Phrenographically Peported.

Fellow citizens and bummers—Republi-cans, Democrats, Douglasites, Lincolnites, Breckenridgeltes, Lazurusites, Belzebubites Breckenridgeites, Lazurusites, Belzebubites and Blatherskites! I now appear before you this evening to offer myself as a candidate for the next Presidency. How's that? (Cheers and cries of "that's gay," "big thing.")

Fellow citizens, if you make me your President I will astenish the world with wonder. Canada shall be ours. I will annex Cuba.

appropriate Mexico, New Jorsey and the balance of creation, (Cheers.) Fellow citizens if you make me your President, all country-toen, all nations shall be welcome to this our happy land. Yankee peddling sha'l be made gress. (Applause.) Irishmen for your saltes will do away with punishmen for your saltes will do away with punishment for assault of battery, and what's more, I will abotish

ontato rot. ("Hoomar!" "Begerra you re n." Cheers.) And for you, the Germans lager beer shall flow through the the its lager beer shall flow through the strivers. The prairies shall be set apart for the special cultivation of sour krout. And your special cultivation of sour meerschamps ones, and it to fumes of your meerschamps of sites in the excess of your delight, shall be ied to exclaim, "Ling ass lager, Switzer kase in the pretzels all the vile." (Cles, "Aha! Mein Gott! Dat ish goot! and applanse.) If you got the proposition of the proposition of a shake of a foog's tall; but, sir, the propositions which is

frog's tall; but, sir, the propositions which I advance here are such which nobody careleny. No, sir, (That's so," "That's what's the matter." (No sir, not by no means. (A cry.) "You're right Smirgy McGlural.") Who is that calls me Smirgy McGlural? Let him stand up so that I can look him in the face. Does he deny my assertion? I hope not.— I wouln't trust such a man so far as I could throw a three-year old bull by the tail.— (Great cheering.) But no return to my

My hearers this is a great country—it is , vast, and, in the south-west, unlimited. What is Europe when compared with it? Europe is now here—a circumstance—a mere obsolete idea! In this country we have got faster steamboats, louder thunder, forkeder lighting, higher mountains, greater lakes, taller shanghies, steepeder cateract, bigger babies, prettier girls, more money and better fighting men than England DARE have ! or any other man ! (Great enthusias-m cheers waving of hats,) barrin old Ireland. I was descended from her myself, and I won't forget you, Irishmen, when I talk of tighting There's no country in the world like Ire land when you come to fighting. How are you Bull Run? Well, we'll have Corcoran

back soon; then won't we have a jelly old time ? Yes, Ireland's the country for Hills, mills and stills, Cows mows and rows Cottages and cabbages, Whiskey galore, And fun evermore, For dancin' and prancin A shillaleh to fight with, Or a lad to night with. Where they never say die,

Nor put up with a lie, But would wollop the devil It be wouldn't be civil. From the North to the South. From the East to the West. From the Kilkenny To the big hill of Howth, From the ocean outside to the Straits of the

An Irishman's an Irishman all the world

over.

Now, three cheers for me! Hip, hip, hurrah! (Tremendous and long continued cheers, and long cheers Steemboat Dialogue.

Hoosier—(Stepping up to a down easter,) How are you Stranger? Bound to Noo 'Leans, 'speck? What mout be your bus-iness? Want to buy some corn and

Yankee-Tolerably, thank you; How be yourself? Bound for any place in particular? in for any kind of trade? Hoosier-What kind of trade have ye?

Yankee-Wall, its a patent right. Patent right for a machine for making all kinds of seeds out of wood from a shell bark down to grass seed. Have also a patent right for the mirage life preserver.

Hoosier—Meerage! what's meerage?

Yankee-It's a machine to be fixed on the front of a locomotive or steamboat, with reflectors of great power, to show the incoof anything ahead, no matter how far offanything under a hundred miles. Hoosier-Don't say ! And are you the

inventor? Yankee-I be. Hoosier-Heered tell of your family. You

are a relation of the man that invented wooden hams and plaster paris shoe nails. Had a brother once, hadn't ver, that got accidentally choked with a rope round his neck f Yankee-Knew the man-wasn't a bro-

ther—only a scond cousin to my wife's sister's aunt's brother's cousin. But what might your name be? Hoosier-It might be Smith but aint,-

Calculte it's Caster.
Yankee—Knowd yer family well from your grandmother down. You are one of two twins. One was a handsome cute, bright eyed little chap, and the other a tarnat on ugly, born foul; and I heerd that the cute

Here the dinner bell rang.

A lady not remarkable for good temper, came for advice to Mr. Arnold, as to how she could get rid of a troublesome suitor. "Oh, marry him-marry him," he advised. "Nay, I would see him hanged first," "No, madam, marry him, as I have said to you, and I Lot, Thomas Est, Na. 9, block 52, I Hassare you, it will not be long before he hangs himself."

Sanh Rees.

1 Lot, Thomas Est, Na. 9, block 52, I Lot, Thomas Est, Na. 9, block 52, I let Lots, Hughs & Biehel; 187 " F. W. Haes.

Til assure you, it will not be long before no hangs himself."

Old Gov. Stuyvesant, some years after the British possession of New York, appeared before the British Governor (Cartaret) with left of the British Governor (Cartaret) with left of the British Governor (Cartaret) with left of the before the British Governor (Cartaret) with left of the before the British Governor (Cartaret) with left of the before the British Governor (Cartaret) with left of the before the British Governor (Cartaret) with left of the before the British Governor (Cartaret) with left of the british Governor (Cartaret) with l a complaint that he was annoyed by men and boys in front of his house in a nude sfate.—
Gov Cartearet assured him it should be stopped, but happening to recoilect, said, "Why, Governor, your house is at some distance from the river, and how can it incommode the ladies of your family?" "Vy, you zen," said old Peter, "mine gals have got a big spy glass."

Two Irishmen were going to fire off a green the strength of the strength o

Two Irishmen were going to fire off a cannon, just for fun; but being of an econ-omicle turn of mind, they did not wish to I Let Patrick Carter No. 25 b'k 23 I do 167 lets Wm. L. Dewart I do 176 acres John C. Revlman I do I let Thos Jenkins No I b'k 67 I do I let James Kenedy No. 5 b k 22 I do I let James Kenedy No. 5 b k 22 I do I let Rob. Marshy No. 3 b'k 23 I do I let Rob. Marshy No. 3 b'k 23 I do I let Jacob E. Musrick No. 14 b 61 I do I let Moody & Roush I do I do Moody & Roush I do I do Sales David Maize Nos 186 19 b 23 I do 2 lets David Maize Nos 186 19 b 23 I do 3 lets Wm Persing Nos 21 25 & 26 block 31 and 51 I do I do I do Shadwick Watkins No 14 b 32 I do I do Shadwick Watkins No 14 b 32 I do Lower Argusta Township. lose the ball, so one took an iron kettle in his hand to catch it, and stationing himself in front of the loaded piece, he exclaimed to the other who stood behind holding a lighted torch-"Touch it sisy, Pat !"

The author of the following lines is destined to occupy a good position among our American poets, Who is he

O wanst I laved annuther gal Her name it was murrier but botsy door my luv for u is forty times more hier.

Young folks will tell what they do; old ones what they have done; and fools what they will do. "How," said a country court judge to a witness, "do you know the plantiff was intoxicated on the evening referred to?"

Because I saw him a few minutes after sup-

per, trying to pull off his trousers with a bootjack, Verdict for defendant.

TREASURER'S SALE OF REAL

ESTATE.

A GREEABLY to the provision of the Act of Assembly, entitled "an Act to reduce the State debt &c., passed the 29th day of April, 1844, for non-payment of taxes, and its supplement theretee, the Treasurer of Northumberland county hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, State, Rosed and School Taxes, &c., due on the following real estate in the county of Northumberland, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each as will pay the charges and costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court Heuse, in the borough of Sunbury, county of Northumberland, on the second Monday of June, 1842 being the 9th day of the month; and the sale will be continued by edjournment from day to day, for arrearrages of taxes due the said county, and the cost accruing on each respectively:

Am't of Tax. ESTATE.

Jas Lusens, No. 8 & 9, b k 198,2 res, McCarty & Weaver, 1 Martin Mitchell, No. 5 and 53, 1 David Mc Night, 1

Gosrge Rood, Martz Riffenhouse, Nor. 1

A 2, blocks 54 and 39, Shamakin Town Lot, Asso'n, l than Smith, No. 3, bl k 72,

Criger & Shipman, Jacob S. Smith, No. 1, b'k 56,

Wm. Widemer, 2 II J. Wolverten, No. 8, b'k 25, 2 Amee Vastine, in trust, 1 Adam Adam, No. 1 and 2,

Philip Groom, Lilley & Slater, No.38,b'k 152,1

Lilley & Slater, No. 38, b k 152, 1
J. F. Long,
J. F. Long, No. 4, b k 94, 1
Elizabeth Long, No. 4, b k 94, 1
Wm. McCarry, block 33, 1
Chas. Reichart, No. 11, b k 1, 1
Sohver & Co. No. 423 and
424, block 7, 1
Benjamin Snavely,
Jacob Shoch, No. 1, b k 195, 1
Tracy & Co., No. 409 and
410, block 4, 1

ZERBE TOWNSHIP.

Meek 93,

410, block 4,

5 Acres, John Bremen, 1 Lot, T. Bateman, No. 11, b k 27, 175 Acres, Ira T. Clement, 1 Lot, J. Campbell, No. 6, b k 134,

1 Let, J. De Victor, No. 11, b k 85, 1 2 D. Dunbech, No. 142, b k 85, 1 1 Rebecca Epling, No. 6, b 105, 2 2 I.S. Dunkleberger, No. 66bi32, 1 2 S. Gemberling, No. 849, b 54, 1 2 W. Gaugler, No. 12 & 13, b 90, 1 2 J. Hillish, No. 12 & 13, b 101, 1 John Hilling, No. 9, b k 59, 2 1 P. Houghawout, No. 7, b 109, 1 122 Charles P. Helfenstein, 5 two near lots.

G. Harney, No. 3, block 39, 1
J. Hensel, Nes. 1 & 2, b'k 100, 2
J. Hensel, Nes. 1 & 2, b'k 100, 2
G. Knopp, Nos. 4 & 5, b'k 92, 1
Ge Kohler, No. 1, block 58, 1
M. Knapp, Nos. 12 & 13, b 68, 1
Jonas Keiser, No. 6, b'k 120, 1
Jonathan Lowis, No. 1, b'k 110, 2
Michael Lataha, No. 7 & 8, b 41, 1
Jonathan Lowis, No. 1, b'k 11, 2
G. Michael Lataha, No. 7 & 8, b 41, 1
Jonathan Lowis, No. 1, b'k 11, 2
G. George H. May, 1
Jas Matter, No. 3 & 5, b'k 105, 1
Jacob Malick, No. 5, b'k 124, 1
Jahn Naaghton, No. 9, b 123, 1
Martin O'Neal, No. 5, b'k 50, 1
Mary Resury, No. 12, b'k 93, 1
Jacob Reinhart, No. 3, b'k 90, 1
Acres, Eliza Ritchic, No. 9, 10, 11,

Acres, Elizabeth Sober, 2 acts, Samuel Tilley, Nos. 9, 16, 11, 12 and 13, b k 85 5 5 7, 2 5 Jes. Wilkinson, Nos. 10a 12, 509, 2 Geo. Wenver, No. 11, b k 23, 1

Geor. Wenver, No. 11, b'k 23, 1
Juseph Wernich, Nos. 9, 10 &
13, block 90, 2
Abra Zartman, Nos. 1&2,b118, 1
John F. Zimmerman, No. 3, b 8, 1
Henry Etennig, No. 8, b'k 93, 1
Dennis Fitzpatrick,
Daniel S. Herb, 1
Isaac Berger, 1
Conral Smelty & Co., Nos.
11, 12 and 13, block 23, 1
Martin Denly, No. 5, b'k 107, 1
Jonathan Dunkleberger, Nos.
3 and 4, block 85, 1

I and 4, block S5.

St Agree Michael Wolf.

Patrick Daily, Nos. 5 and 6, block 68 and 78,

Thomas Francy, John Gillespie, Nov. 4 and 5,

John Gillespie, Nos. 4 and 5, black 197. I Evan Jenkins, No. 5, b k 55, 1 Ann Lynch, No. 13, b k 124, I Richard Lobb, 3 and 3, b k 55, I Patrick C Gara, No. 4, b 121, I James Remy, Jr. No. 4, b 75, I William Williams, I Lanc Taylor, No. 5, b k 18, 2

John Harrold's estate,

heres do Lot Patrick Carter No. 25 b'k 23

25 acres Peter Shindel's estate 22 do Wm. Shipman

aeres William Cook

do Jackson Servy do William M Housel

acres Poter Shindel's catate
do Wm. Shipman
do Margaret Farnsworth
do Jacob Shaffer
do Krieger or D. Conrad
Michael Gresinger
Mattin Randals
John Young
POINT TOWNSHIP.

Lower Augusta Township.

LOWER MARANOY TOWNSHIP

MOUNT CARMEL TOWNSHIP

Hensel, Nos. 1 & 2, b'k 100, 2

J. Campbell, Sc. S. Abraham Deppen, block 144,

John Black, Jacob Bausman,

McGran & Barry,

J. Pleasants and do Am't of Tax. Coat Township. Clapp & Hugher 8 Lots, Alexander Jordan, 2 10 5 59 12 87 I year, Alexander Jerdan, 1 y
E. C. Barton, 1
Charles Houghter, 3
John Cue & Co. 3
William E. Evans, 2
Lora, Furance Itun Iray, Co. 2
John Hunt, No. 1, Block 182, 2
George Leisenring, No. 10
and 11, Block 190,
Live, Joseph T. Mathews, 1
High Bellas, 1
Peter Cullen, 2 TLOUR & PRODUCE 211 6

COMMISSION MERCHANT No. 812 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia RESPECTFULLY selects consignments of all kinds
of country produce, extra family Flour, &c.
Heing located in the very centre of business, and having
a very extensive Retail Trade undar his own immediate
supervision, he has ample facilities for obtaining the very
highest market prices for everything he sells.

December 21, 1861.—19 380 Acres Hugh Bellas,
316 "Hugh Bellas,
10 Lots, Peter Cullen,
2001 Acres, Donnell & Sill,
1 Lot, Edward Derkie, No. 1, B'k 76, 1
10 Lots, Henry L. Elders,
10 Lots, Henry L. Elders,
11 "M. Kase, Mo. 4, Block 53,
11 "Wm. Exhekline,
13 "Practic Keenan,
14 "Lots Hugh Bellas,
15 "Practic Keenan,
16 "Practic Keenan,
16 "Lots Hugh Bellas,
17 "Market College,
18 "Practic Keenan,
18 "Practic Keenan,
18 "Practic Keenan,
19 "Practic Keenan,
10 "Practi

JAMES BARBER'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT, S. E. Corner Second and Chestnut ste.,

CEILIEQUADUS TOWNSEIP

SCHOOL PROPERTY BOROUGH

2 acres Cameron & Prick buse & lot, I do RUSH TWESTIP.

3 Lots Sarah Kean No. 14 and 135 do 13 and 135

26 scres Simon P. Kase

The second second

i do I do

WIT MAM E. IRWIN, Treasurer.

S. Z. GOTTWALS,

and can mor

Philadelphia. A GENCY for the PATENT EQUALIZING THIRTY DAY CLOCKS, a very dericable article for Churches, florids, Banks, Counting Houses, Fariers, &c. Also, Manufacturer of FINE GOLD PENS. Clocks repaired and warranted. Clock Trimmings of every description. Phyladebalis, January 19, 1961.—3y

CENTRAL HOTEL, Suubury, Northumberland Co., Pa. THIS large and commoditions Hotel, now managed by JAMES VANDYKE, is situate at the Railread Depot. North East corner of Market Square, Sembary, Pa., and at the terminus of the Sunbury & Eric and Northern Central Railreads, and is open for he accommodation of Travelers and the public in

general.

The proprietor will give his exclusive attention to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and is determined to make this establishment rank among the first in the State.

His table will be supplied with the best the market can produce, having the advantage of daily communication by cars direct from Baltimore, and also from these bringing produce from the surrounding country.

country.

His bar will be supplied with the purcet liquors the

market can produce. Careful and obliging servants always in attendance. New and commodious stabling has just been added to the premises.

A share of the local and traveling community is most respectfully solicited

Sunbury, January 12, 1861. BLANK (Parelment Paper.) Deeds and blank Mortgages, Bonds, Executions, Summons, &c for sale at the office of the "Sunbury American."



The Great Cure for Consumption.

If you have a cold, use Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial If you have a cough, use
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial If you have Asthma, use
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial If you have Sore Throat, use
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!

Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!

If you have Bronchitis, use
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!

If you have Consumption, use
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!

Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial! Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!
Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is an unfaling remedy for disease of the Kidneys, Urinary Complaints, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Nervous Debility, and for Fennale weakness and Irregularities.
The well known efficacy of Pine Tree Tar in the cure of external affections or Sores, pointed it out as the Natural Remedy for what Physicians call Tubercular Affections (that is to say, Sores) upon the

cular Affections (that is to say, Sores.) upon the Lungs. It remained to discover the best means of application, which discovery has been made, as a thousand testimonials prove, by the Proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!

If you have DYSPEPSIA, use

Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pill!

A sure cure warranted for one dollar, refunded!

Buy a box and take them according to directions, and if they do not cure you, the money will be

AGENTS-A. W. Fischer, Sunbury; Wm. Weimer, Call at either place, and get a descriptive circular. L. Q. C. WISHART, Proprietor, No. 10, North cound street, Philadelphia, August 10, 1861,—19

VINELAND. TO ALL WANTING FARMS.

New Settlement of Vineland. REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES. A Bare 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 seil, and highly productive wheat land; amongst the best in the Garden State of New Jersey.

It consists of 20,000 acres of soon land, divided At consists of 20,000 acres of 6000 land, divided into Farins of different sizes to sait 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 quarter-yearly installactifs, with logal interest, within the term of four years.

THE SOIL III. SOLD

Is in great part, a Rich Clay Loam, suitable for Wheat, Grass and Potatoss—also a dark and rich sandy loam, suitable for Corn, Sweet Potatoss, To-based, all kinds of vogstables and root crops, and the finest varieties of fruit such as Grapes, Peaches, Peors, Apricots, Nectarines, Hischberries, Meions, and other truits, best adapted to the Distability. truits, best adapted to the Philadelphia and New York markets. In respect to the soil and srops there can be no mistake, as visitors can examine both, and none are expected to buy before so doing, and finding hese statements correct-under these circumstance union there etatements were correct, there would be no use in their being made. It is considered THE BEST FAULT SOIL IN THE UNION.

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

By looking over the map the reader will perceive that it enjuys the beat 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 iteam be put into market the same morning it is gathered, and for what the farmer sells he gets the highest price; whist groceries and other articles 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 has many other advantages. He is within a few hours, by railroad, of all the great cities of New Ingland 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 MARKET.

wages in impreving it, and ertain independence and no cruit trees will insure a comfor-

and can mor when it is dt least train independence and no ruit trees will insure a comforloss. A few land is put down to hard time table living. An aprovements can be made at a cheapprises, and alt, sy other time.

The whole g laid out with fine and spacious avenues, road, is beirn in the centre—five acre lots in the town with a toron \$150 to \$200; two and a half acre lots, at sell at \$\$120 to \$200; two and a half acre lots, at from \$80 teto \$120, and town lots 50 feet front by 150 feet \$80 teto \$120, and town lots 50 feet front by 150 feet \$80 teto \$120, and town lots 50 feet front by 150 feet within a year. It is only upon farms of twenty acres or more that lour 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 afferds a good to the settlement, in the course of several years, will

country has a large population, which afterds a good market.

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

It is intended to make a Vine and Fruit growing country, as this culture is the most profitable and the best adapted to market. Every acvantage and convenience for settlers will be introduced, and will insure the prosperity of the place. The hard times throughout 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 location should visit the place at once.

ple who desire the best location should visit the place at once.

Improved land is also for sale.

Tis near.—Land can be bought with or without timber. The timber at market valuation.

The title is indisputable. Warrantee Deeds given, clear of all incumbranes, when the money is paid.

Boarding conveniences at hand.

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

Route to the land:—Leave Walnut street wharf, Philladelphia, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M., (unless there should be a change of hour.) for Vineland, on the Glassboro' and Millville Railroad.—When you leave the cars at Vineland Station, just opened, inquire for

opened, inquire for CHARLES K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Founder of the Colony, Vinerand, P. O., Camberland county, N. J P. S.—There is a change of cars at Glassbero — Also beware of sharpers on the cars from New York and Philadelphia to Vineland, inquiring your busiless, destination, &c.

REPORT OF SOLON ROBINSON, OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, UPON THE VINELAND SETTLEMEST. † D' The following is an extract from the report of Soin Robinson, Eq., published in the New York Tribane, in reference to Vineland. All persons can read this report with interest:

Advantages of Parnting near home-Vineland-Remarks upon Mart-Soil, its great Fertility-The Cause of Fertility-Amount of Crops

Produced-Practical Evidence. It is certainly one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming that we know of this side of the western prairies. We found some of the oldest farms apparently just as profitably productive as when first cleared of forest fifty or a hundred years

ago.

The geologist would soon discover the cause of this

The geologist would soon discover the cause of this continued fartility. The whole country is a marine deposit, and all through the soil we found evidences of calcareous substances, generally in the form of indurated calcareous marl, showing many distinct forms of ancient shells, of the tertiary formation; and this marly substance is scattered all through the soil, in a very commitmed 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 crops in England, from the time it was occupied by the Romans; and in France and Germany a marl bed is counted on as a valuable bed of manure, that can be dug and carted and spread over the field. How much more valuable, then, it must be, when found already mixed through the soil, where new particles will be turned up and exposed, and transformed to the owner's use every time he stirs the earth.

Having then satisfied our minds of the cause, they will not be excited with wonder at seeing indubitable evidence of fertility in a soil which in other situations, having the same general characteristics or at tions, having the same general characteristics or at least appearances, is entirely unremunerative, except as its productiveness is promoted by artificial fertili-

ration.

A few words about the quality and value of this land for cultivation, of which we have some strong

proof. Our first visit was to William D. Wilson, Franklin Our first visit was to William D. Wilson, Franklin township, Gloucester county, who purchased some eight miles north of Millville, about three years ago, for the purpose of cetablishing a steam mill, to work up the timber into lumber, to send off by the new railroad, as well as the firewood and coal, for which he built a branch track a mile and a half long. He also furnished sixteen miles of the read with ties, and has no doubt made the mill profitable, though his main object was to open a farm, having become con-vinced that the soil was valuable for cultivation. In this he has not been disappointed, as some of his cross prove. For instance, last year, the second time of cropping, 306 bushels of potatoes on one acre, worth 60 cents a bushel in the field. This year, sevenacres, without manure, produced 356 bushels of outs. In one field, the first crop was potatoes, planted among one field, the first crop was potatoes. planted among the roots, and yielded 75 bushels. The potatoes were dug and wheat sown, and yielded 19 bushels; and the stubble turned under and sown to buckwheat, which yielded 335 bushels; and then the ground was sown to clover and timothy, which gave as a first crop 24 tons per acre.

The fertilizers applied to these crops were, first,

The fertilizers applied to these crops were, first, whese from clearings; second, 225 pounds of superphosphate of lime; third, 200 pounds Peruvian guano; then 50 bushels of slaked lime has been spread upon the clover since 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 woman farmer, several miles south of Mr. Wilson's, we were so particularly struck with the fine appearance of a field of corn, that we stopped to inquire of the hired man how it was produced. We found that the land had been the year but one before in wheat, sown with clover, and this cut one season, and last spring plowed once, with one "poor old nag," and planted with corn.

once, with one "poor old hag," and planted with corn.

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

"Waal, you see, we couldn't adone that; cause we hadn't but forty one-hosre loads altogether, for 23 acres, and we wanted the most on't for the struck."

The truck consisted of beets, carbos, cabbage, cucumbers, melons, &c., and a very productive patch of Lima beams, grown for marketing. So we were satisfied that the soil was not infertile, even unnited by clover, which had fed the corn, because the "truck patch" had not been clovered, and had been in cultivation long enough to obliterate all signs of the

ivation long enough to obliterate all signs of the forest.

Our next visit was to the farm of Andrew Sharp, five miles north of Millville, from half to a mile cast of the railroad, and just about in the centre of Vincland. Mr. Sharp commenced work here in December, 1858, upon 270 acres. In less than three years he has got 23d acres cleared and in crops this season, all well enclosed and divided into several fields, with cedar rail or pole fence; has built a two story dwelling, about 36 by 40 feet, and a smaller house for farm laborers, and a stable and granary and some other out-buildings.

out-buildings.
Considerable part of the land was cleared for the Considerable part of the land was cleared for the plow at \$9 an acre, and on some of it the first crop was buckwheat, limed with 50 bushels in powder per acre. This crop may be put in July 4th, to 20th, and yields 20 to 50 bushels per acre, harvested in Novem-ber; when the land being sowed with 150 lbs. of Peruvian guano and seeded with rye, yielded 12 to 15 bushels per acre and \$10 worth of straw. The rye

15 bushels per acre and \$10 worth of straw. The rye stubble turned, after knocking off a large growth of oak sprouts, and dressed again with guano and seeded to wheat, gave 15 or 16 bushels. The crop which he was threshing while we were there promised more, of a very piump grain, and the straw is very heavy. We went over the stubble and found the clover and timothy, from seed sowed last spring, on the wheat, without harrowing, looking as well as we ever saw it upon any old cultivated farm, and with a little work done in the winter to clear off some roots and rotten sumps, and setting stakes to mark permanent ones, he will be able to cut the crop the next year with a mowing machine, and we will guarantee two tons per acre, if he will give the overplus if it overruns the setimate.

estimate.

Part of the land was planted with potatoes for a first crop, which yielded 120 bushels per acre. It was then limed with 50 bushels per acre, and seeded with wheat and clover, yielding an average of over 15 bushels per acre, and the clover now looks beautiful

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, whilst the summers are no warner than in the North The location is upon the line of latitude with northern 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 in a few days. Chills and fevere are unknown.

CONVENIENCIES AT HAND.

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

Visitors must expect, however, to see a new place. WHY THE PROPERTY HAS NOT BEEN SET.

TLED BEFORE.

This question the reader naturally asks. It is best caused that be held in large tracts by families not show the benedity had few inducements. The railroad facilities they had few inducements. The railroad facilities the plant of the property of the property this season, for the summer of the property this season, for the summer of the property of the property

- Rats, Rouches, &c.
- Mice, Moles, and Ants.
- Bod-Bogs.
- Mothe in Furs, Clothes, &c.
- Mosquitoes and Fleas.
- Insects on Plants and Fowls.
- Insects on Animals, &c.
- Every form and species of Vermin

COSTAR'S VERMIN ERMINATORS

"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."

Destroys Instantly EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF

WIND HE NO HIND.

Those Preparations (unlike all others) are "Free from Possons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rat do not die on the premises."
"They come out of their holes to die."

* They are the only infallable 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, Shops, &c. Used by—the City Hospitals, Alms-Houses, &c.

Used by -- the City Hotels -- Astor -- St. Nicholas, Ac Used by-the Boarding Houses, &c. Used by-more than 50,000 Private Families. To See one or two Specimens of what is Everywhere and by the People-Editors-Dealers, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin need be so no longer, lif they use "Constar's" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost 85 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costat's" article knocks the breath out of Rafe, Mice, Roaches, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can virie it. It is in great demand all over the country—Medius [O.] Gazette.

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

HENRY R. COSTAR-We are selling your preparations tapidly. Wherever they have been used, Rais, Mice, Roaches and Vermin disappear rapidly.

ECKER & STOCKFER, Druggists, Windsor, Vd.

'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 Baxes, Buttles and Flasks, \$3 and \$5 sizes for plantations, Ships, Boats, Bottles, &c., &c.

CAUTION !!!—To prevent the public from being imposed upon 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 Shieffelm Brothers & Co. B A Fahnstock, Hull & Co. A B & D Sands & Co. Hurral, Risley & Kitcher Bush Gale & Robinsen M Ward, Clone & Co. McKissen & Robbins D S Barnes & Co. F C Wells & Co. Lazelle, Marsh A Gardner Hall, Dixon and Co, Contad Fox.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. Robert Shoemaker and Co. French, Richards and Co.

and by Druggists, Grecers, Storekeepers and Retailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages

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SUNBURY,

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And by the Druggists, Storekeepers and Retailers generally.

Country Dealers can order as above.

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

Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—(Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

March 1, 1862—iw

ET HE HOSSIE

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

AT PRICES

TO SUIT THE TIMES

EAV. BRIGHT & SON,

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK

OF

ALL KINDS OF GOODS

HANDSOME,

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GREAT BARGAINS

Splendid Inducements

TO

FURCHASERS.

AT THE

ONE PRICE STORE.

OF

E. Y. BRIGHT & SON. Sunbury, June 15, 1861.

Entirely Vegetable, No Alcoholic Prepa ration

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Prepared by DR. JACKSON & CO., Philadelphia, Penn'a. Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspep. sta, Jaundise, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising

Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constitution, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausen, Heartburn, Disgost for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Einetations, Shiking or Finttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried and Difficult Breatling, Finttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficient Breatling, Fintering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficient Breatling, Fintering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficient Breatlings when in a hyng posture, Dimness of Vision, Date of webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Cheat, Lumbs, &c., Sudden Finthes of Heat, Burning in the Flests, Constant Imaginings of evil and great Depression of Spirita, and will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

The Proprietor in calling the attention of the public to

ginings of evit and great Depression of Soirita, and will positively prevent YELLOW FEVIR, BILIOUS FEVER, Ac.

The Proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utinest conhedence in its virtures and adaptation to the discusses for which it is recommended.

It is no new and unitied stricle, but one that has stood the test of a twelve years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sole are univalled by any similar preparation extant. The testiment in its favor given by the most prominent and well-knows Physicssis and individuals in all parts of the country is numerate, and a careful permat of the America politished annually by the proprietors, and to be had grain of any of their Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D. Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through dictuat of their higredients and effects, lyet know of no authorist reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit for blues.

I do this the most readily in regard to "Hooftand's German Bipters," prepared by Dr. C. M. Juckson, of this city, because I was prejucted against them for years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mature. I am indebted to my friend Robert Sheemafier, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encour agement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of those Bit, ters, at the berginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before and had almost desprined of regaming. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing my to the use of them.

Phalod'a.

International Hotel,

BOOTS AND SHOES can be purchased at the Mammoth Store of Friling & Grant, very cheap, as we are datermined not to be undersold by anybedy Call and learn the list of prices for sourcelves.
Support, Jan 12, 1861 PRILING & GRANT

AGRICULTURAL.

Burying Fruit.

Our attention to this subject was attracted

by an article in the Germantown Telegraph, It is also called to mind an article we read several years ago about sinking fruit in bar-rels, in water. The article above mentioned rels, in water. The article above mentioned on burying fruit, was written by Mr. Samuel Miller of Calmdale, Pa. He states, that a few days ago a friend brought him a sample of Catawba and Isabella grapes which had been buried in the ground up to the time they were presented to him. The grapes were pronounced as good as if just taken from the vine in the proper season. Believing it to be worth a trial, we give the plan pursued. "In the fall when the grapes are perfectly ripe, they are taken from the vines; when they are free from anything like moisture, handled carefully and packed in small ture, handled carefully and packed in small kegs-nail kegs were the kind used in this instance. Put a layer of green leaves, right off the vine, in the bottom, on this a layer of grapes, then leaves again, and grapes alter-nately, until the keg is full, then finish it off with leaves. Put in the head and your cask is ready for what? Why to be buried in the ground. Dig a trench so as to admit the casks deep enough that they will have about one foot or fifteen inches of soil over them when covered. The ground should be packed moderately tight, and a board laid along on the solution. on the top before the ground is thrown in. Then throw some litter on the surface of the ground over those they wish to take up duground over those they wish to take up du-ring the winter, to prevent the ground from freezing so hard as to keep them from get-ting at them. One important thing must be observed that they be placed where there can be no standing water about the casks or they would suffer." We would suggest the trench be dug sufficiently deep to admit if a layer of stones or brush upon which the kegs, boxes or barrels should be placed so as to offord drainings from the packages. As to the water process before mentioned, it was simply to fill water-tight barrels with apples and sink them in a stream of water. It is said they will keep for several years in this mode. We intend trying the grape plan on a late variety of peach. It will do in the one case, why not in the other?

Raising Chickens.

Having decided upon the breed of fowl you wish to raise, you cannot exercise too much care to guard against impurity. It is not enough to know that the lowis from which the eggs were obtained have all the masks of purity. Your eggs will give all sorts unless the fowls that laid them are pure blooded. Use only the freshest of eggs, Eggs even but a week old are not so reliable as those fresher. There are those who pretend to forecast the sex of the chick by the shape of the egg. I once selected the short, thick eggs, as those most reliable for producing pullets. The result was nine roesters and one pullet! Do not set eggs of the small breeds under the larger varieties of fowl; there is a law of adaptation between the rough ways of each variety of fowl and the toughness of their chickens, which it i not wise to violate.

I have read of a well-authenticated instance when eggs have hatched that were covered over an hour by a sudden rise of water. Perhaps the non-conducting power of the surroundings of the vital part may explain explain these cases, which, at least, enjoin caution before rejecting eggs as worthless from which the hen has for a while absented

The degree of coldness detected by the hand is no guide whatever as to the vitality

of eggs under such circumstances.

Let the hen run with the chickens if possible; she will provide for them a great deal of insect food. Take a hint from this and afford them a daily supply of animal food, of which nothing is better than ground worms. I had occasion once to examine the crop of a chick about a fortnight old, and there found not far from fifty insects that had been devoured in the course of a few

With great care a broad of chickens may be healthily matured within a very small erea. I have raised litters of 10 and 14 in a coop measuring 5 by 6, in which the chicks were born, and from which they never went out until the pullets begun to lay. Yet all came through in prime condition by the help of plenty of animal and vegetable food, and an occasional forking up of the soil.

Late fall chickens need fresh air first, and warmth next, to carry them safely through the winter. A few years ago I had about forty late fall chicks to winter. They were provided with a warm apartment, well light ed and apparently well ventilated, into which I put all but three or four; these four were the smallest which remained in an open coop all winter. The protected chicks had the very best of care taken of them, yet I lost above one-fifth, while those that lived through were not in nearly so thrifty a condition as those kept in the open coop .- Mass. Plouman.

HORTICULTURAL WAIFS .- Double roses and flowers are unnatural, and are induced by high culture. The fullest roses, will proluce seed if grown for a while on poor soil. Some varieties of vegetables and flowers are more prolific, if their seed is kept several Prize melous have been grown from seed twelve years old, and the Balsam, or Lady's Slipper, is more likely to come double from old seed than from that freshly gathered. Most varieties of seed however, are injured by long keeping. An over grown specimen of fruit is generally considered coarse and deficient in flavor. The third or fourth eye of the grape, produces larger and better fruit than the first or second. Grapes, raspberries and strawberries do better for being covered through the Winter. A plant may lie in solid ice all Winter and not be injured if the water runs off when it melts. Seedling fruit trees are less liable to disease than budded or grafted ones, and grafted trees generally produce fruit sooner than budded or grafted ones, and grafted trees generally produce fruit sooner than budded ones, and either, sooner than seed-ling. Nearly all foreign varieties of strawberries are from American varieties. These are mostly sent wild from Virginia, and when Anglicised and named sufficiently, are sent back usually with poor success. Triomphe de Gand is an exception from Belgium. A good fresh virgin soil, or the top earth of an old pasture is better than any artificial soil for carnations. Land that has been in sod harbors the wire worm, the wire worm is sometimes destructive to plants, and a dressing of lime and ashes just before a rain, is destructive to the wire worm. Liquid manures often lasten the bloom of plants at the expense of their color. Foreign grapes grown in the open air in our climate,

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

LEMON PUDDING .- Half a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, one lemon grated, and the juice added; five eggs, we'll beaten,

Sweet Biscurt.-Two pounds of flour,

SPONGE CAMP-(New Way.)-Three quarters of a pound of flour, one pound of pow-dered white sugar, the whites of twelve eggs, and the yolks of six well beaten, the whites to be beaten to a stiff froth; add the juice of one lemon, the whole to be beaten until very light. A very fine cake, if par-

ue inferior to our best natives, and thus far have otherwise proved usuccessful.

will make two good-sized pies,

one pound of augar, two tablespoonsful of butter, a tea-spoonful of soda, dissolved in a cupful of milk or buttermilk,

65 and 367 Broadway, Corner Franklin Street, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

TillIS first class House—the most quiet, homelike and pleasant liotel in the city—offers superior inducements to those visiting New York for business or pleasure. It is central in its location, and kept on the European Plan, in connection with Tavlon's Saloon, where refreshments can be had at all hours, or served in their own rooms. The charges are moderate, the rooms and attendance of the first order—baths, and all the modern conveniences attached.

March 29, 1862