

THE TOMB.

DIED.—In this place, October 4, 1863, Daniel P. son of Mr. John Marshall, in the 3d year of his age. In this place, October 7, 1863, George L. son of Mr. Daniel Kohler, aged 2 years and 9 months. In this place, October 8, 1863, Felker, son of Mr. Augustus Shirey, aged 8 years, 8 months and 17 days. Near this place, October 9, 1863, Mrs. Sarah Ann, wife of Samuel Leshar, aged 43 years and 25 days.

New Advertisements.

D. WATSON ROWE, Attorney at Law, Greencastle, Pa.

TO THE LADIES.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS. MRS. KATE WUNDERLICH informs the Ladies of Greencastle and vicinity, that she has just received from the city a full assortment of the latest style Bonnets, Hats and Bonnet Trimmings, and all other articles usually kept by Milliners. The Ladies are requested to call and examine her stock. [October 12, 1863.]

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the name and title of Haus & Bradley, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of October, 1863. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm, are requested to make immediate settlement. The books are at the shop of the late firm, where settlement can be made by either. JAS. A. HAUS, G. BRADLEY. Greencastle, Oct. 13, 1863.

\$100 REWARD! for a medicine that will cure Coughs, Influenza, Tickling in the Throat, Whooping Cough, or relieve Consumptive Cough, as quick as COE'S COUGH BALM.

Over Five Thousand Bottles have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known. We have, in our possession, any quantity of certificates, some of them from EMINENT PHYSICIANS, who have used it in their practice, and given it the preeminence over any other compound. It does not Dry up a Cough, but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely. Two or three doses will invariably cure Tickling in the Throat. A half bottle has often completely cured the most stubborn cough, and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age. In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure, if taken in season. No family should be without it. It is within the reach of all, the price being only 25 Cents. And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household. Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made. C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.

At Wholesale, by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, 23 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by Druggists in city, county, and every where [Sept. 29, 1863-3m.]

GREENCASTLE SEMINARY.

MALE AND FEMALE. The subscriber will open a Male and Female Seminary at Greencastle, on the first Monday of October next. Instruction will be given in all the Branches usually taught in a first class school. MUSIC and other Ornamental Branches will be taught by an experienced Female Teacher. A limited number of pupils will be received into the family of the Principal, as Boarders. For terms and further information, address JOS. S. LOOSE, Greencastle, Sept. 22, 1863.-2m.

The Great AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

51 Vesey Street, New York; Since its organization, has created a new era in the history of Wholesaling Teas in this Country. They have introduced their selections of Teas, and are selling them at not over Two Cents (.02 Cents) per pound above Cost, never deviating from the ONE PRICE asked. Another peculiarity of the company is that their TEA TASTERS not only devote his time to the selection of their Teas as to quality, value, and particular styles for particular localities of country, but he helps the TEA BUYER to choose out of their enormous stock such TEAS as are best adapted to his peculiar wants, and not only this, but points out to him the best bargain. It is easy to see the incalculable advantage a TEA BUYER has in this establishment over all others. If he is no judge of TEA, or the MARKET, if his time is valuable, he has all the benefits of a well organized system of doing business, of an immense capital, of the judgment of a professional Tea Taster, and the knowledge of superior salesmen. This enables a TEA BUYER to purchase at a price many miles from this market—in purchase on as good terms here as the New York merchants. Parties can order Teas and will be served by us as well as though they came themselves, being sure to get original packages, true weights and fares; and the Teas are warranted as represented. We issue a Price List of the Company's Teas, which will be sent to all who order it; comprising Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Twankay and Skin. Oolong, Souchong, Orange and Hyson Pekoe. Japan Teas of every description, colored and uncolored. This list has each kind of Tea divided into Four Classes, namely: CARGO, high CARGO, FINE, FINEST, that every one may understand from description and the prices annexed that the Company are determined to undersell the whole Tea trade. We guarantee to sell all our Teas at not over TWO CENTS (.02 Cents) per pound above cost, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits. Great American Tea Company, Importers and Jobbers, Sept. 15, 1863-3m.] No. 51 Vesey St., N. Y.

DISSOLVED.—The firm of Schafhirt, Wunderlich & Co., of Greencastle, and Wunderlich, Nead & Co., of Chambersburg, were dissolved by mutual consent on Sept. 1st, 1863. The business of the former will be settled by A. F. Schafhirt, and of the latter by Wunderlich & Nead. Hereafter the business will be conducted at Greencastle by A. F. Schafhirt, and at Chambersburg by Wunderlich & Nead. A continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended is respectfully solicited. A. F. SCHAHIRT, WUNDERLICH & NEAD, Greencastle, Sept. 8, 1863.

MANHOOD: How Lost! How Restored!

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &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, bleedings, 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, may 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 receipt of the six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586. September 22, 1863.-1y.

J. W. BARR'S Mammoth Stove and Tinware Store Room, A few doors South of the Diamond, Greencastle, Pa. THE undersigned having purchased Mr. Nead's entire interest in the Tinning business, wishes to inform the public at large, that he has on hand, at his extensive Stove store, COOK, PARLOR AND NINE-PLATE Stoves. Among them are the Continental, Noble Cook, Commonwealth and Charm, which will sell cheap for cash. The very best quality of Tin, Japanese and Sheet Iron Ware, in great variety. SPOUTING of the best material, for houses, &c., manufactured and put up at the shortest notice. All are invited to call at this establishment, as the proprietor is confident in rendering satisfaction, both in price and quality of his wares. My price shall be low! low!! low!!! Save money by purchasing at headquarters. 125. All work warranted. J. W. BARR. August 25, 1863.

SECOND SUPPLY OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS! S. H. PRATHER & CO. HAVE just received from the Eastern cities, a large stock of Summer Goods; and SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS are offered to their customers and the public generally. Ladies are invited to examine DRESS GOODS, AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, HAIR NETS, FRENCH WORKED AND LINEN COLLARS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN CORSETS, BELTS, BELTING, &c. Special attention is directed to their stock of HOOP SKIRTS, which is the largest ever brought to this place, and has never been surpassed by any house in the country; and will be sold at prices which defy competition. Among the latest styles are the Unique, Trail, Extra Wide Cape, &c.,—selling from 50 cents to \$2.50. 25 bars, \$1; 30 do., \$1.25; 35 do., \$1.50; 40 do., \$2.00. They are made of the best material, and are from Wilcox's well known manufactory. They have an excellent assortment of Goods for Men's and Boy's wear, embracing CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, (plain and fancy.) Linen Coating, Linen and Cotton Pant Stuffs. DOMESTIC GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, WALL PAPER, &c., can be bought here as low as elsewhere. Remember the place is on the South-west corner of the Public Square, next door to Hollar's Hotel. S. H. PRATHER & CO. Greencastle, Sept 1, 1862.-1y

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the name and title of J. W. BARR & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 14th day of August, 1863. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said firm will make known the same without delay. The Books are in the hands of J. W. BARR. Settlement can be made by either of the firm. J. W. BARR, MATTHIAS NEAD, Greencastle, Aug. 25, 1863

WELLS COVERLY, DAVID H. HUTCHISON. COVERLY & HUTCHISON Have become the Proprietors of the UNITED STATES HOTEL, near the Railroad Depot at HARRISBURG, Pa. This popular and commodious Hotel has been newly refitted and furnished throughout its parlors and chambers, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The traveling public will find the United States Hotel the most convenient, in all particulars of any Hotel in the State Capital, on account of its access to the railroad, being immediately between the two great depots in this city. Harrisburg, August 4, '63-3m.

PORTRAITS OF OUR HEROES.—The Franklin Repository of the 29th July contains an excellent Portrait of Maj.-Gen. Geo. G. Meade, the Hero of Gettysburg, and the number for August 5th contained an admirable Portrait of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, the Hero of Vicksburg. Price \$2 per annum; \$1 for six months. M'CLURE & STONER, Proprietors.

TO THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.—The Franklin Repository is furnished to Soldiers in the service of the Union at the low rate of \$1 per annum; 50 cts. for six months, or 25 cts. for three months, and mailed in strong wrappers. No more welcome favor can be conferred upon the Defenders of the Old Flag than to furnish them with a loyal Newspaper from Home. Terms cash in advance. M'CLURE & STONER, Proprietors.

COPPER and Brass Kettles, of all sizes, for sale cheap, at J. W. BARR'S.

PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS!!

WE are receiving goods every day from the eastern cities, and have ready for sale, the following list of articles, which we can sell cheaper than sold elsewhere: Bleached Muslins, Unbleached " Bleached Drillings, Unbleached " Colored " Canton Flannels, Tickings, Hickory, Bed Checks, Shirting Checks, Linen Table Diaper, White Flannels, Colored do Kentucky Jeans, Corset do Satinets, Velvet Cords, Cotton Table Diaper, do do Cloths, Crash Towelings, Counterpanes, Linen Table Cloths, and everything in the Domestic line of all qualities and prices.

MENS' WEAR.

Cloths, Gloves, Boys Undershirts, Vestings, Cravats, Suspenders, Cassimeres, Handk'fs, Scarfs, Undershirts, Collars, Boys Drawers, Shirt Fronts, Drawers, Neck Ties, Satin Stocks, Hosiery, Kid Gloves. In this branch we have everything of all styles and prices.

Ladies Department.

Black Silks, Fancy Silks, Plain Silks, Grenadines, Tissues, Bergez, Challis, Delaines, Lawns, Gingham, Brilliants, Calicos, Traveling Goods, Lustras, Mohair and Lavella Cloths, Ducals, Plaids, Poplins, Chintzes, &c. and everything to be found among the numerous textures, styles and qualities, from a ten cent Calico to the most expensive silk.

SHAWLS.

Everything new and desirable. WHITE GOODS! Cambries, Jackonettes, Swisses, Linens, Brilliants, Dimitys, Checks, Stripes.

EMBROIDERIES, &c. French Muslins, Cambrie Linens, Book Musins, Victoria Lawns, Bobbinettes, Mulls, Blonds, Skirting, Linings, Fringes, Laces, Swiss Edgings, Cambrie Edgings, Swiss Insertings, Cambrie Insertings, Swiss and Cambrie Flouncings, French Worked Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars and Sleeves, Infant Bodies, Dimities, &c., &c., &c.

French Muslins, Cambrie Linens, Book Musins, Victoria Lawns, Bobbinettes, Mulls, Blonds, Skirting, Linings, Fringes, Laces, Swiss Edgings, Cambrie Edgings, Swiss Insertings, Cambrie Insertings, Swiss and Cambrie Flouncings, French Worked Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars and Sleeves, Infant Bodies, Dimities, &c., &c., &c.

SKELTON SKIRTS. A superior article always on hands. The best article of KID GLOVES, manufactured, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Particular attention is paid to each different branch of our business; and we hope by strict attention and reasonable profits, to merit our heretofore liberal patronage, and greatly enlarge our business. T. S. RILEY & CO Greencastle, Dec 2, 1862-1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership subsisting since April 1, 1861, between A. L. IRWIN and JAMES M. IRWIN, of Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., under the firm and style of A. L. IRWIN & SOX, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books and Accounts of the late firm are in the hands of A. L. Irwin for collection. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make immediate payment. A. L. IRWIN, JAMES M. IRWIN. Greencastle, May 7, 1863.

The undersigned have this day (May 7, 1863, formed a copartnership, under the name and style of IRWIN & RHODES, and having purchased the whole stock of goods, lately belonging to A. L. Irwin & Sox, respectfully inform the people of Greencastle and surrounding country, that they will continue the business on the South-east corner of the Public Square, where they invite all persons needing Hardware, Oils and Paints to give them a call and examine their stock. Most of the goods have been purchased before the advance in prices in the cities, and will be sold greatly below their present value. Persons in need of Building Hardware, can obtain it at this house, cheaper than any where else in the county. Come where you can always get the worth of your money. JAMES M. IRWIN, CHARLES W. RHODES. Greencastle, May 12, 1863.-1f.

ESTRAY.—Was taken up by the subscriber, residing on the Williamsport turnpike road near the Maryland Line, about four miles south of Greencastle, on the 13th of August, a DUN HORSE, about twelve or thirteen years old, having three White Feet—no other particular marks. The horse is supposed to have been stolen. SAMUEL OVERCASH. Antrim township, Pa., Aug. 14, 1863

TO BUSINESS MEN.—The Franklin Repository has the Largest Circulation of any paper in the State out of the cities, and is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.—Terms reasonable. M'CLURE & STONER, Proprietors.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY is printed on a large Double Sheet of Forty Eight Columns. Price \$2 per annum; \$1 for six months. M'CLURE & STONER, Proprietors.

VINELAND. TO ALL WANTING FARMS.

A Rare Opportunity in the Best Market, and Most Delightful and Healthful Climate in the Union. Only thirty miles South of Philadelphia, on a Railroad; being a Rich, Heavy Soil, and Highly Productive Wheat Land; Amongst the Best in the Garden State of New Jersey. It 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 \$15 to \$20 per acre for the farm land, payable one-fourth cash, and the balance by quarterly 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 Pasture—also a dark and rich sandy loam, suitable for corn, sweet-potatoes, tobacco, all kinds of vegetables and root crops, and the finest varieties of fruit, such as Grapes, Peaches, Appricots, Nectarines, Blackberries, Melons and other fruits, best adapted to the Philadelphia and New York Markets. In respect to the soil and crops there can be no mistake, as visitors can examine both, and none are expected to buy before so doing, and finding these statements correct—under these circumstances, unless these statements were correct, there would be no use in their being made. It is considered the best Fruit soil in the Union. [See Reports of Solon Robinson, Esq., of the New York Tribune, and the well-known agriculturist, William Parry, of Cinnaminson, New Jersey, which will be furnished inquirers.] The Market.—By looking over 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: this market brings double the price that it does in locations distant from the cities. In this location it can be put into market the same morning it is gathered, and for what the farmer sells he gets the highest price: whilst groceries and other 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 benefited in Vineland. The mildness of the climate and its bracing influence, makes it excellent for all pulmonary affections, dyspepsia or general debility. Visitors will notice a difference in a few days. Chills and fevers are unknown. Conveniences at Hand.—Building material is plenty. Fish and oysters are plenty 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 thorough investigation. Those who come with a view to settle, should bring money to secure their purchases, as locations are not held upon refusal. The 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 what is done it is a certain independence and no cost. A few acres in fruit trees will insure a comfortable living. The land is put down to hard times, and all improvements can be made at a cheap rate than any other time. The whole tract, with six miles front on the railroad, is being laid out into five and six acre lots in the town, with a front of 150 to 200 feet; 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 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 opening 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 place. Every advantage and convenience for 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 the 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 incumbrances, 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. Where you leave the cars at Vineland Station, just opened, inquire for CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Founder of the Colony, Vineland P. O., Cumberland Co., N. J. P. S.—There is a change of cars of Glassboro'.—Also beware of sharpers on the cars from New York and Philadelphia to Vineland, inquiring your business, destination, &c. December 3, 1861-8mos.

Report of Solon Robinson, OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, UPON THE VINELAND SETTLEMENT. The following is an extract from the report of Solon Robinson, Esq., published in the New York Tribune, in reference to Vineland. All persons can read 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 profitable 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 found evidences of calcareous substances, generally in the form of indurated calcareous marl, showing many distinct forms of ancient shells, of the tertiary formation; and this marly substance is scattered all through the soil, in a very 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, from the time it was occupied by the Romans; and in France and Germany a marl bed is counted on as a valuable bed of manure, that can be dug and carted and spread over the field.—How much more valuable than it must be, when found already mixed through the soil, where new particles will be turned up and exposed, and transformed to the owner's use every time he stirs the earth. Having then satisfied our minds of the cause, they will not be excited with wonder at seeing indubitable evidence of fertility in a soil which in other situations, having the same general characteristics or at least appearances, is entirely unproductive except as its productiveness is promoted by 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, 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 branch track a mile and a half long. He also furnished sixteen miles of the road with ties, and has no doubt made the soil profitable, though his main object was to open a farm, having become convinced that the soil was valuable for cultivation. In this he has not been disappointed, as some of his crops prove. For instance, last year, the second time of cropping, 300 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 38 1/2 bushels; and then the ground was sown to clover and timothy, which gave as a first crop 2 1/2 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; 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 this reply:—"Waal, you see, we couldn't a done nuff," 'cause we hadn't but forty one-horse loads altogether, for 23 acres, and we wanted the most out' for the 1863. The truck consisted of beets, carrots, cabbage, cucumbers, melons, &c., and a very productive patch of Lima beans, grown for marketing. So we were satisfied that the soil was not sterile, even unsaid by clover, which had fed the soil, because the "truck patch" had not 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, upon 270 acres. In less than three years, he has got 234 acres cleared and in crops this season, as well inclosed and divided into several fields, with cedar rail or pole fence; has built a two-story dwelling, about 30 by 40 feet, and a smaller house for farm laborers, and a stable and granary and some other out buildings cleared for the place at \$9 an acre, and on some of it the first crop was buckwheat, lined with 50 bushels in powder per acre. This crop may be put in July 4th to 20th, and yields 20 to 30 bushels per acre, harvested in November; when the land being sowed with 150 lbs of Peruvian guano and seeded with rye, yielded 12 to 15 bushels per acre and \$10 worth of straw. The rye stubble turned, after knocking off a large growth of oak sprouts, and dressed again with guano and seeded to wheat, gave 15 or 16 bushels. The crop which he was threshing while we were there 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, he will be able to cut the crop the next year with a mowing machine, and we will guarantee two tons per acre, if he will give the surplus 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 lined with 50 bushels per acre, and seeded with wheat and clover, yielded and 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 2nd corn, and the second crop 40 bushels, and the third crop, treated to 150 lbs. of guano, are sure no one would estimate below 40 bushels per acre. [The reader will recollect that the writer is now speaking of land perfectly new, and which can scarcely be considered in good arable condition.—Ed.] In other cases, the corn crop of last year was followed with oats this season, not yet threshed, but will average probably 40 to 50 bushels. Sweet potatoes, beans, melons, and, in fact, all garden vegetables, as well as young peach and other fruit trees planted this year show very plainly that this long-neglected tract of land should remain so no longer, and there is now a strong probability that it will not; for under the auspices of Mr. Landis, it will be divided 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 fence, which would be preferable, as well as establish a good population will be secured, by which means fish culture, schools, stores, mills, mechanic shops and homes—homes of American farmers, surrounded by gardens, orchards, fields and comforts of civilized life. If any one, from any derangement of business, is desirous of changing his pursuits of 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 out of Philadelphia. SOLON ROBINSON.

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The whole country is a marine deposit, and all through the soil we found evidences of calcareous substances, generally in the form of indurated calcareous marl, showing many distinct forms of ancient shells, of the tertiary formation; and this marly substance is scattered all through the soil, in a very 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, from the time it was occupied by the Romans; and in France and Germany a marl bed is counted on as a valuable bed of manure, that can be dug and carted and spread over the field.—How much more valuable than it must be, when found already mixed through the soil, where new particles will be turned up and exposed, and transformed to the owner's use every time he stirs the earth. Having then satisfied our minds of the cause, they will not be excited with wonder at seeing indubitable evidence of fertility in a soil which in other situations, having the same general characteristics or at least appearances, is entirely unproductive except as its productiveness is promoted by 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, 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 branch track a mile and a half long. He also furnished sixteen miles of the road with ties, and has no doubt made the soil profitable, though his main object was to open a farm, having become convinced that the soil was valuable for cultivation. In this he has not been disappointed, as some of his crops prove. For instance, last year, the second time of cropping, 300 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 38 1/2 bushels; and then the ground was sown to clover and timothy, which gave as a first crop 2 1/2 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; 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 this reply:—"Waal, you see, we couldn't a done nuff," 'cause we hadn't but forty one-horse loads altogether, for 23 acres, and we wanted the most out' for the 1863. The truck consisted of beets, carrots, cabbage, cucumbers, melons, &c., and a very productive patch of Lima beans, grown for marketing. So we were satisfied that the soil was not sterile, even unsaid by clover, which had fed the soil, because the "truck patch" had not 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, upon 270 acres. In less than three years, he has got 234 acres cleared and in crops this season, as well inclosed and divided into several fields, with cedar rail or pole fence; has built a two-story dwelling, about 30 by 40 feet, and a smaller house for farm laborers, and a stable and granary and some other out buildings cleared for the place at \$9 an acre, and on some of it the first crop was buckwheat, lined with 50 bushels in powder per acre. This crop may be put in July 4th to 20th, and yields 20 to 30 bushels per acre, harvested in November; when the land being sowed with 150 lbs of Peruvian guano and seeded with rye, yielded 12 to 15 bushels per acre and \$10 worth of straw. The rye stubble turned, after knocking off a large growth of oak sprouts, and dressed again with guano and seeded to wheat, gave 15 or 16 bushels. The crop which he was threshing while we were there 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, he will be able to cut the crop the next year with a mowing machine, and we will guarantee two tons per acre, if he will give the surplus 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 lined with 50 bushels per acre, and seeded with wheat and clover, yielded and 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 2nd corn, and the second crop 40 bushels, and the third crop, treated to 150 lbs. of guano, are sure no one would estimate below 40 bushels per acre. [The reader will recollect that the writer is now speaking of land perfectly new, and which can scarcely be considered in good arable condition.—Ed.] In other cases, the corn crop of last year was followed with oats this season, not yet threshed, but will average probably 40 to 50 bushels. Sweet potatoes, beans, melons, and, in fact, all garden vegetables, as well as young peach and other fruit trees planted this year show very plainly that this long-neglected tract of land should remain so no longer, and there is now a strong probability that it will not; for under the auspices of Mr. Landis, it will be divided 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 fence, which would be preferable, as well as establish a good population will be secured, by which means fish culture, schools, stores, mills, mechanic shops and homes—homes of American farmers, surrounded by gardens, orchards, fields and comforts of civilized life. If any one, from any derangement of business, is desirous of changing his pursuits of 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 out of Philadelphia. SOLON ROBINSON.

Report of Solon Robinson, OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, UPON THE VINELAND SETTLEMENT. The following is an extract from the report of Solon Robinson, Esq., published in the New York Tribune, in reference to Vineland. All persons can read 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 profitable productive as when first cleared of forest fifty or a hundred years ago. The geologist would soon discover the cause of this continued fertility. 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