The Abolitionists and the War. The World truly says that the time has come when the Republican party must be held responsible for their agency in caus- was the following : ing the war as well as for thrusting obstanot indeed to condone the past, but to may require." postpone the verdict until after the misalways opposed the dangerous agitation, would gladly have let it sleep during. the war, as they would have rejoiced to see it ended at any period since it commenced. But the Republicans have taken the initiative in its revival ; they have prostituted the war into a tremendous and costly engine to accomplish their long-cherished purpose of abolition ; and they must now beheld to a stern responsiblility not only for dividing the North in the midst of the war, but also for 'their 'original crime in

bringing it on. That the war is no longer waged for the restoration of the Union, but for the .abolition of slavery, is proved by a simple but entirely conclusive argument. It is a fact which no person authorized to speak for the Republican party will dispute, that if the South should to morrow offer to return to the Union on condition that the emancipation proclamation should be revoked and declared inoperative, its submission on that condition would not be but I am not blind to the consequences.paramount object of the war.

ry at all hazards is thus stated by their discuss this question, and to let that part principal newspaper organs :

"Finally, comprehensively, conclusively, the right of every human being, but especially of every free citizen of a republic, to condemn and seek to destroy slavery is inherent, indefeasible, and will never be surrendered. Make what " covenants with death" you may—it will not be forgotten that the abolitionists call the Constitution a " covenant with death and a league with hell",-the struggle against slavery will go on until the earth shall be delivered from its detested and baneful

more legitimate control than they have over the municipal regulations of Calcutta." It is in vain that the party that cherishes this invincible determination to wage an unrelenting warfare against slavery pretend that the controversy has been forced upon them by the South .--After the South was roused and maddened it retaliated by acts of attempted aggression, but no man of intelligence and veracity will say that the original provo-cation was not given by the abolitionists. There is no blinking out of sight or get. ting around the ugly and damning fact that the slavery agitation, which has brought upon our torn and bleeding country this desolating war, was bugun by the northern abolitionists. As is natural in all such controversies, provocations were' subsequently given by both sides; but the chief guilt rests on the original instigators of the quarrel. It is absurd and dishonest to say that the abolitionists have, in any stage of the agitation, acted merely on the defensive. Were they acting on the defensive in running the underground railroad ? in the mobs to obstruct the return of fugitives ? in the personal liberty bills to prevent the fulfillment of a now being scraped to get one regiment of plain constitutional obligation? It was colored soldiers. Thus far Governor Ansoen from the beginning that their insane drew, of Massachusetts has succeeded in agitation tended to disunion; but they laughed the idea to scorn. The result is a spectacle for the whole world; a demonspration of the mischievous madness of fanaticism which future ages will never the drumming and entreating only one forget. The hullaballoo of the abolitionists about the right of petition was a dishonest raising of dust to cover their unconstitutional designs. Petitions to Congress for the abolition of slavery deserve precisely the same respect that would be due to petitions for the dissolution of the Un- jublican says : " In nothing has the disap tion was sent to the first Congress by the by those most clamorous for it." Pennsylvania Quakers, and received respectful treatment. 11 was referred to a conscion that the Cousti locives \$80,000 per year, besides stealings. style of the Art.

tution conferred on Congress no power to act in the subject. One of the resolutions adopted on that occasion (in 1790)

"That Congress have no authority to fied by a mug of flip, is from the pen of cles in the way of its success. In its interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or Jack Robinson.' early stages, when they professed a with the treatment of them within any of Apropos of Peoter, whose name I have willingness that it should be conducted the states; it remaining with the several just taken in vain; I heard a good college with an eye single to the restoration of states alone to provide the regulations story the other day, which I may as well the Union, the Democrats were inclined, therein which humanity and true policy set down here. Porter is an institution

chief had been remedied for which the ject was dropped. Two years afterwards call.' None like him to brew beshop, or Republicans were mainly responsible. It (in 1792) another similar petition was sent mingle a shandy goft. But his chefd' is they, not the Democrats, who have re- but "the fathers" (as the abolitionists are oeuvre is flip. It is reported among the vived the slavery controversy in the loyal fond of calling our early stateemen) having students that Ganymede being immortal states. "This controversy has from the once decided that they had no jurisdic- he left Jupiter's service, married Hebe, beginning been the sole element of discord tion, summarily sent away the petitioner set up an inn-with his savings, and died at and division. The Democrats, who have with a flea in his ear. They passed this a good old age-it is reported that Ganyresolution :

"That the paper purporting to be a petition from Warner Miffin be returned to him by the clerk of the House."

So much for the views of "the fathers" on the sacred right of sending to Congress incendiary petitions asking it to do acts which it had already declared would be in violation of the Constitution.

The chief responsibility for this bloody and desolating war must rest on those who wantonly commenced the slavery agitation which caused it. Before that calamitons agitation the South was spontaneously moving in the direction of emancipation. The following passage from a speech by Mr. Webster shows hows slaves while recklessly putting the Union

in jeopardy : " I do not mean to impute gross motives even to the feaders of these societies, accepted. The President pledged himself I cannot but see what mischiefs their in- ing uninteligible in their speech, that the in the programation to use the land and the structure of the every man? Let ident of the college-a venerable zentlefreedom good. He has committed him- any gentleman who doubts of that, recur man of the period, whose name I have forself to continue the war for that purpose, al. to the debates in the Virginia House of gotten. Heartless and ignorant persons, though it should be in his power to close it Delegates in 1832, and he will see with entirely misconceiving the spirit in which the continuance of slavery. He would not be discussed in the body. From the body in the body in the body in the body. The body is the body in the body in the body is the body in the body. accept, nor, were he inclined to do so, slavery, was discussed in that body. Eve- dents were in the habit of getting drunk would his party allow him to accept, the ry one spoke of slavery, as he thought; every night on flip. It must be seen to. would his party allow him to accept, the submission of the rebels and restoration of the Union, on condition that slavery should remain (where the Constitution-bate in the House of Delegates on that and sallies out to blow up the classic Porleaves it) in the discretion of the states occasion, I believe, were all published. ter, for leading his students astray. First where it exists. It is clear, then, that They were read by every colored man of all, in order to speak more decisively, the abolition of slavery has become the who could read, and if there were any that he will taste the noxious beverage aramount object of the war. The indomitable purpose of the Repub-read to them by others. At that time mistake.—With much dignity, he enters licans to accomplish the abolition of slave- Virginia was not afraid nor unwilling to Porter's.-He interrogates Porter.

of her population know as much of it as they could learn. That was in 1832. The abolition specieties (beginning in 1835) attempted to arouse; and they did ter?' arouse, a very strong feeling; in other words they created a great agitation in the North against southern slavery .-sir? Well, what was the result ? The bonds of the slaves were bound more firmly than before ; their rivets were more strongly ter? fastened. Public opinion, which in Virginia had begun to be exhibited against slavery, and was opening out of the discussion of the question, drew back and presence." This is meant as a justification of the ab-olition agitation which has prevailed in North since 1835. It is an assortion the North since 1835. It is an assertion Dowell, and others talked there openly, a moment forsaken him, deploys all the not only of the right, but the duty, of and sent their remarks to the press, in resource of his art. northern men to attempt the destruction 1832? We all know the fact, and we all Presently a superhuman flip, with an of an institution over which they have no know the cause, and everything that this aromatic foam creaming over the edge of agitating people have done has been, -not the goblet, is the result of this effort. He to enlarge but to restrain, not to set free hands it respectfully, and with some auxbut to bind faster the slave population of lety, to the President, on whose face judicial thunder, clouds have been gathering. the South." And we predict that the efforts of the The President tastes it gloomily. He abolitionists, now, will tend to the inju- pauses. Another sip. The thunder-clouds ry of the black as well as the white race., have not yet flashed forth any lightnings. An abolition war must harm both, while Porter, resigned, awaits the outburst.-The President gazes wonderingly at his. no good can result. glass. A general emollient expression THE MEMORY OF A MOTHER. - When seems to glide o'er his face, and smooths temptation appears, and we are almost the frowning brow. The lips relax, and a smile seems about persuaded to do wrong, how often a mother's word of warning will call to mind to draw. He lifts the glass once more to vows that are rarely broken. Yes, the his lips, heaves a sigh, and puts it down. memory of a mother has saved many a The glass is empty! poor wretch from going astray. Tall grass 'Mr. Porter,' he says, 'the students get may be growing over the hallowed spot drunk on this, sir 22 where all her, carthly remains repose; Porter sees that the st Porter sees that the storm is past, and the dying leaves of autumn may be whirlboldly answers in the affirmative. ed over it, or the white mantle of winter may cover it from sight ; yet the spirit of gravely away, 'Sir, I dou't wonder at it.' her, when he walks in the right path, appears, and gently, softly, mournfully calls to him when wandering off into the ways of error.

A Good Story. The following amusing sketch of the manner in which an irascible President of the old Cambridge College was once molli-

in Cambridge; he is a person of varied The petitioners acquiesced and the sub- accomplishments, and keeps 'a house of mede left Porter the recipe for making both nectar and ambrosia, which he surteptitionsly copied from Juno's recipe book, and Porter, improving on the idea, conceived the happy thought of mingling both divine materials, and producing an ineffable beverage-something which should combine the elements of supernal drink-a harmony of solid and fluid, to which each element should contribute its celestial flavors. He carried out the idea. He minggled the ambrosia and nectar, and all Olymbus turned pale with envy,

for the result was flip. With such a classic origin it was not to be wondered at that under-graduates, who are notorious for their love of mythological matters, should find themselves attracted And 50.000 other articles too numerous to mention, which the abolitionists riveted the fetters of the to Porter's and there refresh their reminiscences of Olynipus with draughts of the divine beverage. In fact, such was their devotion to this branch of classical study,

and so inspired did they frequently getinspired even to the Pythonic pitch of be-

• Sir, many of the under-graduates come here I understand?' 'A few modestly replies Mr. Porter. 'They come here frequently, Mr. Por-

'They drop in now and then sir.' 'And they drink a beverage called flip,

'Sometimes, sir.' 'They drink a great deal of it, Mr. Por Well, sir, they do take considerable. 'They get drunk on it, Mr. Porter?' The discreet Porter remained silent. 'Make me a-a-flip,' at length says

'Sir,' says the venerable man, walking

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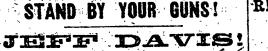
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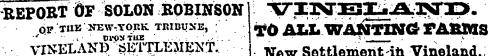
HAYDEN BROTHERS NEW MILFORD, November 25th, 1861.



HOPE, with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad for Phil-lipsburg. Trenton and Philidale Lin

TEW York 5:39, Philad'a S:09, and Harrisburg S:05p.mi.

S CHANTON, with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R. for Pittston, Wyoming Valley, Kingstou and Witkesbarre and arrive at Binghanton 7:20 p. in., connecting with Night Express West on the Erig Railway, and trains



The following is an extract from the report of Solon Robinson, published in the New York Tribune, in "efference to Vinciand. All persons can read this report with interest.

Advantages of Farming near Home-Vineland-Remarks upon Marl-Soil, its great Pertility-The Cause of Fertility-Amount of Crops Produced-Practical Evidence.

Cange of Fertility—Amount of Crops Produced— Practical Evidence. It is certainly one of the most extensive fertile tracts in an almost levelposition, and suitable condition for pleasant farming that we know of this side of the west-ern prairies. We found some of the oldeet farms appa-rently just as prolitably 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 de-posit, and all through the soil we find evidences of cal-carcous substances, gonerally is the form of indulated calcarcoins mari, showing many distinct forms of aucient shells, of the terting formation; and this mariy substance is scattered all through the soil, in a very comminuted form, and in the wate condition most casily assimilated by such plants as the farmer desires to cultivate. Mari, 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 amari bed is conted on as a valuable bed of manner, that can be dag and carted and spread over the field. How much more valuable then it mist be when found alrendy 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 cartle. Having then eatisfied 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, ap-pearances, is entirely unremut eative except as its pro-ductiveness is promoted by its artificial fortilization. A few words about the quality and value of this land for cultivation, or which we have some strong proof. Our first visit was to William D. Wilson, in franklin

pearauces, is entirely unremunerative except as its pro-ductiveness 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, Gloncester county, who purchased some eight miles north of Millville, About three years ago, for the purpose of establishing a steah mill, to work up the tim-ber into lumber, to zend off by the new railroad, as well as the firewoot and coal, for which he built a track one mile and a half long. Ite also furnished sixteen miles of the road with tles, and had no doubt made the mill prof-itable, though his main object was to open a farm, hav-ing become convinced that the soil was very valuable for collivation. In this he has not been disappointed, as some of his crops prove. For instance, the second time of cropping, 306 bashels of polatoes on one arce, worth 60 cents a bushel in the field. This year, seven acres, without manner, produced 356 bushels of oats. In one field, the first crop was potatoes, planted, and the stubble turned ander and sown to buckwheat which yielded 335 bishels; and then the ground was sown to clover and timothy, which gave as a first crop 24 (tons per acre. The fertilizers applied to these cropswere first, ashes from clearings; second, 225 pounds of superphosphate of line; third, 200 pounds Reravian guano; and then 69 bushels of slaked line has been spread upon the blover 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 Eurow's, an old style Jersey woman farmer, several miles south of Mr. Wilson's, we were so particu-larly struck with the@me appearance of a field of corn, that we stopped to inquire of the hird man how it was produced. We found that the land had been the year but one bifore in wheat; sown yith clover, and this it to eason, and last spring plowed once, wit

"Yes, but you minured 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 horso loads altogether, for 23 acres, and we wanted the most ou't for the truck." "The truck consisted of beets, carrots, cabbage, melons, caumbors, &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," hall not been clovered, and had been in cultivation long enough to ob-literate all slines of the forest.

clovered, and had been in cultivation long enough to ob-literate 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 cast of the raibroad, and just about in the centre of Vineland.— Mr, Sharp commenced work here in December, 1858, on 200 ares. In less than three years he has got 231 agres cleared and in crops this senson, all welf inclosed and divided into several fields, with cedar rail or pole fonce; has built a two-story dwelling, about thirty-dix or farily foot, and a smaller house for farm haborrs, 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 buck-

Considerable part of the land was cleared for the plow at §9 an acre, and on some of it the first crop was back-wheat, limed with 50 bushels in powder per acre. This crop may be put in from July 4th to 20th, and yields from 20 to 20 bushels per acre, harvested in November, when the land being sowed with 150 poinds of Peruvian guano-and seeded with ryc, yielded 12 to 15 bushels peracre and yield worth of straw. The ryc 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 ware there prom-ises more, of a very plump grain, and the straw is very heavy.

We went over the stubble and found the clover and Pittston, Wyoming Valley, Kingston and Wikesbarre R. R. for and arrive at Binghamton 1:20 p. in... connecting with Night Express West on the Eric Railway, and trains leaving Binghamton next morning for Cortland, How are and Syncuse.
 This Road masses that the Lackey and Coel Vield.

New Settlement in Vineland. A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

A Rare Opportunity in the Best Market, and mes Delightful and Healthful Climate in the Union. Only thirty miles south of Phila-

delphia, on a railroad; being a

rich, heavy soil, and highly productive wheatland; Amongst the best in the Garden State of New Jersey.

T 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 cold 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

THETE SOILS is, in great part, a rich clay loam, suitable for Wheat Grass and Potatoes-also a dark and rich sandy loam, suitable for corn, eweet patatoes, tobacco, all kinds of vegetables and root crops, and the great variery 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 visiters can examine both, and none are expected to buy before so doing, and, finding these statements overest-under these circumstances, nuless these statements were cor-rect, 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 Chuns minson, New Jergey, which will be fur-ished inquirers.]

THE MARKET.

THEE MATRICET. By looking over a map the render will perceive that it enjoys the best market in the Union, and has direct rem-munication with New York and Philadelphia twice a day, being only thirty-two miles from the latter. Pro-duce in this market brings double the price, that it does in locations distant from the cities. In this loca-tion it can be put into the market the same morning it and for what the farmer sells he gets the high-est price; whils groceries and other srticles he purchas-tive prices. In locating here the settler has many oth-er 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. **THENE CINTRA THE**

THE CLIMATE

is delightful; the winters lifting salubrious and open, whilst the summers are no warmer than in the North. The location, is upon the line of latitude with morthern

Virginia: Persone wanting a change of climite for health, would be much benefitted in Vineland. The mildness of the climite and its bracing influence, makes it excellent fer all pulmonary affections, dyspepsia, or general debility Visitors will notice a difference in a few days. Chill and levers are unknown.

Conveniences at Hand.

Building material is plenty. Fish and oysters are plential and chemp. -Visitors must expect, howeve, to see a new place.

Plending and cheap. -Visitors must explicit, howeve, to see a new place.
Why the Property has not been Settled be-fore.
This questions the reader naturally asks. It is be-cause it has been held in large tracts by families not dis-posed to sell, and being without railroad facilities they had few indicements. The railroad has just been open-ed through the property this scasson, for the first time.
Visitors are shown over the land in acarriage. free of expense, and allorded time and opportunity for there investigation. Those who coine with a view to settle, should bring money to secure their purchases, as loca-tions are not held upon refursal.
The eatest thing in hard times, where people have been thrown out of employment or businers, and posses eome likite means or simal incomes; is to start them selves a home. They can buy, a piece of land at a small price, and earn more than wayes in improving it, and when it is done, it is a certain independence and no less. A few acres in fruit trees will secure a confortable it is asort any other time..
The whole tract, with six miles front on the railread, is being laidout with fine and spacious arenues, with a town in the centre-five are lots in the town sell at form \$150 to \$200; two and a half acre lots, at from \$150 to \$120, and town lots 50 feet from the lailread, is being laidout with fine and the balance with a year. It is only, upon farms of twenty acres, or mere, that fouryears line is given.
To Manufacturers, the town affords a fine opportunity for the Silve non-indus for the course of several years, and ther and ther articles, busing near Philadelphia, and the surrounding country has ratarge population, which affords a fine opportunity has four years line is given.
To Manufacturers, the town fords a fine opportunity has ratarge population, which affords a good market. This wettlement, in the course of several years, at like near of the most beautiful places in the county, and most angre

one of the most beaufiliti 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 con-venience 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 set-tlement as it compares nonce to rescate the agriculture for

Cash Paid For Furs.

S CRANTON with the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Rail Road for Pitteton, Wyoulng Valley, Kingston and Wilkes-Barre; at

HOPE, with the Bervindere Penkware Reinbad of Pairs
 Junction, with trains on the Central Railroad of N.
 Jursey, for Elizabeth, Newark, and New York, Also for Elston, Bethelchem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Rendlifg and Harrisburg; arriving at

LEAVE NEW YOBK. foot of Courtland st, at 8:00 a.m.; Philad'a, foot of Walnut-st; at 6 a.m., connecting at

The Whole of New England is enlisting about three hundred. Jim Lane started in this business, in Kansas, several months ago, expecting to raise three regiments, in a very short time ; but, with all

Leavenworth Conservative says : "The regiment is not full, and it may be some months before it will be entitled to a colonel.

THAT'S So !- The Springfield (Mass) Repion-which in tendency and effect they pointment been greater than in the results were: It is true that an abolition peti- expected from the emancipation war policy

Collector Barney of New York re-

ъ

1, 1

This Road passes thro' the Lackawarna Coal. and the celebrated Delaware Water Gan!

AN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN

Leaves Scranton for Great Bend at 9:50 a. m., connecting at that place with Day Rapress West on the ERIE Railway, and thus forming - direct connection with Trains on the Binghanton as Syracuse Railroad; Returning leaves Great Bend at 2:10 p. m., and arrives at Scranton 6:20 p. p.

Scranton 6:30 p. n. JOHN BRIEBIN, Superintendent. B. A. HENRY, Gen. Ticket Agt. [Sgranton, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY. CHANGE of hours, commencing Monday, Jan. 5th, 1583. Trains will teave Great Beud, Pa., at about the following hours, viz: WESTWARD BOUND. | FASTWARD BOUND. 1, Buffilo Express, 3:00 p.m 2, N.Y. Express, 12:08 p.m 3, Night Express, 1:45 a.m 4, Night Express, 1:08 p.m 5, Mail, at 4:43 p.m 4, Night Express, 1:02 a.m 17, Way Freight, 12:33 p.m 20, Way Freight, 10:05 a.m. 21, Accomodution, 7:42 a.m

21, Accomodation, 7:42 a.m.). Nos. 3 and 4 run every day. No. 6 runs Sundays, Jut does not run Mondays. No. 3 of Saturdays runs thro? to Buffsto; but does not run to Dunkirk. "No. 5 remains overnight at Elmira. CHA'S MINOT, Gen. Supt.

KEYSTONE HOTEL, At Montrose, Pa.

Wm. H. HATCH, Proprietor.

Win. R. HATCH, Proprietor. THIS new and commodious Hotel's situated on Tublic 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 Ethiniture are new, and no expectschas been spared to render it equal if nor superior to any in this part of the State. It is well superior to any in this part of the State. It is well superior to gusters will always he ready to respond to the call of sustomers. The Stables connected with this house are new and convenient. The Proprietor, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old fricads, thavellers, and the public generally. Wat. K. HATCH.

A: Lecture To Young Men!

Just Published, in a Scaled Envelop; Price Six Cente. WE keep constantly on hand a general assortment of terns - Builders' Hardware of all kinda. Just Procession, in a Scarge Engelop; Frice Size Center, A DECTURE on the nature, treatment and radical cure on some second debility, and impediments to marriage generally, norrowshoes, consumption, opficeps and Fes; mental and physical incapacity, resulting from selfabuse, &c.-By ROBT J. CULVEINVELL, M. D. author of the Green Book, &c.

Ac. By ROBT 3. CULVEILVELL, M. D. anthor of the Green Book, &c. The world-renowned anthor, in this admirable lecture lecarly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical olier-ations, bongles, instruments, rlings, or cordials, pointing ont p. mode of care at once certain and effectually by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can cure himself cheaply, privately, and radenly. This lec-ture, will, prove a boon to thousands and theusands. Sent underscal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of set center, or two posting stamps, by ad-dressing. CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO. movies lycoff 137 Bowery, N.Y. Post Office Hos; 4556 Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, and Sash.

Artist Montrose, Pa. e to by aven on FIT. THE ID, with the Turrell's.

the winter to clear oil some roots and rotter sumps, and setting states to mark permanent ones, we will be able to chi the crop next year will a mowing machine and we will net rantee two toors pier cree. If he will give theours pins if it overruns the estimate. Part of the land 'snap planted with 'postices for a first erop, which yielded 120 bushels oper acre. It was then ind elover, yielding an average of over 15 bushels per acre, and the clover and secded with what and clover, yielding an average of over 15 bushels per acre, and the clover new looks beautinit. To the portions have been planted with corn as a first erop, which yielded 120 bushels of gellow flint corn, hidd second crop 40 bushels of gellow flint corn, hidd second crop 50 bushels of gellow flint corn, hidd second crop 50 bushels of gellow flint corn, hidd second rop 50 bushels of gellow flint corn, hidd second rop 50 bushels of gellow flint corn, hidd second rop 50 bushels of gellow flint corn, hidd second rop 50 bushels of sellow flint corn, hidd second rop 50 bushels of sellow flint corn, hidd second rop 50 bushels of sellow flint corn, hidd second rop 50 bushels of sellow flint corn, hidd second rop 50 bushels of sellow flint corn, hidd second rop 50 bushels of sellow flint corn, hidd of hands perfectly new, and which can searcely be con-idered in fuct all vegetables, as well as strong perform on the first reset the sected for a condition for the section of the section of the first oord, and there first reset as well as strong probability that it will hour, forgamed this year, and a high acre, comfortable loomses, and into seall lots, with roads located to assess met of chardes high new jould be perferable. by which means a good population will be secured who will establish a churches, schoos, stores, mills, machine shops and intones - high as well as its ofte of this sellited the state of his prepare on the case from New York and Phi-dens from any cease and believe which which as thow so it he form any cease desirons to find a new location

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O N and after Dec. 11th, 1862, Passenger Trains will ran as follows:

Passenger. Accom. Leave Scranton, at 7.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m. Kingston, at 840 Airive 5.40 p.m. Darville, at 11.00 7.20 Arrive at Northumberland, 12.20 9.50

MOVING SOUTH.

Arrive at Aorinnmeriand, 12.201 MOVING NORTH, Leave Northumberland 5.20 p. m. Danville, 6.00 Rupert, 6.35 Kingston, 8.45 Arrive at Scrant m, 10.00 p. m.

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6.45 8.00 9.30 1.45 3.40

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Arrivent Scrant.m. 10.00 p.m. 3.40 A passenger train also leaves Kugston at 8.20 a.m. for Scranton to connect with train for New York. Return-ing, leaves Scrantou on arrival of train from New York, at 4.15 p.m. The Lackawanna and Bloomsbury Pallroad connects with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western failroad at Scranton, for New York and intermediate points cast. At Rupertit connects with Gatawissa Rahroad for points both cast and west,—arriving at Philadelphia at 7.00 p.m. A t Northamberland it connects with the Philadelphia and Ere, and Northern Central Railroad, for Points west and south—Passengers arriving at Harrisburg at 4.50 p.m. John P. ILSLEY, Supt. Stratton's Committical Arithmetic, \$1,25 Bryant'& 5's & Commercial Law, \$2,50. Any of these books sont by mail. on receipt of price. EF Send for pur catalogue, contataing full particulars, and note carefully the Tra. special catantages of these. Colleges over all others. Address Colleges over all others. Address Colleges over all others. Address Philadelphis, Fr. PERSONS OUT OF BUSINESS, and, wanting chear farms, use advariasement of Vinciand in another column.

