raise our estimation of the pious and goodness of this thing that Cain did. We would almost be forced to conclude, that the same spirit which suggested to him to slay his brother, also moved him to build a city. If he help draws this conclusion, we can not but do; we are not arguing the case, but only giving history. It is a fact that a murderer built the first city—make of the fact what you can.

A certain wise man has also said, "Cities are the devil's universities." If this is too severely said, fight it out with him, and do not blame us for stating the history of opinions. Moreover, God, in ancient times, dealt very severely with cities, and we have read in the Bible. Our Savior, too, said "Wo" to cities—charged them with having "killed the prophets," and declared that they "exalted to heaven they should be 'thrust down to hell.'" All this would seem to show that cities have, in all ages, been characterized in a great degree by the spirit of the one who built the first. If our own opinion on this point should be desired, we would not be slow to say that we have no great faith in the holiness of cities. Tho' some leave the saintly prefix "St." attached to their names, yet we doubt their right to canonization. We are of opinion that self-interest, and a spirit of worldliness, has built every city on the globe; and that these are the master spirits that reign and rule in them. They have their good; but so from the dung-hill may fowls scratch wholesome grains. They have their outward polish; but so have whitened sepulchres, which nevertheless are, within, full of dead men's bones and all uncleanness. If the veil which covers the abominations of our largest towns and cities could be removed, it would abundantly appear, that a good man's language was not a whit too earnest when he said, "These are the blotches and boils of the world's pollution"—strong language, but not too strong. Truly, as the poet says, "Man made the town." Man, sinful man, makes it the sink of iniquity which it in truth too often proves to be.

Our introduction is perhaps too long, and rather spiey. Our subject is not cities, but the country. It is not our object to blame towns, but to praise the country. We offered these strictures upon cities by way of back-ground to our picture. We proceeded upon the principle generally adopted by two who are disputing with each other:

"When does good my opponent,  
Then say 'go!'"

The country—we praise the country. What a "volume in a word" has the poet uttered, when he exclaims, "GOD MADE THE COUNTRY." What God makes, is worthy of Him. It will be a continued revelation of Himself; and He will ever be found in its midst, the source of rest, and peace, and joy.

"God made the country." One must be in the midst of rural scenes, to feel fully the beauty and force of this declaration. By this, we do not mean that one must fly through it in a railroad car. It despises such an attempt to view its glories, and hence seems to run away before our eyes; not a tree will stand still long enough to enable us to get it full in our view. Rattling, rumbling, rolling, roaring we go—through bridges, through deepcuts, and through hills we go, as though we were doomed vagabonds. Do not call this, seeing the country. A fool, walking through a library and gazing at the backs of books, views the fields of literature as much as a traveler in a railroad car views the country.

Away from thoroughfares, away from towns, where only the faintest din of the noisier world is heard, and where only the tallest spire of the distant town is seen—here is the country. Here we sit under the shade of an ancient tree and look out at leisure upon the quiet fields, the distant green woods, the blue sky above, with here and there a white, floating cloud, mocked by its own shadow that moves, like a dream-image, over the serene landscape before us. It is harvest time, and yonder are golden fields that but barely wave with whiter sheen in the gentle breeze. Others by their side are already streaked with hollow swaths and rows of sheaves. There are the hay-fields, so green again since the mowers have passed over them. There are green fields of oats, even now growing white on the surface, bidding the farmer hasten to finish the earlier harvest to be ready for this. Yonder, too, is the dark green corn, upon which the last care of the husbandman has been bestowed, and

which now needs only the blessing of the great Father in heaven. We see, too, from this slope, orchards and poplars, and parts of the roofs of houses and barns. We see the road along yonder hill; we see the quiet mountain brow afar; we see, here and there, the glistening surface of the winding stream; and we see the yellow willows by the mill-dam turning up their white silvery leaves in the sun at each lift of the breeze. O, these are goodly sights. They never tire our eyes or our hearts.

"Some rural sights alone, but rural sounds, Fulfill the spirit and restore The form of languid Nature. They tell the spirit while they soothe the mind. Nature's harmonious employ, each sound, But subdued nature sweeter still, To soothe and soothe the human ear."

Amid scenes like these, there must be health to the body and to the spirit. Tho' we are not of those who think that any outward influences of nature can change the heart and thus become a Savior, yet there seems to be a "divine presence" amid the quiet scenes of the country which is a check to sin, and a stimulus to holy thoughts and feelings. The poet is right in saying that "health and virtue" are "most abundant," and are "least threatened in the fields and groves." There seems to be a silent grace around country life, which, like the healthful air that silently invigorates the physical system, breathes courage and strength into every germ and bud of virtue.

We can not but regard it as a great mistake, that country life should be tho' unfavorable to intellectual culture. There seems to be a general disposition to acquire in the venerable error that cultivation of mind is best accomplished in towns and cities. Why should this be so? Mind in cities is apt to grow like steeple-poplar—thin, slim, and weak; while mind in the country takes deep and earnest root, and grows sturdy and strong, like a tree in the open fields which expands because it has room, and grows strong because it has little by its side either to hinder or to lean upon. If mind is less cultivated in the country than in towns, it is because it is less attended to. There are at present nearly the same facilities accessible in the most rural districts as in populous places. Labor-saving improvements have vastly increased the leisure of the husbandman; and thus the fields of mental culture lie open and inviting. And what a place for reading and study is the quiet country—where health makes meditation vigorous and pleasant; and where separation from the great flow of busy, vain, giddy, and worldly life, make interruptions few.

**A New View of the Case.**  
A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from Paris, states that the Emperor Napoleon acknowledges the tactics of the Crimean campaign to be of his projection, and declares that he is satisfied mainly with the results. Napoleon says that in 1812 France crossed the arid steppes and deadly snows of Russia. That he now makes Russia traverse her own wilderness, so that no Russian soldier enters the Crimea who has not suffered all that a French soldier suffered in the retreat from Moscow. Not a regiment arrives at Perekop but is decimated. Whole battalions have been engulfed. The Russian loss, in this way, amounted up to last December to 270,000 men! The allied armies up to the same period had not lost one-tenth as many. Napoleon says that "a Russian army is not recruited with facilities. Men can be had, but not soldiers. The Russian peasantry require from two to three years exercise at drill before they are fit for the ranks. We have nearly extirpated the life of their forces, those which the Czar has taken many years to create. England and France, on the contrary, grow stronger as the struggle proceeds; our peasantry in a few weeks become staunch troops, and the fire of war, which burns slowly at first among our population, increases with reverse." Under this view Sebastopol is a running sore which is draining Russia of her strength.

**Summer Pruning.**  
We copy below from Barry's Fruit Book some general principles in respect to pruning trees, by the Professor of Arboriculture in the garden of plants at Rouen, in France.

There is hardly any branch of horticulture less understood and more neglected than judicious pruning. At this season particularly, much may be done to promote fruitfulness, and regulate the form of the tree. Every one can understand how, by pinching off now an over luxuriant branch or shortening instead of letting it grow and the wood mature, you economize sap, and concentrate in the remaining branch what would otherwise have gone to form useless wood, to be pruned off next winter or spring. This concentration of sap often develops *fruit buds*, where otherwise there would only have been growth buds. There is no more interesting branch of horticulture than this frequent attention to pruning, watching the development of branches, training and regulating their shape, so as to admit free access of all to sun and

**Fall Elections.**  
Elections have yet to be held this year in the following States. In most all of them Legislatures and State officers are to be chosen, and in four of them Representatives to Congress. Of the latter class are Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and Maryland, which are entitled in the aggregate to twenty-three members. The elections will take place as follows:  
California—Tuesday, September 4.  
Vermont—Tuesday, September 4.  
Maine—Monday, September 10.  
Georgia—Monday, October 1.  
Pennsylvania—Tuesday, October 9.  
Indiana—Tuesday, October 9.  
Ohio—Tuesday, October 9.  
Louisiana—Monday, November 5.  
Mississippi—Monday, November 5.  
New York—Tuesday, November 6.  
Wisconsin—Tuesday, November 6.  
Maryland—Wednesday, November 7.  
Massachusetts—Monday, November 12.

## THE FARM: The Garden--The Orchard.

### Exhibition of the State Agricultural Society at Harrisburg.

ON THE 26, 27, AND 28 OF SEPTEMBER.

Now that the labors of the harvest is over, we hope our farmers in all sections of the State will be turning their attention to the approaching State Exhibition, and making arrangements to throw in their contributions. The Pennsylvania State Society is in a more prosperous condition than that of any other State Society. All its exhibitions have been most successful, and largely attended. As a matter of State pride, no less than individual duty, every farmer should lend a helping hand to sustain its well earned reputation, and extend its usefulness. Every thing has been done this season by the Secretary and Executive Committee in respect to convenient arrangements and accommodations, which they could think of, or which past experience has suggested. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have agreed to issue excursion tickets at half price, which shall be good for the *whole week*, and to transport all contributions of stock, implements, or productions, free of cost, and the same arrangement has been made with the Cattawissa, Sunbury & Erie, and other railroads. These latter roads will open to the exhibition a new section heretofore very much kept out by difficulties of access. The grounds selected at Harrisburg are most ample, and but a few yards from the depot, where the contributions are landed. A running stream passes through the grounds, affording abundance of water for stock, while a strong spring will be introduced by pipes for drinking purposes, yielding an abundant supply. Hay will also be supplied as usual free of cost, and grain at cost prices. The Secretary, R. C. Walker, informs us also that all the public houses in Harrisburg have agreed not to raise their ordinary prices during the fair. The address is to be delivered by Judge Watts on Friday at one o'clock. It is also proposed to occupy three, at least, of the evenings during the week by public lectures or addresses on some department of agriculture, further notice of which, with the names of the speakers, will be given hereafter. At the last exhibition at Harrisburg, there were gentlemen from a distance willing to lecture, but suitable rooms were pre-occupied by the infant drummer, and other humbugs of the same stripe. On this occasion the hall of the House of Representatives will be obtained, which is sufficient to accommodate the largest audience.

Since our last exhibition at Pottsville, a considerable number of the best stock in the country has been introduced into Pennsylvania from distant sections, several of which have been noticed in the Farm Journal. There will be a general anxiety to see these high bred animals, and we hope our friends who have gone to great expense in their purchase, will forward them to the exhibition at Harrisburg. No equal opportunity occurs in the whole year for bringing fine stock into public notice.

In the implement department of agricultural machinery, many new and valuable implements have also been introduced since last season, and some than well thought of have been greatly improved, or superseded by others found more efficient on trial. Specimens of all the improved reaping and mowing machines will be brought there, as well as other implements in great variety. Steam power will be on the ground for use of exhibitors where required.

In respect to products of the soil, superior wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, fruits, vegetables, &c.—there has not been a season for many years in Pennsylvania of such extraordinary abundance, and affording such material for a superior display.

On the whole we look for the approaching exhibition at Harrisburg to be the best yet held in the State. We would encourage our young farmers especially to be sure to attend, believing they will carry away with them in new ideas fifty percent more than the time and expense of going.

**Sprouted Wheat.**—The New York Tribune, thus discourses of sprouted wheat.

"When wheat is sprouted a good winnowing machine will remove most of the injured kernels which make excellent feed for animals. If there be a preponderance of sprouted grain in the grist that goes to mill, it is only spoiled for light bread. The dough, instead of rising by the ordinary process, has a tendency to liquify and spread out and form a sticking mass that will not be kneaded into loaves. It makes good unleavened bread, and is quite nutritious, with a sweetish taste. By many persons bread made of sprouted wheat is preferred, but in market the least appearance of grown kernels will injure the sale. Some millers even contend that one percent of such kernels will injure the quality of the whole. It is therefore important to the farmer that he should be very careful to keep the sprouted sheaves from the sound, and should also separate the sound from the unsound grain in winnowing, as far as possible."

**Profits of Orchards.**—A distinguished agriculturist who has 1,000 apple trees, and intends to set out as many more, says that if apples will sell at 25 cents per bushel, they are his most profitable crop; and if they will not sell they are the cheapest food he can raise for all kinds of animals.

**Lock Haven Bank.**  
The subscribers to the capital stock of the Lock Haven Bank met on the 13th inst. in the Court House, in pursuance of the call of the Commissioners. The election resolved in the choice of the following Board of Directors:  
L. A. Mackey, Christopher Fallon, D. K. Jackson, J. W. Quiggle, J. S. Furst, B. R. Petriken, Simon Scott, Anthony Knecker, Jacob Brown, Saul McCormick, William White, J. A. Gamble, Henry Brokerhoff.

Afterwards the directors met at the office of L. A. Mackey, Esq., and organized by the election of L. A. Mackey, President, J. H. Evans, Cashier, and Philip Kiebs, Teller.

air. It is not much attention that is wanted, but little and often. We hardly know which of the two evils among fruit growers is most prevalent: entire neglect of pruning, or injudicious mutilation with axe and saw. We commend the following rules to the attention of all our readers:

- "The theory of the pruning of fruit trees rests on the following six general principles:
  - "1. The vigor of a tree, subjected to pruning, depends, in a great measure, on the equal distribution of sap in all its branches.
  - "In fruit trees abandoned to themselves, the sap is equally distributed in different parts without any other aid than nature, because the tree assumes the form most in harmony with the natural tendency of the sap.
  - "But in those subjected to pruning, it is different; the forms imposed on them, such as espalier, pyramid, vase, &c., change more or less the normal direction of the sap, and prevent it from taking the form proper to its species. Thus nearly all the forms given to trees require the development of ramifications more or less numerous, and of greater or less dimensions at the base of the stem. And, as the sap tends by preference towards the summit of the tree, it happens that, unless great care be taken, the branches at the base become feeble, and finally dry up, and the form intended to be obtained disappears to be replaced by the natural form, that is a stem or a trunk with a branching head. It is then indispensable, if we wish to preserve the form we impose upon trees, to employ certain means, by the aid of which the natural direction of the sap can be changed and directed towards the points where we wish to obtain the most vigorous growth. To do this we must arrest vegetation in the parts that do not receive enough. To accomplish this the following means must be successively employed.
    - "1. Prune the branches of the most vigorous parts very short, and those of the weak parts long. We know that the sap is attracted by the leaves. The removal of a large number of wood-buds from the vigorous parts, robs them of the leaves the buds would have produced; consequently the sap is attracted there in less quantities, and the growth thereby diminished. The feeble parts being pruned long, present a large surface of leaves, and these attract the sap and acquire a vigorous growth. This principle holds good in all trees, under whatever form they may be conducted.
    - "2. Leave a large quantity of fruit on the strong part, and remove the whole, or greater part, from the feeble. We know already that the fruit has the property of attracting to it the sap from the roots, and employing it entirely to its own growth. The necessary result of this is, that we are about to point out, viz., that all the sap which arrives in the strong parts, will be absorbed by the fruits, and the wood there, in consequence, will make but little growth, while on the feeble parts, deprived of fruits, the sap will all be appropriated by the growing parts, and they will increase in size and strength.
    - "3. Bend the strong parts and keep the weak erect. The more erect the branches and stem are, the greater will be the flow of sap to the growing parts; hence, the feeble parts being erect, attract much more sap than the strong parts inclined, and, consequently, make a more vigorous growth, and soon recover their balance. This remedy is more especially applied to espalier trees.
    - "4. Remove from the vigorous parts the superfluous shoots as early in the season as possible, and from the feeble parts as late as possible. The fewer the number of young shoots there are on a branch, the fewer there are of leaves, and consequently the less the sap attracted there. Hence, in leaving the young shoots on the feeble part, their leaves attract the sap there, and induce a vigorous growth.
    - "5. Pinch early the soft extremities of the shoots on the vigorous parts, and as late as possible on the feeble parts, excepting always any shoots which may be too vigorous for their position. By thus pinching early the strong part, the flow of sap to that point is checked, and naturally turns to the growing parts that have not been pinched; this remedy is applicable to trees in all forms.
    - "6. Lay in the strong shoots on the trellis early, and leave the feeble parts loose as long as possible. Laying in the strong parts obstructs the circulation of the sap in them, and consequently favors the weak parts that are loose. This is only applicable to espaliers.
    - "7. In espalier trees, giving the feeble parts the benefit of the light, and confining the strong parts more in the shade, restores a balance, for light is the agent which enables leaves to perform their functions and their action on the roots, and the parts receiving the greatest proportion of it acquire the most vigorous development.
    - "8. The sap acts with greater force and produces more vigorous growth on a branch or shoot pruned short, than on one pruned long. This is easily explained. The sap acting on two buds must evidently produce

a greater development of wood on them, than if it were divided between fifteen or twenty buds.

"It follows from this, that if we wish to obtain wood branches, we prune short, for vigorous shoots produce few fruitbuds. On the contrary, if we wish to obtain fruit branches, we prune long, because the most slender or feeble shoots are the most disposed to fruit.

"Another application of this principle is to prune short for a year or two, such trees or parts as have become enfeebled by overbearing. (This principle deserves especial attention, as its application is of great importance.)

"The sap tending always to the extremities of the shoots causes the terminal bud to push with greater vigor than the laterals. According to this principle, when we wish a prolongement of a stem or branch, we should prune to a vigorous bud, and leave no production that can interfere with the action of the sap on it.

"The more the sap is obstructed in its circulation, the more likely it will be to produce fruit buds. This principle is founded on a fact to which we have already had occasion to refer, viz., that the sap circulating slowly is subjected to a more complete elaboration in the tissues of the tree, and becomes better adapted to the formation of fruit buds.

"This principle can be applied to produce the following result: When we wish to produce fruit buds on a branch, we prevent a free circulation of the sap by bending the branches, or by making annular or circular incisions on it; and on the contrary, when we wish to change a fruit branch into a wood branch, we give it a vertical position, or prune it to two or three buds, on which we concentrate the action of the sap and thus induce their vigorous development.

"The leaves serve to prepare the sap absorbed by the roots for the nourishment of the tree, and aid the formation of buds on the shoots. All trees, therefore, deprived of their leaves are liable to perish. This principle shows how dangerous it is to remove a large quantity of leaves from trees, under the pretext of aiding the growth or ripening of fruits, for the leaves are the nourishing organs, and the trees deprived of them cannot continue to grow, neither can the fruit; and the branches so stripped will have feeble, ill-formed buds, which will, the following year, produce a weak and sickly growth.

"Where the buds or any shoot or branch do not develop before the age of two years, they can only be forced into activity by a very close pruning, and in some cases, as the peach, this even will often fail. This last principle shows the importance of pruning the main branches of espaliers particularly, so as to ensure the development of the buds of their successive sections, and to preserve well the side shoots thus produced, for without this, the interior of the tree will become naked and unproductive, and a remedy will be very difficult."

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**Profits of Orchards.**—A distinguished agriculturist who has 1,000 apple trees, and intends to set out as many more, says that if apples will sell at 25 cents per bushel, they are his most profitable crop; and if they will not sell they are the cheapest food he can raise for all kinds of animals.

**Lock Haven Bank.**  
The subscribers to the capital stock of the Lock Haven Bank met on the 13th inst. in the Court House, in pursuance of the call of the Commissioners. The election resolved in the choice of the following Board of Directors:  
L. A. Mackey, Christopher Fallon, D. K. Jackson, J. W. Quiggle, J. S. Furst, B. R. Petriken, Simon Scott, Anthony Knecker, Jacob Brown, Saul McCormick, William White, J. A. Gamble, Henry Brokerhoff.

Afterwards the directors met at the office of L. A. Mackey, Esq., and organized by the election of L. A. Mackey, President, J. H. Evans, Cashier, and Philip Kiebs, Teller.