Miscellaneous.

Where are We ?—And Where Brifting? The following is from the Albany Evening Journal, airepublican paper, and

Seward's home organ: of rebellion were heard, we were among the few who recognized, in those threats. ure, combrehended both its magaitude and its horrors. It is always an offence, the energies of the people, and test the strength of our Government, we incurred the denunciations of many, and the friendly censure of most of the Republican journ-

Subsequently, when rebellion was rampant in the extreme Southern States. a question whether North Carolina and Tennessee should remain in the Union or go out of it, arose, we all remember the Border State Proposition," upon the adoption of which, by Congress, rebellion from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, would have been bounded by the southern lines of Tennessee and North Carolina. With a modification which the Border State representatives offered to accept, we advocated that "compromise." And for this also, we were severly denounced.

In the "Pence Congress," where the Legislature honored us with a seat which we resigned in favor of a distinguished citizen, the "Border State Proposition" was again rejected, and consequently two to remain in the Union, were lost. With of it. We should, therefore, instead of sacrificing hundreds of thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions of treasure in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, have reserved those troops and that treasure to crush out rebellion in the Cotton States. The rebellion-as wanton and wicked

as any that stains the pages of historythus embracing more States than was necessary-has been nearly two years in progress, with what measure of success the grave." Such was General Joseph and with what promise of a termination we can judge, one as well as another. Its lessous teach us that it requires all the thick grass that clings round this honored strength of a united North to preserve the Union and uphold the government. We had at the commencement of the war a united North. The culmination of treason, united North. The culmination of treason, the living. This animal, need we say, is in its attack on Fort Sumter, kindled a "President Lincoln's dog." Zoölogists blaze of indignant patriotism over the have been a little puzzled about the breed whole North, East and West. All whole North, East and West. All of this singular pet. What manner of from the State of Few Jersey. Time has merely partisan feeling was merged in dog is he? The terrier of the Isle of Skye seldom brought about so complete and higher and nobler impulses. All good and true men, in imitation of their ancestors at Concord and Lexington, in fore be confounded with the strange cur 1776, rushed to arms, or contributed we are considering A mastiff dog the money. Then we were, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "all Republicans, all Federalists," or in other language, "all year the war had, with few exceptions, foundland for he will risk his life to save parties. It was prosecuted carnestly, but ferocious, is faithful to his employer; not of War. Our public men of other days then head-more zeal than reason. We had gallant troops commanded by incapa- King Charles spaniel, for he, though obble generals, made so, probably, by newspaper and other interference. At any
pany. In short, a process of canine elimanti-slavery views enabled the seession which is employed, in company with a leaders to mass the sentiment of the cotton still lower order of animals, to nose out abolition character to the war.

expended that the preservation of our turnspits and admirably suited to kitchen work. To this breed must surely belong the President's pet dog.

Union and Government demand the best and united efforts of the whole people, is valueless. What all united have so far failed to accomplish, the Abolition chiefs dead man never injured him; but it so the strategy of the great principle of maintaining free institutions, we are one people," &c.

"No longer Democrats, Whigs, or

and journalists, aided by the unfortunate and respecable people pity him because he tizan as they ever were. It comes with a on to Richmond" military disasters, only got his deserts; and the ignominy of bad grace from an executioner to preach has already withdrawn N. York, Pa., N. the despicable deed at which he was Jeresy, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois from the caught clings to him yet, and though their good faith to the Government and political support of the administration.

are truly devoted to the Union, and re- now but some one remembers the "Rob- be hoodwinked by hollow professions of main willing to contribute their mouey, erts letter," and can easily account for the and peril their lives to sustain the Gov- persistent spite with which he barks and ernment. But in this is no merit, unless bites at the heel that once trampled on they adopt the Anti-Slavery Platform and him. accept the dogmas of the New York Tribune.

play into the hands of pro-slavery Democrats?

In 1860, when only distant mutterings trust to their judgment, or follow their lead, or vote with them then? Are not the same men, with Mr. Greeley, fully dethe few who recognized, in those threats, the same men, with a tree Abolition leaders. It may be remarked, in passing, however, pre-combrehended both its magnitude now? Have they grown wiser, or is your that there were no well-posted batteries own intellect dwarfed, or has your comin an individual, to foresee evils, and mon sense collapsed? If the North re-especially so to attempt to avert, or even jected abolition as a merely political test, to be prepared for them. For an article will it be accepted when the lives of ourthen written, asking the President, Con- sons and brothers and the preservation of that crossing, but to keep up is communi-gress, and our readers, to raise their eyes our country are involved? If we refuse cation, and to present to the tarbarians a gress, and our readers, to raise their eyes our country are involved? If we refuse and thoughts above the horizon of party, to follow "one idea men" when it only and contemplate a crisis which would tax cost us votes, shall we commit all that is power. sacred and precious to their leadership?

We ask these questions now, in view of the concerted effort to narrow this mighty peration in the midst of a batle. But struggle for National existence down to an Abolition crusade. We ask them, in the hope of arresting a popular delusion tion, in which the French were deseated which is drawing tens of thousands of pacriotic, devoted men into a vortex which bodes inevitable ruin and destruction to Loban, when Napoleon concentrated his themselves and their country. We ask troops and supplies he was soon cady for them, at this moment, in view of the stud- another crossing and another trie, and at ied attempts to classify all who do not the next attempt he was successful in winwork up to their standard, as enemies. ning the battle of Wagram. Te had, And finally, we ask carnestly whether the however, increased the number and also experience of the first year and a half of the strength of his bridges before he tried war, with all parties heartily engaged in it again. At the Betesina, in 1813, a rivbe crushed and the Union preserved with | bridges, the result was fearfully fath; that

THE TRUFFLE DOG.

Nearly eighty years ago a Pennsylvania statesman and soldier, one who had been states a majority of whose chizens yearned Washington's first confidential Secretary, and honored by him with high military choice position and played an important North Carolina and Tennessee in the trusts; a member of the Continental Con-Union, Virginia could not have gone out gress in the darkest period of the war, and for three years of trial and peril the the days afterwards. chief magistrate of Pennsylvania—nearly eighty years ago such a man was carried claims in grand tactics; the tributaries of to his grave in Philadelphia. The news- the Danube, the Iller, the Iser, the Ian, papers of the day tell us that "all orders, the Lech, have been of great value in ere ecutive council, and a larger concourse of Marengo; the little mazy streams in Bea similar occasion, followed his remains to terloo. Reed, one of the revolutionary dead.

Eighty years roll by, and out of the grave, comes creeping an animal of uncomely aspect, which howls upon the dead, and snaps with stealthy bites at the heels of is not a lovely beast to look upon, but he satisfactory a revenge. The arrest was wears an honest face and cannot there-President's is not, for he though fierce is Senate is a good omen, but the defeat of his old friends, travellers, and the public generally.

WM. K. HATCH. faithful; nor yet a setter, for the sporting Mr. Cameron a better. The fact of his dog abhors the scent of carrion. Not a leaving his post at St. Petersburg to come Repulicans—all Democrats." For the first | buil-dog, for he keeps trust; not a Newthe hearty support of both and all political a child; not a blood hound, for he, though is in keeping with his career as Secretary with indifferent success—with more heart a poodle, for he is clean and can be petted were not in the habit of conducting themin an innocent woman's lap, not even a serves thus, and that saint ply proves be sanctioned in these days simply proves rate, the ill success of our armies caused mation brings us to the conclusion that popular impatience, of which those ultra the President's dog must be of that breed States, availed themselves to impart an underground lungi; what a contemporary writer calls "literary truffle dogs," crea-The evidence before us—in the rivers tures of low tastes and habits, kindred to of blood shed and the millions of treasure turnspits and admirably suited to kitchen

and journals insist upon undertaking as a happens that having transcious and vin party. They demand that the war shall dictive industry, he recollects that a decreated a position of be prosecuted under their auspices and for scendant of the dead once, a long time ago, profit in the department of this "no party their purposes. Men's opinions on the accidentally trod upon him. It was the slavery question must be lengthened or necessary and moderate application of the shortened, in accordance with Procrustean foot to an object caught at dirty work place. It is well known that outside the tample.

These impracticable, one-idea lecturers wince, and he howled in pain; and decent by the Administration are as purely paryears have passed he cannot forget the the Union, by their prompt response to Still the massees of the Democracy, old pain and shame, and he never howls the call for soldiers—but they are not to

Will those of our old Whig friends, now fesses to have expended some time in her ence. The Black Republican Congress so impatient with, and differing so widely investigations on the subject, has come to recognized the act, and though the leadfrom us, turn their minds a few years the conclusion that diptheria is mainly ers declared it contrary to the Constitubackwards and remember what they then caused by the want of a sufficient quantition, they admitted her as an independent thought of Abolition; and what its course tity of common salt in ordinary diet. She State into the Union. The President has and action was? Was it not narrow, desires to call the attention of parents and signed the bill, and thereby approves in perverse and mischievous? Did it not guardians of children to thorough obser- Western Virginia what he condemns in exert a vicious and malign political influ-vation and consideration of the subject South Carolina, and acknowledges kimence? Did it not for twenty years, at of salt in food, the matter is one well self by the act to be a practical secesion.

State and National ever worthy of general attention.

State and National ever worthy of general attention.

State and National ever worthy of general attention.

Famous River Crossings in History.

At the Granicus, three hundred and thirty-four years before Christ, Alexander While we were laboring for the right, doing all we could for the Union and the country, were we not embarrassed and one hundred thousand foot and ten thouthwarted by this factious, inpracticable sand horses, with a small but select army "Third Party?" Who were its leaders then? Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Sumdened by artillery, the Medonians and ner, Gerritt Smith, etc., etc. Did we Greeks plunged into the stram at several Scramon, with the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Rain and the stram at several Scramon, Wyoming Valley, Kingston and Road for Pittston, Wyoming Valley, Kingston Road fo points, and routed the energiate Persians. This battle was but the type of those which followed at the Issus ad Hydaspes.

> to sweep his crossing.
> Cæsar's passage of the Raine was far more artistic and more stratectic; his fa-mous bridge being designed for only for

permanent manifestation of his skill and

The crossing of the bridge over the marshes at Arcola, was but a actical op-Napoleon's passage of the Danne, at the Island of Loban, iu 1809, was a raring action, in which the French were defeated at 1950 and a state of the Island of Loban, and after dient loss.

Leaves Scranton for Great Bend at 9.50 a. m., connecting at that place with Day Express West on the ERIE Railway, and thus forming a direct connection with Tratus on the Binghamton's Syractise Railway, and arrives at Returning leaves Great Bend at 2:10 p. m., and arrives at at Aspen, and compelled after great losses, to recross, but thanks to the sland of another crossing and another tris, and at it, justifies the hope that the rebellion can er crossing the retreat, with inapquate did more to reduce and demorable the remnant of the Freuch army that anything had yet done; or rather, it was the finishing stroke to a hailstorm of disasters.
In the first movement from Eupitoria Scranton to connect with train for New York. Returning Savastoral the Alma though an finishing stroke to a hailstorm of disasters.

In the first movement from Eupatoria upon Sevastopol, the Alma, though an unimportant stream, gave the Russins a choice position and played an important part in a battle of the 20th of Sept. 1354. So did the Tchernays Troktir bridge in the days afterwards.

Small streams are not without great Small streams and Bloomsburg Railroad connects with the Delaware, Lackawanua a

classes and parties united in paying him ry campaign in that great river. The Tahonor. The officers of the army, the mi- haro and the Bormida, and even the brook litia of the city, the assembly and the ex- Fontanone, were features of the field of citizens than was ever seen in the city on gium dictated the movements upon Wa

Time's Revenges.

Some sixteen months since Simon Came on, then Secretary of War, arrested without cause, illegally and arbitrarily, James W. Wall, of New Jersey. This same Camaran has just been rejected as a candidate for Senator in this State, and the man whom he so cruelly wronged is a be the Senator in the present Congress from the State of Few Jersey. Time has the act of Mr. Lincoln's adminstration; the condemnation and compensation were the acts of the American people.

The election of Mr. Buckalew home and electioneer in the Senate. selves thus, and that such conduct should the degeneracy of the age. In spite of his great wealth, Mr. Cameron was a poor Senator originally, a poorer Secretary of War, and a very poor foreign minister.

Practice vs. Preaching.

At a flag raising in Washington city, Postmaster General Blair is reported to have used the following language:-

"We are no longer Democrats, Whigs

man," he is giving them notice to quit 'no party,' and all that.

A PRACTICAL SECESSIONIST.—Western Virginia, a few months ago, seceded from Virginia, just as South Carolina seceded CAUSE OF DIPTHERIA.—A lady who pro- from the Union, and set up her independ-

XX

The second second

SCRANTON, with the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Rail
Road for Pittston, Wyoming Valley, Kingston and
Wilkes-Barre; at

HOPE, with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad for Phillipsburg, Trenton and Philadelphia; and at

JUNCTION, with trains on the Central Railroad of N.
Jersey, for Elizabeth, Newark, and New York. Also
for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk,
Reading and Harrisburg; arriving at

STEW York 5:20, Philadia 8:00 and Harrisburg 8:25 n. m. TEW York 5:30, Philad's 8:00, and Harrisburg 8:05 p.m.

LEAVE NEW YORK, foot of Conriland st, at 8:00 a.m.;
Philad'a, foot of Walnut-st, at 8 a.m., connecting at
CRANTON, with Lackawanna & Bicomsburg R. R. for
Pittsfon, Wyoming Valley, Kingston and Wilkesbarre
and arrive at Binghamton 5:20 p. m., connecting with
Night Express West on the Erie Railway, and trains
leaving Binghamton next morning for Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

The Road passes thro' the Lackawanan Coal Field and the celebrated Delaware Water Gap!

AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Scranton 6:30 p. m.

JOHN BRISBIN, Superintendent.

R. A. HENRY, Gen. Ticket Agt. [Scranton, Pa.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

and after Nov. 7th, 1862, Passenger Trains will MOVING SOUTH.

Rupert, at 11.30 p. m. Arrive at Northumberland, 12.45 MOVING NORTH. Northumberland 5.20 p. m. Danville, 6.00 Passengor. Leave 1.45 p. m.:

John P. H.SLEY, Sup't. J. C. WELLS, Gen. Ticket Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

CHANGE of hours, commencing Monday, Jan. 5th, 1863. Trains will leave Great Bend, Pa., at about the following hours, viz: EASTWARD BOUND. WESTWARD BOUND. 1. Buffalo Express, 3:00 p.in 2. Night Express, 1:45 a.m. 3. Night Express, 1:45 a.m. 4:30 p.in 5. Wail, at 4:30 p.in 6. Steamboat 8:15 p.m. 1. Accomodation, 7:42 a.m. 4. Night-Express, 12:08 p.m. 4. Night-Express, 3:00 p.in 6. Steamboat 8:15 p.m. 20. Way Freight, 10:05 a.m.

Nos. 3 and Frun every day. No. 6 runs Sundays, but does not ran Mondays. No. 3 of Saturdays runs thro' to Buffalo, but does not ran to Dunkirk. No. 6 remains over night at Elmirar CILA'S MINOT, Gen. Supt.

KEYSTONE HOTEL, At Montrose, Pa.

W. K. HATCH, Proprietor. MIIS new and commodions Hotel is situated on Public Avenue, near the Court House, and nearly in centre of the business portion of Montrose. The Proprietor is confident that he is prepared to entertain guests in a way that cannot fail to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

The Hotel and Furniture are new, and no expense has been spared to render it equal if not superior to any in this part of the State. It is well supplied with all recent improvements and comforts, and obliging waiters will always be ready to respond to the call of customers.

The Stables connected with this house are new and convenient.

nvenient. The Proprietor respectfully solicits the

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The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture lecarly proves from hissown experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a bode to thousands and thousands.

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S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

REPORT OF SOLON ROBINSON OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,

VINELAND SETTLEMENT. The following is an extract from the report o Solon Robinson, published in the New York Tribune, in selectence to Vincland. All persons can read this report with interest.

Advantages of Farming near Home-Vineland-Remarks upon Marl-Boil, its great Fertility-The Cause of Fertility-Amount of Crops Produced-

Cause of Fartility—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 whim first cleared of forest fifty or a hundred years ago.

The geologist would soon discover the cause of this continued fertility. The whole country is a marine deposit, and all through the soil we find evidences of calcarcous marl, showing many distinct forms of inclient shells, of the tertiary formation; and this marly substance is scattered all through the soil, in a very comminuted form; and in the wanct 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, form the time it was occupied by the Romans; and in France and Germany a mari bed is counted on as a valuable bed of manure, that can be dug and carted and espread 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.

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 with the enuse, they will not be excited with wonder at seeing indubitable evidence of fertility of a soll, which in our situations, having the same general characteristics, or at least, appearances, is entirely unremuncrative except as its productiveness is promoted by its artificial fertilization.

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

Our first visit was to William D. Wilson, in Frauldin township, Gloucester county, who purchased some eight miles north of Millville, about three years ago; for the purpose of establishing e 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 track one mile and a half long. He also furnished sixteen miles of the road with 16e3, and had no doubt made the mill profitable, though his main object, was to open a farm, having become convinced that the soll was very valuable for cultivation. In this he has not been disappointed, as some of his crops prove. For instance, the second time of cropping, 306 bushels of potatoes on one acre, worth 60 cents a bushel in the field. This year, seven acres, — thout manure, produced 356 bushels of opts. In one wid, the first crop was potatoes, planted among the roots, dyleided 75 bushels. The potatoes were dug, and fie cat sown, and yielded 16 bushels; and the stubble anned under and sown to buckwheat which yielded 23% bushels; and then the ground was sown to felver and thmothy, which gave as a first crop 2½ tons per acre.

The fertilizers applied to these crops were first, ashes from clearings; second, 225 pounds of superphosphate of lime; third, 200 pounds Peruvian guano; and then 50 bushels of slaked lime has been spread upon the clover any part of the State.

At Mary Barrow's, an old style Jersey woman farmer, several miles south-of Mr. Wilson's, irth.
Having then satisfied our minds with the cause, they

hand to wanted the most ont for the truck."

The truck consisted of beets, carrots, cabbage, meloas, encumbers, &c., and asyery productive patch of Lima beans, grown for markefing. So we were satisfied that the soil was not unfertile, even unaided by elover, which had had fed the corn, because the struck patch 'had not been clovèred, and had been in cultivation lo by enough to obtain the soil was not unfertile, even the control of the struck patch 'had not been clovèred, and had been in cultivation lo by enough to obtain the soil was not held upon refusal.

Our next visit was to the large farm of Andrew Sharp, five miles north of Miliville, from half to a mile cast of threatfoad, and had been there in December 13x500 in the struck and in crops this season, all well inclosed and divided linto several fields, with cedar rail or pole fence. The soil in the season, all well inclosed and divided linto several fields, with cedar rail or pole fence. The season of the control of the struck part of the land was cleared for the plow at \$0 an acc. and/on some of it the first crop, was buckwish and the season of the season of the control of the season, for the first crop was buckwish and the season of the process of the plow at \$0 an acc. and/on some of it the first crop was hone. They can be season, for the first time. Visitors are shown over the land being sowed with season, and well as for forty feet, and a small-r home for Andrew and season for the first crop was buckwish and a small-r home for farm laborers, and a stable and granty and some other outbaildings.

Considerable part of the land was cleared for the plow at \$0 an acc. and/on some of it the first crop was buckwish and a small-r home for farm laborers, and a stable and grant with the bashels in powder per dere. This was the land being sowed with 100 pounds of Vernivan grant and seeded with rye, yielded 12 to 15 bashels. The rop which have a threshing while we were there promised with an outbail and the season of the land being sowed with 100 pounds of the pro

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 of some roots and rotten stumps, and setting stakes to mark permanent ones, we will be able to cut the crop next gear wi ha mowing machine and we will grarantee two tons per acre, if he will give the overplus if it overruns the estimate.

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

Other portlons have been planted with corn as a first crop, which yielded 20 bushels of yellow flint corn, and a second crop 40 bushels, and a third crop, treated to 150 pounds of guano, we are sure no one would estimate less than 40 bushels per acre.

Eff The reader will recollect the writer is now speaking of sinds perfectly new, and which can scarcely be considered in good arable condition.]

In other cases the corn crop of last year was followed with oats this season, not yet threshed, but will average probably 40 or 50 bushels. Sweet potatoes, beans, melons, and in fact, all 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 so no longer, and there is now a strong probability that it will not; for under the auspices of Mr. Landis, it will be entited the surveyor is new busy at this work—and all purchasers will be required to build neat, comfortable houses, and either fence their lots in uniformity, or agree to live with out a fence, which would be preferable; by which means a good population will be secured who will establish homes—homes of American farmers, surrounded by gasdens, orchards, fields and comforts of civilized life.

If any one, from a derangement of business, desires to change his pursuits for life, or who is from any cause desirons to find a new location and cheap home The Philadelphia College, This been recently enlarged and re-farnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial institution in the State. Its well known theorough course of instruction, the long practical experience of the Principals, and superior accommodations, offer unequalled inducements to young men who wish to acquire the best preparation, and the best introduction to the business world.

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ring this Fall and winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in Stering Exchange, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, imported since the first of August.

I would also state that as long as my stock lasts. I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and manufacture any mere Furs, and sell them at the same price, owing to the unsettled state of the country.

Themember the name, number and street,

SOHN FABREBA,

sep15 5m w 718 Arch street, Philadelphia.

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Artist, Montrose, Pa. DERSONS OUT OF BUSINESS, and wanting cheap spire of the Art.

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Bare Opportunity in the Best Market, and most Delightful and Healthful Climate in the Union. Only thirty miles south of Phile. delphia, on a railroad; being a rich, heavy soil, and highly productive wheatland; Amengst

the best in the Garden State of Mew Jersey. TT. CONSISTS of 20,000 cares 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 from fifteen to twenty dollars per acre for the farm land, payable one-fourth cash, sud the balance by quarter yearly installments, 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, tobaccó, all kinds of vegetables and root crops, and the great variety 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 circlimstances, unless these statements were correct, there would be no use in their being made. It is considered

The best Fruit Soil in the Union. [See report of Solon Robinson, Esq., of the New York Tribune, and the well-known agriculturist, William Par-ry, of Cinnaminson, New Jersey, which will be furn-ished inquirers.]

THE MARKET.

By looking over a 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 the market the same morning it is gathered, and for what the farmer sells he gets the highest price; whilst 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 filtes 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, whilst the summers are no warmer than in the North The location is upon the line of latitude with northern The location is upon the line of the location is upon the line of the Visginia.

Persons wanting a change of climfite for health, would be much benefitted in Vinciand. The mildness of the climate and its bracing influence, makes it excellent for all pulmonary affections, dyspepsia; or general bility Visitors will notice a difference in a few days. Chill and fevers are unknown.

Conveniences at Hand. Building material is plenty. Fish and oysters are lentiful and cheap.
Visitors must expect, however, to see a new place.

Why the Property has not been Settled 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 milroad facilities they
had few inducements. The railroad has just been openad through the property this season, for the first time.

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 Railrond. When you leave the cars at Vineland Station, just opened, inquire for CHAS. K. HANDIS, Postmaster,

Founder of the Colony,

Vineland P. O., Cumberland County, N. J.

P. S.—There is a change of leave at Glassboro'. Also

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 for tion, &c. Jan. 1, 1863.—4m.

> Office of JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, 114 SOUTH THIRD'STREET: Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Subscription Agent by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish at once, the

of FANCY PURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear. Indestret of all kinds of Susquehana and the surrounding counties that I have now in store, one of the largest and most beautiful asortments of all kinds and children's wear, that will be worn daring this Fall and witter.

Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the 'Ster ing Exchange, and the New Duty imposes' to prices proportionate 'r' will be imposed. Semi-annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about 3 per cent, per annum.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these bonds are, in effect, a first morigage upon all Raliroads, Ganals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the manufacturers, &c. &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal, by Customs duties, Excise stamps and Internal Revonue, serves to make these Bonds the Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market

Investment in the Market. Subscriptions received at par in legal tender notes, or notes, and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

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JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.

Nev. 11, 1869.—3m