The Disunion Party of the North.

It has been the policy of the radical leaders of the Republican party, guilty themselves of treason to the Constitution and the Union, to divert suspicion from themselves by raising the cry of traitors and copperheads against all who oppose their designs. It is in vain they hope to hold reason in abeyance by invective.—Neither their violent and sweeping denunciations nor their revolutionary usurpation of the freedom of speech and the press can longer prevent the exposure of their purposes. Their whole aim and object, before and since the commencement of the war, has been to render the disruption of the Union inevitable and irremediable. They knew that a party avowedly founded on a sectional basis could not command the support of the people, and they determined to sacrifice national unity to their grasping avarice for power. They sought, from the first, to foster such feelings as made friendly relations impossible. They knowingly left nothing undone that would produce the estrangement of the South and goad it on to secession. By wilful misrepresentations they derisively held up their customs and their character to contempt. The exhausted the vocabulary of abuse. No measure was too unconstitutional, too revolutionary or too disgraceful to meet with their sanction, provided it exasperated the South. The operation of the Constitution to their advantage was defeated by personal liberty laws, and their freedom. The radicals even lent support to forcible invasion of the States, and attempts to incite servile insurrections.—Not only by such acts, whose intent and unavoidable effect was to produce a separtation of the States, did they evince their hostility to the Union. They openly professed it. Their leaders endorsed and recommended the doctrine: "No co-operation with slaveholders in politics; no fellowship with them in religion; no affiliation with them in society." In 1856 their chief organ declared: "I have no doubt but the free and the slave states ought to separate." * * * * * * *

"The Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South." True to this principle, no sooner had South Carolina passed her ordinaue of secession than the Tribune proposed to let her go, admitting and supporting the right of States to secede. But when these abettors of treason saw the country would not tolerate peaceable disunion they gave their voice for war. In the Senate and in the House they defeated every measure looking toward reconciliation. Compromise, the key-stone of the Constitution and the crowning glory of Webster's and Clay's great lives, they pronounced the opprobium of our national history. Douglas judged with statesmanlike sagacity when he said "many of the Republican leaders desire a dissolution of the Union, and urge war as a means of accomplishing it." And now that they have obtained war, their entire course has been fatal to the life of the republic. By vagrant expeditions they have wasted our military strength and prevented decisive results. By meddlesome interference they have hampered the movements of our armies and defeated the plans of our generals. They prevented the co-operation of Mc Dowell with McClellan on the peninsula that they might avert the blow which would have crushed the rebellion. Nothing but the bravery of the Army of the Potomac and the consummate generalship of its chief afterwards saved the nation from a disgraceful peace on the basis of operarations, which gasconading Pope had brought to the very gates of the capital. McClellan again advanced upon the enemy. But not yet would they allow the bloody drama to be closed.—They dreaded victory, and the consequent return of the States to their old *status*.—*World.*

The Age of Man.

Few nen die of age. Almost all persons die of disappointment, passional, mental, or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with passion," has little exageration in it, for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong bodied men often die young—weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves; the former do not. As it is with the body, so with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break, or, like the candle run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals which live temperate lives have generally their prescribed term of years. The horse lives twenty-five years; the ox fifteen or twenty; the hog ten or twelve; the Guinea pig six or seven. The numbers all bear proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. But man of all animals, is the one that seldom comes up to the average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to this physiological law for five times twenty are one hundred; but instead of that, he scarcely reaches an average of four times the growing period. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard working of all animals. He is always the most irritable of all animals. And there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that, more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fiere of his own reflection.

A True Incident.

"Do you see this lock of hair?" said an old man to me.

"Yes; but what of it? It is, I suppose a curl from the head of a dear child long since gone to God."

"It is not. It is a lock of my own hair, and it is nearly seventy years since it was cut from my head."

"But why do you prize a lock of your own hair so much?"

"It has a story to it and a strange one. I keep it thus with care because it speaks to me of God and of his special care more than anything else I possess.

"I was a little child of four years old, with long, curly locks, which in sun, rain or wind, hung down my cheeks uncovered. One day my father went into the woods to cut upon a log, and I went with him, and watched with interest the strokes of the heavy axe, as it went up and down upon the wood, sending off the chips in all directions with every stroke. Some of the chips fell at my feet, and I eagerly stooped to pick them up. In doing so I stumbled forward, and in an instant my curly head lay upon the log.

"I had fallen just at the moment when the axe was coming down with all its force. It was too late to stop the blow.—Down came the axe. I screamed, and my father fell to the ground in terror. He could not stay the stroke, and in the blindness which the sudden horror had caused, he thought he had killed his boy. We soon recovered—I from my fright and he from his terror. He caught me in his arms, and looked at me from head to foot, to find out the deadly wound which he was sure he had inflicted. Not a drop of blood nor a scar was to be seen. He knelt upon the grass and gave thanks to a gracious God. Having done so, he took up his axe and found a few hairs upon the edge. He turned to the log he had been cutting, and there was a single curl of his boy's hair sharply cut through and laid upon the wood. How narrow the escape! It was as if an angel had turned aside the edge at the moment it was descending on my head. With renewed thanks upon his lips, he took up the curl and went home with me in his arms.

"The lock he kept all his days as a memorial of God's care and love. That lock he left me on his death-bed."

A Cat Story.

A philosophical old gentleman was one day passing a new schoolhouse, erected somewhere on the western borders of our glorious country, when his attention was suddenly attracted to a crowd gathered around the door. He inquired of a boy whom he met what was going on.

'Well, nothin' 'cept the skule committy and they're goin' in."

'O, committee meets to-day? What for?'

'Well,' continued the boy, 'you see Bill, that's our biggest boy, got mad the other day at the teacher, and so he went all around and gathered dead cats. Nothin' but dead cats, and cats, and cats. O, 'twas orful, them cats!'

'Pshaw! what have cats to do with the school committee?

'Now, well, you see Bill kept a bringing cats and cats; allers a pilin' them up yonder,' pointing to a large pile as large in extent as a pyramid, and considerably aromatic, 'and he piled them. Notbin' but cats, cats!'

'Never mind, my son, what Bill did; what has the committee met for?'

'Then Bill got sick a handlin' them, and everybody got sick a nosin' them, but Bill got madder and didn,t give it up, but kept a pilin' up the cats and—'

'Tell what the committee are holding a meeting for.'

'Why, the skule committee are goin' to hold a meetin' to say whether they'll moove the skulelouse or the cats!'

The old gentleman evaporated immediately.

WEARING MILITARY CLOTHING.—Perhaps it is not generally known that an army order is in existence prohibiting any citizen from wearing a United States uniform, no matter how he comes by it, whether by purchase or otherwise. Discharged soldiers have a right to wear a uniform as a badge of honor. The provost guard are instructed to act under this order, and take from citizens any portion of the uniform or buttons of the United States army which they may wear in public.

☞ An honest son of Erin, green from his persgrinations, put his head into a lawyer's office, and asked the inmate:

"An" what do you sell here?"

"Blockheads,' replied the limb of the law.

"Och, thin, to be sure,' said Pat,' it must be a good trade, for I see there is but one of them left."

☞ A woman offering to sign a deed, the judge asked her whether her husband compelled her to sign? He compel me! said the lady; no, no, nor twenty like him.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE
LINIMENT
THE
GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, GOUT, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

For all which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Linament is preparec from the recipe of Dr, Stephen Sweet, of Connecticutt, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than 20 years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURAGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **HEADACHE** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also it will cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DESILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprndence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivides the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, **CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.**

Dr. Stephen Sweet of Con'eticut,
the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Stephen Sweet of Connecticut,
is known all over the United States.

Stephen Sweet of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best known remedy for sprains and bruises.

Dr. Swee t's Infallible Liniment
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT
Cures toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT
Cures cuts wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMEMT
Taken internally cures colic, cholera morbus and cholera

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A Friend in Need. Try it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment,

As an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible and as a curative for sores, wounds, sprains, bruises, &c. its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS!

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses

is unrivalled by any, and in all cases of lameness arising from sprains, bruises, or wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or saddle galls, scratches, mange, etc., it will also cure speedily. Ringbone and spavin may easily be prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this liniment and its faithful application will always remove the lameness and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effctually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S
INFALIBLE LINIMENT
is the
SOLDIER'S FRIEND;
And thousands have found it truly
A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION!

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.
RICHARDSON & CO., sole proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents.
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☞ Sold by dealers everywhere.

STAND BY YOUR GUNS!

JEFF DAVIS!
WITH 40,000 HOD HOCKERS
Armed With Brick-Bats!
WITHIN 4 MONTHS MARCH OF
WASHINGTON!

AND
HAYDEN BROS'
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
HAVE ARRIVED
IN
GREAT PROFUSION.
GOLD RULES THE DAY!

And with a plentiful supply we have purchased a large stock of
STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOOD,
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WALL PAPER, WOODEN WARE,
COAL OIL, and LAMPS,
YANKEE NOTION
SKELETON SKIRTS,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, NAIL,
PAINTS AND OILS,

And 50,000 other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at prices that will
Defy Competition.

Don't Forget The Place.

But if you inquire of your neighbors for
The Cheap Store,
They will invariably direct you to
HAYDEN BROTHERS,
THE PEOPLE'S AGENTS,
—AT THE—
ORIGINAL "ONE PRICE" STORE!
PRODUCE taken in Exchange for Goods
Cash Paid For Furs.
HAYDEN BROTHERS.
NEW MILFORD, November 25th, 1861.

DEL., L. & WESTERN R. R.

The Passenger Trains of this Company now run to and from Binghamton as follows:

LEAVE BINGHAMTON at 6:45 a. m.; connecting at 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, Mauch Chunk, Reading and Harrisburg; arriving at

NEW York 5:30, Philad'a 8:00, and Harrisburg 8:05 p.m.

LEAVE NEW YORK, foot of Cortland-st, at 8:00 a.m.; Philad'a, foot of Walnut-st, at 6 a.m., connecting at SCRANTON, with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R. for Pittston, Wyoming Valley, Kingston and Wilkesbarre and arrive at Binghamton 7:20 p. m., connecting with Night Express West on the Erie Railway, and trains leaving Binghamton next morning for Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

☞ This Road passes thro' the Lackawanna Coal Field, and the celebrated Delaware Water Gap!

AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

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 Trains on the Binghamton & Syracuse Railroad; Returning leaves Great Bend at 2:10 p. m., and arrives at Scranton 6:30 p. m.

JOHN BRISBIN, Superintendent.
R. A. HENRY, Gen. Ticket Agt. [Scranton, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.

CHANGE of hours, commencing Monday, Jan. 5th, 1863. Trains will leave Great Bend, Pa., at about the following hours, viz:

WESTWARD BOUND:		EASTWARD BOUND.	
1, Buffalo Express,	3:00 p.m	2, N.Y. Express,	12:08 p.m
3, Night Express,	1:45 a.m	4, Night Expres,	3:02 a.m
5, Mail, at	4:43 p.m	6, Steamboat "	8:15 p.m
17, Way Freight,	12:23 p.m	20, Way Freight,	10:05 a.m
21, Accomodation,	7:42 a.m		

Nos. 3 and 4 run every day. No. 6 runs Sundays, but does not run Mondays. No. 3 of Saturdays runs thro' to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. No. 5 remains over night at Elmira. CHA'S. MINOT, Gen. Supt.

KEYSTONE HOTEL,
At Montrose, Pa.
Wm. K. HATCH, Proprietor.

THIS new and commodious 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.

The Proprietor respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends, travellers, and the public generally.

jan63 tf WM. K. HATCH.

A Lecture To Young Men!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelop; Price Six Cents.

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness, involuntary emissions, sexual debility, and impediments to marriage generally, nervousness, consumption, epilepsy and Fits; mental and physical incapacity, resulting from selfabuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D. author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture clearly proves from his own 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 boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing: CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
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FLUID,
Camphene, candles, lamp oil, &c.
Cat Terrell's.

REPORT OF SOLON ROBINSON
OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,
UPON THE
VINELAND SETTLEMENT.

☞ The following is an extract from the report of Solon Robinson, published in the New York Tribune, in reference to Vineland. All persons can read this 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 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 continued fertility. The whole country is a marine deposit, and all through the soil we find evidences of calcareous substances, generally in the form of indulated 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 comminuted 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, form 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 with the cause, they will not be excited with wonder at seeing indubitable evidence of fertility of a soil, which in our situations, having the same general characteristics, or at least, appearances, is entirely unremunerative except as its productiveness is promoted by its artificial fertilization.

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, in Franklin township, Gloucester county, who purchased some eight miles north 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 track one mile and a half long. He also furnished sixteen miles of the road with ties, and had no doubt made the mill profitable, though his main object was to open a farm, having become convinced that the soil 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, without manure, produced 356 bushels of oats. In one field, the first crop was potatoes, planted among the roots, and yielded 75 bushels. The potatoes were dug, and wheat sown, and yielded 16 bushels; and the stubble turned under and sown to buckwheat which yielded 33½ bushels; and then the ground was sown to clover and timothy, which gave as a first crop 2¼ 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 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.

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

"Wall, you see we couldn't done that; 'cause we hadn't but forty-one horse loads altogether, for 23 acres, and we wanted the most on't for the truck."

The truck consisted of beets, carrots, cabbage, melons, cucumbers, &c., and a very productive patch of Lima beans, grown for marketing. So we were satisfied that the soil was not unfertile, even unaided 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 forest.

Our next visit was to the large farm of Andrew Sharp, five miles north of Millville, from half to a mile east of the railroad, and just about in the centre of Vineland.—Mr. Sharp commenced work here in December, 1858, on 270 acres. In less than three years he has got 234 acres cleared and in crops this season, all well inclosed and divided into several fields, with cedar rail or pole fence; has built a two-story dwelling, about thirty-six or forty feet, and a smaller house for farm laborers, and a stable and granary, and some other outbuildings.

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 from July 4th to 20th, and yields from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, harvested in November, when the land being sowed with 150 pounds of Peruvian guano and seeded with rye, yielded 12 to 15 bushels per acre and $10 worth of straw. The rye stubble turned, after cutting 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 promises 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 the winter to clear off some roots and rotten stumps, and setting stakes to mark permanent ones, we will be able to cut the crop next year with a mowing machine and we will guarantee 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 bushels per acre. It was then limed with fifty bushels per acre, and seeded with wheat and clover, yielding 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 30 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.

[The reader will recollect the writer is now speaking of lands 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 transplanted 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 cut into small lots, with roads located to accommodate all—the surveyor is now 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 without a fence, which would be preferable, by which means a good population will be secured who will establish churches, schools, stores, mills, machine shops, and homes—homes of American farmers, surrounded by gardens, 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 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 himself what may be seen within a two hours ride of Philadelphia.

Jan2 4m SOLON ROBINSON.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

ON and after Dec. 11th, 1862, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

MOVING SOUTH.

		Passenger.		Accom.
Leave	Scranton, at	7.00 a. m.		11.00 a. m.
"	Kingston, at	8.40	Arrive	5.40 p.m.
"	Rupert, at	11.00		7.20 "
"	Danville, at	11.48 a. m.		8.20 "
Arrive at Northumberland,		12.20		9.20 "

MOVING NORTH.

Leave	Northumberland	5.20 p. m.	6.45
"	Danville,	6.00	8.00
"	Rupert,	6.35	9.30
"	Kingston,	8.45	1.45
Arrive at Scranton,		10.00 p.m.	3.40

A passenger train also leaves Kingston at 8.20 a. m. for Scranton to connect with train for New York. Returning, leaves Scrantou on arrival of train from New York, at 4.15 p. m.

The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad connects with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Scranton, for New York and intermediate points east.

At Rupert it connects with Catawissa Railroad for points both east and west,—arriving at Philadelphia at 7.00 p. m.

At Northumberland it connects with the Philadelphia and Erie, and Northern Central Railroad, for points west and south—Passengers arriving at Harrisburg at 4.60 p.m.

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

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

NO. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston, are our agents for the *Montrose Democrat* in those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

VINELAND.
TO ALL WANTING FARMS

New Settlement in Vineland.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

A Rare Opportunity in the Best Market, and mos Delightful and Healthful Climate in the Union. Only thirty miles south of Philadelphia, on a railroad; being a rich, heavy soil, and highly productive wheatland; Amongst the best in the Garden State of New Jersey.

IT CONSISTS of 20,000 acres of GOOD land, divided into farms of different sizes to suit the purchaser—from 20 acres and upwards—and is sold at the rate of from fifteen to twenty dollars per acre for the farm land, payable one-fourth cash, and 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, tobacco, 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 those circumstances, 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 Parry, of Cinnaminson, New Jersey, which will be furnished 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 cities of New England and the middle states. He is near his old friends and associations. He has school for his children, divine service, and all the advantages of civilization, and he is near a large city.

THE CLIMATE

is delightful; the winters being salubrious and open, whilst the summers are no warmer 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 it excellent for all pulmonary affections, dyspepsia, or general debility 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 plentiful 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 railroad facilities they had few inducements. 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 thoro' investigation. Those who come with a view to settle, should bring money to secure their purchases, as locations are not held upon refusal.

The safest thing in hard times, where people have been thrown out of employment or business, and possess some little means or small incomes, is to start themselves a 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 is a certain independence and no loss.

A few acres in fruit trees will secure a comfortable living. The land is put down at no hard time prices, and all the improvements can be made at a cheaper rate than most 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 from $80 to $120, and town lots 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, at $100—payable one half in cash and the balance within a year. It is only upon farms of twenty acres, or more, that four years time is given.

To Manufacturers, the town affords a fine opportunity, for 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 it a Vine and Fruit growing country, as this culture is the most profitable and the best adapted to the market. Every advantage and convenience for the settlers will be introduced which 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.

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 opened, inquire for

CHAS. 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.

Jan. 1, 1863.—4m.

Stratton Bryant & C's
NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
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Diplomas awarded, and graduates recommended to business men.

PRACTICAL TEXT BOOKS.—Bryant & Stratton's Book-Keeping, three editions,—Common school, price 75 cts., High school, $1,75, and Counting House,—Bryant and Stratton's Commercial Arithmetic, $1,25—Bryant & S's Commercial Law, $2,50. Any of these books sent by mail, on receipt of price.

☞ Send for our catalogue, containing full particulars, and note carefully the *Ten special advantages* of these Colleges over all others. Address

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PERSONS OUT OF BUSINESS, and wanting cheap farms, see advertisement of Vineland in another column.