General Lander's Victory at Bloomery Gap.

THE OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Thirteen Rebels Killed, and Seventy-Five Prisoners Taken.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Lander has been received at head-quarters:

PAW PAW, Feb. 14—8 o'clock P. M.

To MAJ. GEN. G. B. MCCLELLAN:—

The railroad was opened to Hancock this morning; also the telegraph.

We had an important forced reconnoissance last night, which was completed to day. We broke up the rebel nest at Bloomery Gap.—We run down and captured seventeen commissioned officers, among them Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Captains, &c. We engaged them with 400 cavalry. Our infantry were not near enough to support the cavalry, and the enemy were retiring. We have in all 75 prisoners, and killed 13 of the enemy. We lost two men and six horses at their first fire.

I led the charge in person. It was a complete surprise. Col. Carroll, commanding the Fifth or Eighth Ohio regiment, made a very daring and successful reconnoissance immediately afterwards to Unger's store. Maj Frothingham is entitled to great credit for building under my direction, in four hours, in the dead of night, a bridge over the Great Cacapon, at an unfrequented mountain road. Two columns of two thousand men each have marched thirty two miles, and one column forty three miles, since four o'clock yesterday afternoon, besides bridging rivers. The papers that were taken from our prisoners, and my own reconnoissances to the South prove that the country is clear, and Jackson and Loring are in Winchester.

We occupied the Bloomery Gap and Point Mills on the belief, by information from some deserters, that General Casson's brigade was there.

General Dunning has just arrived at New Creek and Moorfield, forty miles south of Romney. He has captured 225 beef cattle, and broke up the guerilla haunt there. Two of his men were badly wounded, and we killed several of the rebels. The enemy has been driven from this department.

(Signed,) F. W. LANDER, Brig. Gen.

FROM KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Evacuation of Bowling Green Confirmed.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.

This morning's *Commercial* has the following:

On learning that the rebels were evacuating Bowling Green, General Buell ordered a forced march, by Mitchell, to save, if possible, the railroad and turnpike bridges on the Big Barren river. They had, however, been destroyed when Mitchell reached the banks of the river.

The brigades of Breckinridge and Hindman were until Thursday evening at Woodland station.

The rebels left nothing at Bowling Green but a few old wagons. Part of the town is reported to be burnt.

It is believed that no rebel forces are now in Kentucky east of the direct road from Bowling Green via Franklin to Nashville.

Cittenden is trying to organize another army at Carthage, on the south bank of the Cumberland. This is the only rebel force on the line from Bowling Green to Nashville.

Breckinridge and Hindman's brigades have fallen back on Russleville, where Buckner's and Floyd's brigades have been stationed for some time.

Hardee and Johnston were also believed to be at that point on Friday.

It is presumed, with the exception of the above brigades, the whole rebel army have been moved to Fort Donelson and Clarksville.

What movement may have been made by the rebel forces since Tuesday, can only be conjectured, but the probabilities are that they have concentrated their whole force on the Cumberland. If, however, they have not done so, the divisions of Nelson and Mitchell will be ample to cope with all they may have between Bowling Green and Nashville.

It is believed that the divisions of McCook and Thomas embarked at the mouth of Salt river on steamers for Cumberland on Saturday night, and yesterday the troops that have been in camps of instruction at Bardstown were at Louisville embarking for Cumberland.

Three Indiana regiments and one battery of artillery leave New Albany to day. The aggregate of the reinforcements is, perhaps, 40,000.

General Buell, we understand, goes with McCook's division to take command in person on the Cumberland, where our force will, by to-morrow night, number about 80,000.—While he presses the enemy on the Cumberland with his tremendous force, their flank and rear are pressed by the heavy divisions under Mitchell and Nelson.

Since the writing of the above, we learn that ten regiments, now in the Ohio camps, are ordered at once to Cumberland.

SAVANNAH CAPTURED!

DISPATCHES TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1862—P. M.—The Navy Department has received dispatches stating that the Stars and Stripes wave over Savannah.

The city has been re-taken, re-occupied and re possessed.

The gun boats were eleven in number.—These and three transports formed the advance of the Federal fleet. This portion of the expedition alone, carried eight thousand troops.

Among the regiments concerned, were the Ninety seventh Pennsylvania, the Sixth Connecticut, and the Fourth New Hampshire.

The route taken has not been made known. Reconnoitering expeditions for some time past have passed up Wilmington river, in the rear of Fort Pulaski and Wall's Cut, emerging upon the Savannah river, in the neighborhood of Fort Jackson. It is probable that the gun boats ascended through these same channels and attacked Fort Jackson.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

Slidell and Mason make a Bid for "Recognition."

Free Trade Promised for Fifty Years

The "Shipping Gazette" says there is little doubt that the French Government will follow our example in imposing still more stringent obligations of neutrality on French subjects in reference to the American Belligerents. Confederates and Federals will be thus compelled to keep the sea, or shelter in such ports as still remain open to them on the American seaboard. The tendency of the enforcement of such neutrality is certainly towards restricting the maritime operations of both parties, and is so far a protection to maritime commerce.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The "Independence Belge" asserts that the Southern Commissioners have informed the English Government that in return for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, they would establish most absolute free trade for fifty years, abolish the external slave traffic, and emancipate all black born after the recognition.—These offers, however, will not determine Lord Palmerston to abandon the policy of neutrality.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The proposition of Mr. Gregory for the recognition of the South will be discussed soon after the opening of Parliament.—An interesting and excited debate, and rejection of the proposal is expected.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—This forenoon Gen. Halleck telegraphed to General McClellan the gratifying intelligence that Gen. Curtiss' pursuit of Price's fleeing army has so far been eminently successful. He had, up to Thursday, captured one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Captains and more privates, &c., than he could by any possibility just then take care of. This means evidently that he has succeeded in breaking up Price's army.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Feb 16.—[Special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*]—According to the latest advices, the Federal army was in vigorous pursuit of the Rebels. Price's army was on Crane Creek, twenty nine miles from here, on Friday evening, and our forces were five miles in his rear, preparing to make an early start in pursuit the next morning.—Price had placed his train in advance. About one hundred wagons, containing supplies for him, were brought into this place from Forsyth, a few hours before his retreat. The Rebel sympathizers here claim that Price will be reinforced by twelve or fifteen regiments from Bentonville, Arkansas, under Gen. Van Dorn; but General Sigel, who is advancing on the Rebel column on a different route than that pursued by Gen. Curtiss, may strike a blow on their flank, and upset Price's calculations.

Four Rebel officers and thirteen privates fell into our hands on Friday, and are now here. The officers are the notorious Colonel Freemman, Maj Berry, Aid de camp to Gen McBride, Captain Dickinson, Chief Engineer, and Capt Donnel, Quartermaster.

A pony express, with relay posts, has been established between Rolla and this point by Capt. Baldwin.

STARS AND STRIPES FLOATING IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—The following despatch was sent from head-quarters to-night:—

"To Major General McClellan, Washington, D. C.;—The flag of the Union is floating in Arkansas.

General Curtis has driven Price from Missouri, and is several miles across the Arkansas line, cutting up Price's rear, and hourly capturing prisoners and stores.

The army of the Southwest is doing its duty nobly. H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

ENGLAND.

The London *Shipping Gazette* says that a rumor is current in circles supposed to be well informed, that a semi-official note has been addressed to the British Government by France, respecting the blockade of the blockade of the Confederate ports, to the effect that the Emperor cannot longer allow French commerce to be injured by respecting the non effective blockade, and that he will shortly make an official demand to the English Government to join him in raising the blockade, and that in case of non-compliance he will take the initiative.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, says: We need not be eager to meddle with American affairs. This is a time for awaiting, and we can afford to wait quite as easily as the North and South can afford to be working across the Potomac, at the cost of two millions sterling a week each of them. If there does come any real cause of complaint, it will tell all the more for our present patience and forbearance.

KILLED.—Leonard Miller, formerly of this place, but lately a tenant on one of Mr. Baldy's farms in Point township, Northumberland county, was instantly killed by the freight engine on the Lackawana Rail Road, a short distance below town, on last Tuesday afternoon. The engineer seeing him a short distance ahead whistled lustily, but observing that the man did not heed the warning, reversed the engine, but not in time to prevent the accident. No blame is attached to the engineer, who did everything in his power to stop the engine. It is supposed that Miller was under the influence of liquor, as he was of somewhat intemperate habits.—*Danville Democrat.*

Council Proceedings.

SUNBURY, February 17, 1862.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, Chief Burgess in the chair. Members present, Stroh, Bucher, Bruner, Grant, Wilvert, Boyer, Rohrbach, Bright, Shindel, Zettlemoyer, Hendricks.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Finance Committee made the following

REPORT:

Solomon Shindel, Collector of Borough, Road and Poor Taxes for the year 1859 and 1860, in account with the Borough of Sunbury.

To balance of cash in hand	$ 99 92
" am't of borough taxes uncollected,	216 22
" " Road tax uncollected,	205 23
" " Poor " "	147 01
Amount due as per last report filed	$662 38
By am't paid Treasurer on Borough tax,	$160 65½
" " " " Road tax,	160 65½
" " " " Poor tax,	107 10½
5 per cent for collecting $428 42,	21 42
Credits as per last report filed	$449 84
Amount due borough on duplicates for 1859,	$212 54
Sum total as per last report filed	$662 38
To amount of Borough tax for the year 1860,	$498 67
To am't of Poor tax,	698 29
" " Road "	698 29
Sum total for amount of duplicate for 1860.	$1,895 25
Credit by amount paid Treasurer on duplicate for the year 1860, dated Oct 14th, 1861.	$1,066 22½
5 per cent for collecting $1 066 22½	53 31
Amount of exoneration on borough tax for 1860,	25 94
Amount of exoneration on Road tax for 1860,	28 70
Amount of exoneration on Poor tax for 1860	28 95
Amount of taxes due borough for the year 1860,	692 12½
	$1,894 25
Am't of taxes due borough for the year 1859,	$212 54
Amount of taxes due borough for the year 1860,	692 12½
Sum total,	$904 66½
Poor Overseer Orders issued by Jacob O. Beck and J. M. Bostian, between the 24th of May, 1859 and the 16th day of July 1860, and unredeemed as per last auditor's report filed amounting to	$144 86
Amount of J. O. Beck's orders (then unredeemed)	$137 36
Amount of J. M. Bostian's orders (then unredeemed)	7 50
	$144 86
Amount of J. O. Beck's orders, then unredeemed,	$137 36
Am't since redeemed, $74 67	
" unredeemed, 62 69	
	$137 36
Amount of J. M. Bostian's orders then unredeemed,	$7 50
Amount since redeemed, $4 00	
" unredeemed, 3 50	
	$7 50
Amount of orders issued before the 16th of July 1860, by Beck and Bostian, and since redeemed,	$78 67
Amount of orders issued before the 16th of July, 1860, by Beck and Bostian, and unredeemed	66 19
	$144 86
The whole amount of orders issued by the Overseers between the 16th day of July, 1860, and the 14th day of February, 1862, amounting to	$378 59
Am't of orders redeemed $213 97	
" " unredeemed 164 62	
	$378 59
The whole amount of orders unredeemed, issued between the 24th day of May, 1859, and 14th day of February, 1862,	$230 81

P. W. Gray, Treasurer of the Borough of Sunbury, in account with the same:

Dr.

To balance in his hand as per last auditor's report filed,	$37 93
To am't of borough taxes for 1860, from Solomon Shindel, Collector,	560 49¼
To am't of borough taxes for 1861, from C. F. Martin, Collector	87 03¼
To am't of Road tax for 1860 from Solomon Shindel, collector,	$560 49¼
To amount of Poor tax for 1860, from Solomon Shindel, collector,	373 66
To am't received from P. M. Shindel, for Poor.	23 15
	$1647 75¾

Cr.

By am't of borough orders paid and marked C.,	$507 43½
By am't of Road orders paid and marked C.,	325 04½
By am't of Poor orders paid and marked C.,	549 68
By percentage on $1,442 15¾.	28 84
To am't in the hands of Treasurer,	176 76
	$1,647 75¾

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. B. BOYER, P. M. SHINDEL } Auditors.

February 14th, 1862.

On motion, report was accepted and adopted.

Bill of Mr. Boyer, presented for services as auditor for 1860 and 1862, $6 00. Also, one from Mr. Grant for services as auditor for 1860 of $3 00. On motion orders were granted for the same.

Chief Burgess handed in an answer to his letter from A. R. Fske, Supt., Shamokin Valley & Pottsville Railroad, stating that he would have the culverts cleaned out soon. Also, that he was getting material ready for a passage way through the Rail Road embankment at the alley near Judge Jordan's residence and shall soon complete the work.

On motion of Mr Wilvert, *Resolved*, That the Clerk be directed to obtain a book in which he shall open account with the persons who have rented the wharves, &c., of the Borough.

On motion of Mr Wilvert, *Resolved*, That the Chief Burgess and Clerk be authorized to collect all monies due for wharve rents, ferry rents, and rents for river bank, and pay the same into the Treasury. Also, to make report to this Council at next meeting, the party or parties who have entered into lease for any portion of the river bank and wharves, and when the term of said leases will expire.

On motion, adjourned

JNO. W. BUCHER, Clerk.

New Advertisements.

Persons Wanting a CHANGE of CLIMATE FOR HEALTH

SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF

VINELAND FARMS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a certain writ of Ven Exp. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to the public sale at the Court House, in Sunbury, on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, 1862, at one o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:

All those two contiguous tracts or pieces of land situate in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: beginning at a fallen hickory, thence by land of Christian Miller and the other tract hereinafter mentioned, south 84¼ degrees east 264 7 10 of a perch to stones; thence by land of Peter Hoey, 5¾ degrees west 26 perches and 3 10 of a perch to stones; thence south 84¼ degrees east 13 perches 1 10 to stones, south 15 degrees east 12 perches to stones in the centre of a public road; thence by land of Peter Hoey north 78¼ degrees east 17 perches 6 10 of a perch to stones in the road along another public road and by Mary Houghton's lot, south 36¼ degrees east 14 perches to stones; thence by land of Francis Bucher and wife, south five degrees and three quarters west about 4 perches to stones; thence by Henry Brubious, improvement south 84 degrees west 95 perches 5 10 of a perch to a hickory; thence by land of Wm L. Dewart, south 4¼ degrees west 6 10 to stones; thence by same south 84 degrees west 110 perches 4 10 to stones; thence by land of Chas. Gattinger, south 8¾ degrees west 94 perches 5 10 to stones; thence by land of Wm Kramer, north 67¼ degrees east 4 perches 2 10 to stones; thence north 6 degrees east 35 perches to stones, south 84 degrees east 4 perches 2 10 to stones, north 6¼ degrees east 15 perches to stones, north 83¼ degrees west 19 perches to stones; thence by George Kistler's land, north 5¾ degrees east 49 9 10 perches, to the place of beginning. Containing 133 Acres 100 perches, more or less, and on which are erected a two story Frame Dwelling House, a one and one half story Frame Dwelling House, a Frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and other outbuildings a spring of water near the door, a Saw Mill, an Apple Orchard and other Fruit Trees, &c.

The other of said tracts, beginning at a post on on the division line and between this tract and the tract of land above described; thence along said line south 84¼ degrees, east 17 perches to stones; thence by land of Francis Bucher and wife north 5 degrees west 40 perches to a post. North 1 degree east 11 perches to a post; thence by land of the heirs of Henry Masser, dec'd, west 161 perches 7 10 to a pine south 5 perches to a pine; thence by land of Christian Miller, south 21 degrees west 39 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 54 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two two Frame Dwelling House, a Frame Bank Barn, and other outbuildings, a young Apple Orchard and other fruit trees &c. levied as the property of Jacob Seasholtz.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Reuben Fagely, William Fagely and Jacob Seesholtz, trading under the firm of Fagely, Seesholtz & Co.

DAVID WALDRON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Feb. 8, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certain writ of Al. Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County Pa., and to me directed will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Sunbury, on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, 1862 at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, aforesaid, beginning at a fallen hickory corner of a tract, in the name of Richard Butler, thence by land of Christain Miller in right of Wm. P. Brady, south eighty four and a half degrees, east three hundred and seven perches along line of land of Jacob Seasholtz in right of John Kelper to a white oak stump, thence by land of Henry Masser in right of James McCoy south five degrees and three quarters, west forty five perches and six tenths to stones, thence by Henry Browns Improvement south eighty four degrees, west ninety five perches and five tenths to a hickory, thence north forty and one quarter degrees west six tenths of a perch to stones, thence by land surveyed to Anthony Morris, now widow Clark, south 85 degrees, west one hundred and ten perches and four tenths to stones, thence south eighty six and three quarters degrees west one hundred and six perches and three tenths to stones, thence by Richard Butler north five and three quarters degrees east one hundred and two perches and five tenths to the place of beginning. Containing One Hundred and Forty Five Acres and Twenty Eight Perches, strict measurement.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Seasholtz.

DAVID WALDRON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, Feb. 8, 1862.

State of the Bank of Northumberland. February 6th, 1862.

ASSETS.

Loans and Bills discounted,	$273,577 37
Do. to State Pennsylvania,	41,710 12
Northumberland Bank Stock,	5,670 00
Other stocks,	4,000 00
Real Estate,	8,593 29
Due by other Banks,	146,592 47
Notes and Checks of other Banks,	31,571 57
Specie in Vault,	31,024 81
	$541,739 62

LIABILITIES.

Notes in Circulation,	$276,218 70
Due other Banks,	4,862 03
Due Commonwealth,	3,315 62
Due Depositors,	76,259 33
	$320,654 68

I certify the above statement to be just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief

J. R. PRIESTLEY, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, S. J. PACKER, Notary Public. Feb. 8, 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. Administrators.

Shamokin tp., Feb. 8, 1862—6t

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

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 18th 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 or set lessons are made use of, but 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 Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

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

Administrator's Notice

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

LEWIS CHAMBERLAIN, Adm'r.

Shamokin tp, January 18, 1862.—6t

SUNBURY ACADEMY.

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

Terms per quarter to remain as a 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.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Northumberland County, to make a distribution of the monies in the hands of C. G. Boyd, Administrator of Wm. T. Boyd, deceased; that the undersigned Auditor will meet at his office, in the borough of Sunbury, to perform the duties of his appointment, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1862, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

SOLOMON MALICK, Auditor.

Sunbury, Feb. 1, 1862.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope; Price 6 cts.

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self afflicted, evils may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

Dr. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

VINELAND.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.

NEW SETTLEMENT OF VINELAND.

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 consist 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 in quarter-yearly 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, Blackberries, Melons 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 it can be put 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 hard pittance, but for what he buys he pays two prices. In locating here the settler has many their 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 civilation, and he is near a large city.

THE CLIMATE

Is delightful; the winters being salubrious and open, whilst the summers are no warmer than in the North. The location is upon the line of latitude with norther 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 materials plenty. Fish and Oysters are plentiful and cheap.

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

Why the Property has not been sold 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 just 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 upon refusal.

The advantage in hard times, where people have been thrown out of employment or business some one, with small income, is to start themselves at home. They can buy a piece of land at a small price, and earn more than wages in improving it, and when it is done it has certain independence attached to it. A few acres in fruit trees will insure a comfortable living. The land is got down to hard time prices, and all improvements can be made at a cheaper rate than any other time.

The whole tract, 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 sell at from $150 to $200, two and a half acre lots, at $80 to $120 to $200; two and a half acre lots, at from $40 to $120, and town lots 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, at $1 6—payable one half cash and the balance within a year. It is only upon terms of twenty acres, or more, that four years' time is given.

To Manufacturers, the town offers 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 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 advantage and convenience for settlers will be introduced will insure the prosperity of the place. The hard times through out 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 purchased, and people who desire the best location should visit the place at once.

Improved land is also for sale.

TIMBER.—Land can be bought with or without timber.—The Timber at market valuation.

The title is indisputable. Warrantee Deeds given, clear of all incumbrance, 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 Rural."

Route to the land.—Leave Walnut street wharf, Philadelphia, 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 across, 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 Glassboro'. Also beware of sharpers 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, in reference 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 tracts, in one slice of level position, and suitable condition for plantation farming that we know of, this side of the western prairies. We found some of the oldest farms apparently just as productive, productiveness when first created of forest fully as a hundred years ago.

The Second question we sought to discover the cause of this continued fertility. The whole country is a marine deposit, and all through the soil we found evidences of a calcareous substance, generally in the form of indurated calcareous marl, showing many distinct forms of ancient shells of the territory. Indurated and thus partly subsoluble is scattered all through the soil, in a very subdivided form, and so the exact condition to be 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 its virtues and durability in fertility is counted on as valuable fact of manure, that can be dug and carted and spread over the field. How much more valuable then it must be, when it is already to hand in the right condition, where new particles will be raised up and exposed, and transformed to the owner's use every time he sins the earth.

Having thus satisfied our minds of the cause, they will not be exacted with the western adventurer having the same general conviction in a less approximate, so entirely practical experience expects no product, unless it is produced by artificial fertilizers.

A few words about the quality and value of this land for cultivation, of which we have a fair sample.

Mr. Wilson's farm is two miles south-west of Franklin town village, Gloucester county, when purchased some eight miles south of Millville, about three years ago, for the purpose of establishing 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 had cleared sixteen acres of the road which was used as a temporary road. Without a profitable though his main object was to open a farm, having became convinced that the soil was valuable for cultivation. In this he has not been disappointed, as some of his crops prove. For last year, last year the second time of cropping, 300 bushels of potatoes from one acre which he estimates his entire field. This year, as he informs me, with manure, produced 350 bushels of corn. In one field, the first crop was potatoes, planted among the roots, and yielded 75 bushels. The potatoes were dug and wheat sown and yield 19 bushels; and the stubble turned under and sown to buckwheat, which yielded 3½ bushels; and then the ground was sown to rye and timothy, which gave as a first crop 2½ tons per acre.

The fertilizers applied to these crops were first, ashes (from clearings) and 225 pounds of super-phosphate of lime; third, 200 pounds Peruvian guano; then 50 bushels of slaked lime has been spread upon the clover since it was ploughed, 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 aged man how it was produced. "Why, I reckon that the land had been the year but one since, and had spring ploughed once, with one spoon old plough, and planted with corn."

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

"Waal, you see, we couldn't do a thing that; 'cause we hadn't got forty cows to make enough manure, on 25 acres, and we wanted the most out's for the truck."

The truck consisted of beets, carrots, cabbage, cucumbers, melons, &c., and a very productive patch of Lima beans, grown for marketing. We were satisfied that the soil was and fertile, even unaided by clover, which had had time to become already incorporated with the soil, where new particles will be raised up and exposed, and transformed to the owner's use every time he stirs the earth.

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Our next visit was to the farm of Andrew Sharp, five miles north of Millville, from last to a mile east of the town, and just about in the centre of Vineland. Mr. Sharp commenced work here in December, 1860, upon 270 acres. In less than three years, he has got 230 acres cleared and in crops this season, all well and neat and divided into several fields, with cedar rail or pole fence; has built a two story dwelling, about 30 by 40 feet, and a smaller house for farm laborers, and a stable and granary and some other out-buildings.

Considerable part of the land was cleared for the plow at some dollars an acre, and on some of it the first crop was buckwheat, hoed with 50 bushels to plowed per acre.—This crop may be put in July 4th, to 20th, and yields 20 to 30 bushels per acre, harvested in November; where the land being sowed with 150 lbs of Peruvian guano and seeded with rye, yielded 12 to 15 bushels per acre and two tons worth of straw. The stubble turned, after knocking off a large growth of weed sprouts, and dressed again with guano and seeded to wheat, gave 15 or 16 bus. The crop which he was threshing while we were there promised more, of a very plump 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 winter to clear of some weeds and pulled stumps, and setting stakes to mark permanent owners, he will be able to cut the crop the next year with a mowing machine we will guarantee, two tons per acre, it he will the overplus will overcome the estimate.

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

Other portions have been planted with corn as a first crop, which yielded 60 bushels of yellow flint corn, and the second crop 40 bushels, and the third crop, treated to 150 lbs of guano, we are sure no man would estimate below 40 bushels per acre.

[The reader will recollect that the writer is now speaking of land perfectly new, and which can scarcely be considered in good tillable condition.—ED.]

In other cases, the corn crop of last year was followed with oats this season, not yet threshed, but will average probably 40 to 50 bushels. Sweet potatoes, lemons, melons and in fact, all garden vegetables, as well as young peach and other fruit trees planted this year, show very plainly that this long-neglected tract of land should remain no no longer and there is now a strong probability that it will soon be, under the auspices of Mr. Landis, it will be divided into small lots, with roads located to accommodate all—the surveyors are now busy at this work—and all purchasers will be required to build neat comfortable houses, and either fence, which would be preferable, by which means a good population will be secured, who will establish churches schools, stores, mills, mechanic shops and homes—homes of American farmers, surrounded by gardens, orchards, fields and comforts of civilized life.

If anyone, from any derangement of business, is desirous of changing his pursuits, or, or who is from any cause desirous to find a new location and cheap home in the country, and who may read and believe what we have truly stated he will do well to go and see for