...RAL CHARLES F. SMITH'S CHARGE.

...orrespondent of the New York *Herald* ...ibes one of the most exciting scenes of ...attle of Fort Donelson, as follows:

...neral Grant left his headquarters on the ... to visit Commodore Foote (the second ... at half past four o'clock, on Saturday ...ing, leaving orders with Capt. Rawlings ... Hillyer to ride immediately to Smith's, ...ace's and McClernand's brigades and ...ects them not to make any advance ... the rebel works until he should return ... the fleet—to make no movement of any ... unless attacked. Rawlings carried the ... to General Smith who commanded on ...xtreme left, and Hillyer started to con... to Wallace in the centre, and McCler... on the right. He delivered it to Wal... but when he reached McClernand he ... that Brigade had been attacked by a ...ior force, and partially compelled to fall ... Hillyer saw what was going on, and ...diately ordered Wallace to send a part ... brigade to reinforce McClernand, which ... was complied with. Four regiments ...hed at double quick to the rescue. ...lernand, with almost supercuman exer... rallied his forces, which charged bayonets ...egained their old position on the right, ... seven hours of the most severe fighting ...e day. While this fight was raging, ...ain Hillyer started off to find General ..., who had not been on the field since ...ast four o'clock in the morning—it was ...near noon. Hillyer met the General ...g back from the transports, and com...cated to him the fact that McClernand ...een attacked and compelled to fall back ...had rallied and regained his position. ...ral Grant immediately rode upon the ...—it being then half past one o'clock—...here learned the status of the army. A ... of ten to twelve thousand of the enemy ...ut through his right flank and escaped. ...was the attack upon McClernand. A ...g fire was being kept up upon our left ...entre from heavy siege and field artillery, ...ur forces were being fast decimated. ... remain in this position would surely ... our ruin, to fall back out of range of ...nemy's guns would demoralize the army ...o alternative was left but to hazzard ...thing upon a united charge upon the ... enemy's works. Though officers cla... and men were impatient to make the ...e, still the General hesitated, and it was ...until half past two that the order to ...it the works was given. Then Captain ...er rode down to General Smith to com...cate the order, when the old Generals ...e gleamed with a new light. Said Capt. ...er:—"General Smith, General Grant ... you to assault and take the enemy's ...s in your front, at all hazzards."

...etter late than never," said Smith; "but ... do it! Tell General Grant I'll do it!" ..., turning to his men, he said: "Soldiers, ...re ordered to take those works by assault. ... you ready?"

...ye, aye, sir, ready! Hurrah." And a ...t came from that phalanx of brave men ...as comes only from patriots upon great ...sions.

...Ready! Close ranks! Charge bayonets! ...ward! Double quick! March!" And ...h they did in close order, the advancing ...ide looking more like a blue porcupine, ... its quills turned forward, than aught ... I can compare it to, right up to the rebel ...s. Though the enemy kept up an inces... fire from howitzer, field piece and ...ket, of shot, and shells, solid shot and ... still that brigade marched on, nothing ...ed to the enemy's earthworks, which ...ed, over it went, right into the midst of ...butternut colored devils who had so ...gely welcomed them inside the intrench...s. When the blue coats appeared inside ...breast works, the old veteran, Charles F. ...h, at their head, brandishing his sword, ... looking for all the world like a dozen ...nents of regulars boiled down and quiat ...ced into one man, the rebels took to ... heels and left to the next line of en...chments as though the devil or some ...r justice of the peace was after them with ...rrant for treason. Our boys fired one ...y after them as they retreated, then ...ted the Stars and Stripes upon the walls, ... three times three cheers when it swelled ...to breeze, and settled down for further ...rs.

...is was the turning point of the fight, ...on it was discovered that the national ...go had been planted within the enemy's ...enchments, Captains Hillyer and Rawl... rode along the lines, and, waving their ...ds, announced it to the despondent ...ps of McClernand's and Wallace's divi... who gained new courage and rallied ...e assault upon the right. Then a charge ... made all along the enemy's front. He ...forced back to his earthworks, leaving ...open field to our troops, and securing to ...e easy victory on the morrow.

INCIDENTS.

...he correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* ...s the following incidents not heretofore ...lished:

...he rebel generals captured, Simon Boli... Buckner and Bushrod K. Johnson, were ...th still humor at first, but they have now ...e quite complacent and resigned to their ... Buckner says the Federalists are all ...olitionists in effect, because they are ...ng the anti slavery party, which is the ... cause of the war. He could readily ... escaped with Pillow and Floyd, he ...es, but he was too honorable to do so. ... men had stood by him, and he was ...ived in the hour of adversity and defeat, ... to abandon them.

...eneral Buckner, some two months ago, ...owling Green declared he did not care ... many Yankees attacked him; that the ...th had always whipped them, and always ...ld.

...any of the Secessionists condemn John ...Breckinridge in unmeasured terms, and ...ure him the most unprincipled politician ... the country.

...he rebels say their immense loss of arms ... do more to cripple their cause than ...ht else; that the Confederacy has reached ...lats that nothing but "Divine Providence" ...is said to observe how orthodox in speech ... enemies are, and the energy of despera... can avert.

...ne of the Federal privates—born in Ten...see—deserted at Fort Henry, and carried ... Donelson full information of our forces, ... the names of regiments and their com...anders, our plans and designs, of which he ..., with singular shrewdness, contrived to ...ess himself.

...any of the enemy, Secession officers ...om me, feared their threats would be cut ...soon as they surrendered. A very few of ...m may have thought so; but with even ...r limited degree of intelligence, the ...ability of any number could not have been ...darmingly great.

...any of our officers have discovered, in ...Secession captives, old friend and school...panions in years gone by. A Federal ...tenant has found his brother in the cap... of a Tennessee company, who has resi... in Nashville for many years, and married ...Mississippi widow. Truly this is in more ...n one sense a fraternal strife!

VISIT TO THE BATTLE-FIELD.

FORT DONELSON, Tenn., Feb. 17.

...was invited on Sunday morning, by Gen. ...Clernand to take a ride over the battle... ...d. It would be difficult to describe in a ... words the scenes which have met my ...w. The battle ground was chiefly confined ... the space outside the rebel fortifications, ...tending up the river bank a distance of two ...es, to the point where General McCler...nd's forces rallied from the retirement ...ich they were at first forced into by the ...petuous charge of the enemy. It must be ...nembered that it was here that the grand ...tle was made by the rebels up the river ...k with the intention of turning our right ...nk and cutting their way out. Some ten or twelve thousand men composed the force sent out for this purpose. They advanced under cover of a deadly fire of artillery, and steadily drove General McClernand's force before them a distance of fifty or sixty rods. Our troops here made a stand, and having been re-inforced by one or two regiments, began the assault, before which the enemy were forced to retreat. The ground was contested with desperation, and the slaughter on both sides was immense. The whole space of two miles was strewed with dead, who lay in every imaginable shape and form.

Federals and rebels were promiscuously mingled, sometimes grappled in the fierce death-throe, sometimes lacing each other as they gave and received the fatal shot or thrust, sometimes lying across one another and again heaped in piles which lay six or seven deep. I could imagine nothing more terrible than the silent indications of agony that marked the features of the pale corpses which lay at every step. Though dead and rigid in every muscle, they still writhed and seemed to turn to catch the passing breeze for a cooling breath. Staring eyes, gasping mouths, clenched hands and strangely contracted limbs, seemingly drawn into the smallest compass, as if by a mighty effort to rend asunder some irresistable bond which held them down to the torture of which they died. One sat against a tree, and, with mouth and eyes wide open, looked up into the sky as if to catch a glimpse at its fleeting spirit. Another clutched the branch of an overhanging tree, and hung half suspended, as in the death pang he raised himself partly from the ground. The other hand grasped his faithful musket, and the compression of the mouth told of the determination which would have been fatal to a foe had life ebbed a minute later. A third clung with both hands to a bayonet which was buried in the ground, in the act of striking for the heart of a rebel foe. Great numbers lay in heaps, just as the fire of the artillery mowed them down mangling their forms into an almost undistinguishable mass. Many of our men had evidently fallen victims to the rebel sharpshooters, for they were pierced through the head by rifle bullets, some in the forehead, some in the eyes, others in the bridge of the nose, in the cheeks and in the mouth. This circumstance verified a statement made to me by a rebel officer among the prisoners, that their men were trained to shoot low and aim for the face, while ours, as a general thing, fired at random, and shot over their heads.

The enemy, in their retreat, carried off their wounded and a great many of their dead so that ours far outnumbers theirs in the field. The scene of action had been mostly in the woods, although there were two open places of an acre or two where the fight had raged furiously, and the ground was covered with dead. All the way up to their intrenchments the same scene of death was presented. There were two miles of dead strewn thickly mingled with fire arms, artillery, dead horses and the paraphernalia of the battle field. It was a scene never to be forgotten—never to be described.

HORSE CONTRACTS.—The following were among the successful bids for furnishing horses to the Government. They were opened on Saturday:—John H. Hoerner, Boiling Springs, Pa., one hundred at $100 each; S. H. Swartz, Shippensburg, Pa., one hundred at $112 each; C. Mintzer, Philadelphia, Pa., one hundred at $113 each; D. W. G. Morris, Philadelphia, one hundred at $113 50 each; J. R. Coggshall, Philadelphia, two hundred at $114 each; Andrew Hague, Philadelphia, one hundred at $115 each.

CANALS.—The Schuylkill Navigation will be opened for business on the 5th inst. The Lehigh Navigation, the Delaware Division, the Morris, and the Delaware and Raritan Canals will probably open about the 15th inst.

New Advertisements.

PERSONS WANTING A

CHANGE OF CLIMATE FOR HEALTH

SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF

VINELAND FARMS.

SUMMONS IN PARTITION.

Ira T. Clement, vs. William Masser, John Masser, Henry B. Masser, Peter B. Masser, Joseph J. Albright, Jeremiah Shindel and Elizabeth his wife, and Francis Bucher and Mary his wife.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county. April Term, 1862.

Northumberland County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of said county, GREETING:

IF Ira T. Clement, make you secure of presenting his claim, then, we command you that you summon, by good and lawful summoners, William Masser, John Masser, Henry B. Masser, Peter B. Masser, Joseph J. Albright, Jeremiah Shindel and Elizabeth his wife, and Francis Bucher and Mary his wife, late of your county, so that they be and appear, before our Judges at Sunbury at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held the first Monday of April next, to show wherefore—whereas, they the said Ira T. Clement and the aforesaid William Masser, John Masser, Henry B. Masser, Peter B. Masser, Joseph J. Albright, Jeremiah Shindel and Elizabeth his wife, and Francis Bucher and Mary his wife, together and undivided, do hold all that certain piece or tract of Land, situate in the township of Coal, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, with the appurtenances; being a part of a larger tract of land surveyed upon a warrant granted to John Brady, bounded on the north by a tract of land surveyed in the name of Ludwig Gass, on the east by another divided part of the said tract surveyed in the name of John Brady, now owned by Wm L. Dewart, on the south by land surveyed in the name of Samuel Clark, and on the west by another part of the said John Brady tract, now owned by Wm Cameron and others; upon a portion of the surface of which said twenty-five acres of land, certain town lots and parts of town lots, adjoining the town of Shamokin, Northumberland county, and marked and designated in the addition to the General Plan of said town of Shamokin, have been laid out, numbered and designated as follows, viz: "Lots Nos. 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 301, 302, 303, 304 and 305 and parts of lots 164, 163, 162, 205, 206, 207 and 300;" the said plaintiff, Ira T Clement, owning one undivided eighth part of the said land and the said defendants owning the other undivided seven eighth thereof, viz: the said William Masser the one undivided eighth; John Masser, the one undivided eighth; Henry B. Masser, the one undivided eighth; Peter B Masser, the one undivided eighth; Joseph J Albright the one undivided eighth; Jeremiah Shindel and Elizabeth his wife, in right of said Elizabeth, one undivided eighth; Francis Bucher and Mary his wife, in right of said Mary, the remaining one undivided eighth part thereof; they the said defendants, partition whereof between them to be made, according to the laws of this commonwealth in such case made and provided, do galeasy, and the same to be done, do not permit unjustly and against the same, laws and customs in such case made and provided, &c. And have you then and there the names of those summoners and this writ.

Witness the Honorable A. JORDAN, President of the said Court, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1862.

DANIEL BECKLEY, Proth'y.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original writ, (and that all parties interested will please take notice.

DAVID WALDRON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, March 1st, 1862.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy——Mice, Moles, and Ants.
To Destroy——Bed-Bugs.
To Destroy——Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy——Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy——Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy——Insects on Animals, &c
To Destroy——Every form and species of Vermin

THE

"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

Destroys Instantly

EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

VERMIN.

These Preparations (unlike all others) are
"Free from Poison"
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"But do not die on the premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."
"They are the only infallible remedies known"
"12 years and more established in New York City"
Used by——the City Post Office.
Used by——the City Prisons and Station Houses.
Used by——the City Steamers, Ships, &c.
Used by——the City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.
Used by——the City Hotels—'Astor'—'St. Nicholas,' &c.
Used by——the Boarding Houses, &c.
Used by——more than 50,000 Private Families.

☞ See one or two Specimens of what is Everywhere said by the People—Editors—Dealers, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin need be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would pay it. We had tried potsons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's" article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. Has a great demand all over the country.—Medina [O.] Gazette.

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—Lancaster (Wis.) Herald.

HENRY R. COSTAR—We are selling your preparations rapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches and Vermin disappear rapidly.
ECKER & SHOTTER, Druggists, Windsor, Vt.d.

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator.
"Costar's"
"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator.
"Costar's"
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects, &c

In 25c and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks, $2 and $5 sizes for plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c., &c.

CAUTION!!! To prevent the public from being imposed on, by Spurious and Highly Pernicious Imitations, a new label has been prepared bearing a fac simile of the Proprietor's signature. Examine each box, bottle, or flask carefully before purchasing, and take nothing but "COSTAR'S."

SOLD Every where—by
All Wholesale Druggists in large cities.
Some of the

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Sheffelin Brothers & Co.	Hurral, Bisler & Kitchen.
B A Fahnestock, Hall & Co.	Hush Gale & Robinson.
A & R & D Sands & Co.	M Ward, Clews & Co.
Wheeler & Hart,	McKesson & Robbins.
James S Aspinwall,	D S Barnes & Co.
Morgan and Allen	P C Wells & Co.
Hall, Buckel & Co	Lozelle, March & Gardner.
Thomas and Fuller	Hall, Dickinson Co,
P D Orvis	Conrad Fox.

and others.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

T W Dyott and Co,	Robert Shoemaker and Co
B A Fahnestock and Co,	French, Richards and Co.

and others.

and by
Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages
In the

UNITED STATES.

AT

SUNBURY, PA.

SOLD BY

FRILING & GRANT,

And by the Druggists, Storekeepers and Retailers generally.

Country Dealers can order as above.

Or address orders direct—[or if Prices, Terms, &c., is desired, Send for [1862] Circular, giving reduced Prices] to

HENRY R. COSTAR,
Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—(Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,) New York.
March 1, 1862—4m

THE TREASURY NOTE.

A LITTLE BOOK, designing to aid in DISARMING TREASON, and restoring repose to THE NATION!—To provide homes of comfort, and open fields of enterprise for

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS!

☞ This little work should be in the hands of every reader.

Price of the Book—one copy, Ten Cents; 15 copies, $1.00; 50 copies, $3.25; 100 copies, $6.00.

Address all orders accompanied with the cash to JONES WEBSTER.
No. 50 North Fifth St., (box 2070,) Phila.

N. B. Agents wanted to sell this Book in every town, county and State.

March 1, 1862.—3t.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
March 1, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of Sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County, Pa., to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Sunbury, on Tuesday the 11th day of March, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land, situate in Upper Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, Pa., adjoining land of Daniel Geist, Solomon Dunkleberger and others on the east, John Boyer and Nathan Haas on the South, John Diehl on the west, and Daniel Howerter and others on the north, containing two hundred and twenty-seven acres, more or less, about one hundred and fifty acres whereof are cleared. Whereon are erected a large two story stone Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Wagon House, Spring house and other outbuildings, &c. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Haas.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Jordan township, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the south by Samuel Yerger, on the east by Peter Kobel, on the west by Martin Goss, and on the North by farm of Jones' heirs; containing seventy five acres—more or less; on which are erected a two-story Log House, a Frame and Log Barn, &c.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Haverstwin.

DAVID WALDRON, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office,
Sunbury, Feb. 22, 1862.

PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. CO.

PASSENGER TRAINS FOR POTTSVILLE, READING AND HARRISBURG

MORNING LINE DAILY (Sundays Excepted) CALLOWHILL STREETS, PHILADELPHIA (Passenger entrance on Thirteenth and on Call-hill streets) at 8.00 A. M., connecting at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Railroad; 4.15 P. M. train running to Pittsburg; the Cumberland Valley 1.30 P. M. train running to Chambersburg; Carlisle, &c., and the Northern Central Railroad 1.20 P. M., train running to Sunbury, &c.

AFTERNOON LINES.

Leave New Depot, CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, (Passenger entrance on Thirteenth and Callowhill streets:)

For POTTSVILLE and HARRISBURG, at 3.45 P. M., DAILY, connecting at Harrisburg with the Northern Central Railroad for Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, &c.

Express train from New York via Easton, makes close connection with Reading Mail and Accommodation trains, connecting at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Central 3.15 A. M., train running West.

For READING, only at 4.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

DISTANCES VIA PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

From Philadelphia.	Miles.	
To Phœnixville,	22	
Reading,	58	Philadelphia and Reading
Lebanon,	89	and Lebanon Valley R. R.
Harrisburg,	112	
Dauphin,	121	
Middletown,	132	
Trevorton Junction,	183	Northern Central Railroad.
Sunbury,	169	
Northumberland,	171	
Lewisburg,	178	
Milton,	162	
Muncy,	167	Sunbury and Erie R. R.
Williamsport,	189	
Jersey Shore,	222	
Lock Haven,	235	
Ralston,	234	Williamsport and Elmira Railroad.
Trout,	251	
Roaring Branch,	257	

The S. A. M. and 3.15 P. M. trains CONNECT DAILY AT PORT CLINTON, (Sundays excepted) with the CATTAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT, AND ERIE RAILROAD, making close connections with lines to NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA, the WEST, AND SOUTHWEST.

DEPOT IN PHILADELPHIA.
Corner of Broad and CALLOWHILL Streets.
W. H. McILHENNEY, Secretary.
February 22, 1862.

NATRONA COAL OIL!
WARRANTED NON EXPLOSIVE.
and equal to any KEROSENE.
Why buy explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil!
Made only by
PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
February 15, 1862.—4y

SAPONIFIER! SAPONIFIER!!
THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER
All Kitchen Grease can be made into good Soap, using Saponifier!
Directions Accompanying Each Box!
SOAP is as easily made with it, as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees.
PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
No. 127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
February 15, 1862.—4y

Estate of Christian S. Brown, dec'd.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Christian S. Brown, late of the borough of Northumberland, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber.

All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make known the same without delay; and persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make payment.

MATILDA BROWN Adm'trix.
Northumberland, Jan. 29th, 1862.—6t

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County, an auditor to distribute the monies in the hands of John A. Snyder, assignee of Simon Snyder, to and among those entitled, will attend for that purpose in his office, in the borough of Sunbury, on Monday, the 17th day of March prox., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Those interested may attend.

JNO. KAY CLEMENT,
Auditor.
Sunbury, Jan. 15th, 1862

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Morgan Hughes, late of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, Pa., deceased. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

ALVIN D HUGHES,
PETER YOST.
Shamokin tp., Feb. 8, 1862.—6t Administrators.

Notice to all Persons Interested.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons in debted to him on Note or Book account, large or small, that they must be settled on or before the 10th of March next, if they wish to save costs, as they will be placed in the hands of a Justice, for speedy collection, after that date.

WM. H. MILLER.
Sunbury, Feb. 1, 1862.—6t

Pianos Tuned.

THE subscriber offers his services to the citizens of Sunbury and vicinity, in Tuning Pianos. Orders left at the Central Hotel, will be attended to.

O. KIMBALL.
January 18, 1862.—tf

Suitable for the Times!

THE

UNRIVALLED ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS

SOLD AT THE

MAMMOTH STORE

OF

FRILING & GRANT.

WE SELL

Ladies' Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Cloths,

Satinetts, Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hosiery, Gloves

Hardware, Queensware, Saddlery,

&c., &c., &c.

GROCERIES

Fish, Salt and Plaster, Iron and Nails,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Tobacco, Segars,

&c., &c., &c.,

At Prices that Defy Competition,

For Cash or Country Produce.

We have selected these Goods with great care, and feel assured that they are the

BEST AND CHEAPEST

STOCK OF GOODS

ever before offered to the public. Examine for yourselves.

FRILING & GRANT.
Sunbury, November 23, 1861.

CRITTENDEN'S
PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL
COLLEGE.
N. E. Corner of 7th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

This Institution, which was established in 1841 and is now, consequently, in the 19th year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of instruction is peculiar; no classes are formed, but one made use of, and each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time a diploma, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ Crittenden's Science of Treatise on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the Colleges.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN, Att'y at-Law.
Feb. 8, 1862.—y

SUNBURY ACADEMY.

Rev. P. RIZER, A. M., intending to confine his pastoral labors to a smaller district has arranged to take charge of Mr. Wolver-ton's Classical School, on the first Monday in March next.

Terms per quarter to remain as at present viz:

Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, &c.	$4 00
Higher English Branches,	5 00
Languages,—Latin, Greek, German and French,	7 00

Mr. Wolverton, the present Principal has kindly consented to render assistance occasionally during the first quarter.

☞ Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Sunbury, January 18, 1862.

S. Z. GOTTWALS.
FLOUR & PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 812 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia

RESPECTFULLY solicits consignments of all kinds of country produce, extra family Flour, &c.

Being located in the very centre of business, and having a very extensive Retail Trade under his own immediate supervision, he has ample facilities for obtaining the very highest market price for everything he sells.

December 21, 1861.—1y

VINELAND.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.

NEW SETTLEMENT OF VINELAND.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

A Rare opportunity in the Best Market, and most Delightful and Healthful Climate in the Union. Only Thirty Miles South of Philadelphia, on a Railroad; being a rich, heavy soil, and highly productive wheat land; amongst the best in the Garden State of New Jersey.

It consists of 20,000 acres of GOOD land, divided into Farms of different sizes to suit the purchaser—From 20 acres and upwards—and is sold at the rate of $15 to $20 per acre for the farm land, payable one-fourth cash, and the balance by quarterly equal instalments, with legal interest, within the term of four years.

THE SOIL

Is, in great part, a Rich Clay Loam, suitable for Wheat Grass and Potatoes—also a dark and rich sandy loam, suitable for corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco, all kinds of vegetables and root crops, and the finest varieties of fruit, such as Grapes, Pears, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Pleasberries, Mulberries and other fruits, best adapted to the Philadelphia and New York markets. In respect to the soil and crops there can be no mistake, as visitors can examine both, and none are expected to buy before so doing, and finding these statements correct—under these circumstances unless these statements were correct, there would be no use to their being made. It is considered.

THE BEST FRUIT SOIL IN THE UNION.

[See Reports of Solon Robinson, Esq., of the New York Tribune, and the well-known agriculturist, William Parry of Cinnaminson, New Jersey, which will be furnished inquirers.]

THE MARKET.

By looking over the map the reader will perceive that it enjoys the best market in the Union, and has direct communication with New York and Philadelphia, twice a day, being only thirty-two miles from the latter. Produce in this market brings double the price that it does in locations distant from the cities. In this location if one has got into market the same morning it is gathered, and for what the farmer sells he gets the highest price; whilst groceries and other article he purchases he gets at the lowest price. In the West, what he sells brings him a pittance, but for what he buys he pays two prices. In locating here the settler lets many other advantages. He is within a few hours, by railroad, of all the great cities of New England and the Middle States. He is near his old friends and associations. He has school for his children, divine service, and all the advantages of civilization, and he is near a large city.

THE CLIMATE

Is delightful; the winters being salubrious and open, usually the summers are no warmer than in the North. The location is upon the line of latitude with southern Virginia. Persons wanting a change of climate for health, would be much benefitted in Vineland. The mildness of the climate and its bracing influence, makes it excellent for all pulmonary affections, dyspepsia, or general debility. Visitors will notice a difference in a few days. Chills and fevers are unknown.

CONVENIENCES AT HAND.

Building material is plenty. Fish and Oysters are plentiful and cheap.

Visitors must expect, however, to see a new place.

Why the Property has not been settle Before.

This question the reader naturally asks. It is because it has been held in large tracts by families not disposed to sell, and being without railroad facilities they had few inducement. The railroad has yet been opened through the property this season, for the first time.

Visitors are shown over the land in a carriage, free of expense, and afforded time and opportunity for thorough investigation. Those who come with a view to settle, should bring money to secure their purchases, as locations are not held open refusal.

The satisfaction in hard times, where people have been thrown out of employment or business, some little means or small income, is to start themselves at home. They can buy a piece of land at a small price, and earn more time wages in improving it, and when it is done it is a certain independence ever after. A few acres in fruit trees will insure a comfortable living. The land is not drawing hard time prices, and all improvements can be made at a cheaper rate than any other place.

For whose trade, with six miles front on the Railroad, is being laid out with fine and spacious avenues, with a town in the centre—five acre lots in the town sold at from $150 to $200; two and a half acre lots, at from $80 to $120; and 1 acre lots at from $50 to $75 (not deep at $50—payable one half cash and the balance within a year. It is only upon forms of twenty acres, or more, that four years' time is given.

To Manufacturers, the town affords a fine opening of the SHOE manufacturing business, and other articles, being near Philadelphia, and the surrounding country has a large population, which affords a good market.

This settlement, in the course of several years, will be one of the most beautiful places in the country, and most agreeable out of a residence.

It is intended to make a Vine and Fruit growing country, as this enterprise is the most profitable and the best adapted to market. Every knowledge and convenience for earthen wares introduced will insure the prosperity of the place. The local limits the market to the country, will be an advantage to the settlement, as it compels people to resort to agriculture for a living.

Large numbers of people are purchasing, and people who desire the best venture should visit the place at once.

Improved land is sold for sale.

Tracts—Land can be had with or without timber.—The Timber is marked valuation.

The title is indisputable. Warranty Deeds given, clear of all encumbrance, when the money is paid.

Building materials at hand.

Letters promptly answered, and Reports of Solon Robinson and Wm. Parry sent together with the Vineland Report.

Route to the land:—Leave Walnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M. (unless there will be a change of hour.) For Vineland, on the Gloucester and Mullville Railroad. When you leave the cars at Vineland Station, just opposite, inquire for

CHARLES K. LANDIS, Postmaster,
Founder of the Colony.
VINELAND, P. O., Cumberland County, N. J.

P. S.—There is a change of cars at Glasboro'. Also occasions of stoppers on the cars from New York and Philadelphia to Vineland, inquiring your business, destination, &c.

REPORT OF SOLON ROBINSON,
of the New York Tribune, upon the
VINELAND SETTLEMENT.

☞ The following is an extract from the report of Solon Robinson, Esq., published in the New York Tribune, on his return to Vineland. All persons can read the report with interest.

Advantages of Farming near home—Vineland—Remarks upon Marl—Soil its great Fertility—The cause of fertility—Amount of crops Produced—Practical Evidence.

It is certainly one of the most extensive fertility maps, on a small level plain, and simply a sandy plain for good farming that we know of in any state of the western public lands. We could see at the other towns apparently just as promising prospects when black clouds of forest hung in a hundred miles ago.

The only fact which seem to discover the cause of this continued fertility. The whole country was marine deposit, and all through the soil we found evidence of a submarine substance, certainly in the form of calcareous marl. Marl is known to be a fertilizer, and in some parts of the territory, formations, and the marly substance is scattered all through the soil, in a very commented form, and in the exact condition most easily assimilated by such plants as the farmer desires to cultivate.

Marl, in all its forms, has been used to fertilize soils in England from the time of Pliny, who speaks of it as being used in Gaul. Tacitus said that it was a marl bed in a vacant field of Germany, that was so strong and fertile, that it was not worth while to plant it with any thing but corn, and that for a long time. Marl is a fertilizer, and it is also a mechanical agent, which makes the soil more valuable than it would be, when found scarcely mixed through the soil, where new particles will be turned up and exposed, and transformed to the farmer's use every time he turns the soil.

Having thus satisfied our minds of the cause, they will not be excited with the wonderful statement, having the same general characteristics of soil appearance, is entirely productive except as the productiveness is promoted by artificial fertilizers.

A few words about the quality and value of the land for cultivation, of which we have seen strong proofs.

Our first visit was to William P. Wilson, Franklin township, Gloucester county, who purchased a few years ago, some marsh of Mr. Wilson, about three years ago, for the purpose of establishing a steam mill, to work up the timber and farm land, to send off by the new railroad, which at the time was not said, for which he built a branch track a mile and a half long. He merely cleared sixteen acres of the road with him, and has ever since made the mill profitable, though he has cleared twenty more on a farm, having found more value in the soil was valuable for cultivation. In this he has not been disappointed, as some of his crops exceeded. The potatoes, five from the seven bushels dropped, yielded 300 of product, one acre worth 50 cents a bushel in the first place, seven acres, without manure, produced 300 bushels of potatoes. In one field, the first crop was potatoes, planted from the seed, and yielded 75 bushels. The potatoes were dug and wheat sown, and yield 19 bushels; and the second third crop sown in buckwheat, which yielded 12 bushels; and then the ground was sown in rye and ploughed, which gave us a first crop of rye per acre.

The fertilizers applied to these crops were first, ashes from distillery, second, 200 pounds of superphosphate of lime; third, 400 pounds Peruvian guano; third, 100 bushels of slaked lime. Seed upon the clover seed, it was mowed, and turned in for wheat.

Mr. Wilson's growing crops, and the wheat stubble of the present season, all indicate his land as productive as any part of the State.

At Mary Barrow's an old style Jersey farmer, seven miles south of Mr. Wilson's, we were so pleasantly struck, with the fine appearance of a field of rye, that we stopped to inquire of the hired man how it was cultivated. We found that the land had been the year before last, and last spring plowed once, with one horse old mag, and planted with corn.

"Yes, but you manured high, we suppose?" we said interrogatively, and got the reply:—

"What, you see, we couldn't do that, 'cause we hadn't but forty, one to cook altogether, for six acres, not we wouldn't the manure for the trouble."

The truck consisted of beets, carrots, cabbage, turnips, parsnips, &c., and is very productive, yielding good prices, ready for marketing. So we were satisfied that the soil was not fertile, even moistened by clover, which had lost its virtue, because the "truck patch" had not been cleared, and had been in cultivation long enough to obliterate all signs of the forest.

The next visit was to the farm of Andrew Sharp, five miles north of Millville, from east to a mile east of the railroad, and just about in the centre of Vineland. Mr. Sharp commenced work late in December, 1860, upon the place. In less than three years, he has got 140 acres cleared and fit to plow from stump, all well ploughed and divided into several fields, with every thing needed for a farm, and a temporary dwelling, about 30 by 16 feet, and a smaller house for farm laborers, and a stalk and granary and some other outbuildings.

Considerable part of the land was cleared for the plow at once, and sown with rye, and some of the first crop was harvested, and yielded 20 bushels per acre.

This crop may be put in July 4th, to 20th, and yields 20 to 25 bushels per acre, harvested in November, when the land being covered with Rye, or Peruvian guano, and seeded with rye, yielded 12 to 15 bushels per acre, worth 1 dollar worth of straw. The rye stubble turned, after harvesting of a large growth of rank weeds, and dressed again with guano, and seeded to wheat, gave us 12 to 15 bush. The crop which he was threshing while we were there, promised more, of a very plump grain, and the straw is very heavy.

We ventured the stubble and found the clover and timothy, then needed a well but spring, on the usual without barn, cooking at well, we saw every variety of vegetables and fruit within a little walk, some in advance to coast of same thousand miles distance, and being slaves to small permanent cure, he will be able to realize from the next year with a moderate use of fertilizers, 50 bushels per acre, if he will the overplus if it is certainly estimate.

Part of the land was planted with potatoes for a first crop, which yielded 120 bushels per acre. It was then planted with 60 bushels per acre, and seeded with wheat and clover yielding an average of over 15