

Committees have been appointed in each department of industry and art, whose business it will be to solicit contributions for the Fair, each in its own special branch.

Committees of Ladies have also been organized to co-operate with those of the gentlemen in soliciting contributions.

A list of these Committees will be shortly published and distributed. In the meantime those who are disposed to assist us, or who may desire any further information on the subject, are requested to address the Corresponding Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Great Capital Fair, 1823 Chestnut Street.

THE ALFAB.

MARRIED.—In Waynesboro', on the 14th ult., by Rev. W. E. Krebs, Mr. W. H. Hooplahorn, of Myersburg, Pa., to Miss Sarah Bush, of Greenfield.

THE TOMB.

DIED.—In this place, May 2d, 1864, Mrs. Margaret Snider, aged 60 years, 1 month and 5 days. In this place, May 3d, 1864, Mr. Jacob, son of Mr. David Pensinger, aged 31 years, 6 months and 6 days.

THE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, and various oils.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Potatoes, Onions, and Hams.

New Advertisements.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.—These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium, or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit. As these Bonds are

Exempt from State or Municipal Taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levied in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$768,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,987,125, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than TEN MILLIONS A WEEK.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. AND BY ALL OTHER NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of Public Money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

ATTENTION, LADIES. MRS. KATE WUNDERLICH informs the Ladies of Greencastle and vicinity, that she has just returned from the city with a complete 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. [April 25, 1864.]

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION! JAMES A. HAUS Has just received a new and elegant stock of Spring and Summer Goods, for Men and Boys' wear, consisting in part, of

BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS, of the best qualities, Fancy Cloths, a choice selection of Summer Cassimeres, Black Doeskin Cassimeres, Boys Cassimeres, (Jeans), Wash Cassimeres, Linen Coatings, Linen and Cotton Pant Stuff, Jeans, Corsets, Drillings, &c.

Gent's Furnishing Goods Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Neck Ties, Shirts, Collars, &c. Goods made up at short notice. None but the best of workmen are employed. Custom work taken in as by any other tailor, and made up substantially and neatly. Persons wishing to get any other thing to make up their goods, can buy them from us, as cheap and as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of Isaac Bemis, late of Antrim township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Greencastle: all persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay, to

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the estate of Francis Robinson, late of Montgomery township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Antrim township.

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NEW HARDWARE. A. W. WELSH, Dealer in Hardware and Cutlery, GREENCASTLE, PA.

I have just opened a complete and selected stock of Building and Housekeeping Hardware, which I offer to the citizens of this place and vicinity, at prices that cannot fail to please.

A large assortment of Window Glass, A beautiful stock of Coffin Trimmings, Brushes, Ropes and Shoe Bindings. A general assortment of all kinds always on hand. Call and see the beautiful stock just opened. Greencastle, November 17, 1863-ly.

U. S. 5-20'S. THE Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw the popular Loan from sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY, mostly within the last seven months.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan.

IT IS A SIX PER CENT LOAN, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN, THUS YIELDING OVER NINE PER CENT. PER ANNUM at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Gold; these duties for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans.

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, viz: on the first days of November and May. Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are \$5, \$10, \$50, and \$100; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, \$5,000, and \$10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trustees the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's can be taxed by States, cities, towns, or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent. on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail, or otherwise promptly attended to. The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

ENCOURAGED by the liberal patronage which has been heretofore extended to us, and desiring to meet the varied wants and tastes of our numerous customers, we have just brought from the East a very large and elegant stock of Spring and Summer Goods which we offer at

SHORTER PROFITS than have been heretofore known to the trade. We believe in "Quick Sales and Short Profits." We buy for Cash, as low as we can, and sell as low as we can.

THE LADIES are invited to call and examine our assortment of Dress goods. COLORED ALPACAS, PLAIN AND FIGURED DELAINES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, and all other Goods in their line, pretty, new and cheap.

GOODS FOR CLOAKS, MORNING GOODS, KID, SILK & LISLE THREAD GLOVES, LADIES' COLLARS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, FRENCH & AMERICAN CORSETS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, for Spring or Summer, and the latest style

SKELTONS. We have just opened a large stock of Mens' and Boys' Wear CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, (of latest styles), TWEEDS, JEANS, COTTONADES, LINEN CHECKS, LINEN DRILLS, &c., &c. BLEACHED and at low prices—considering cost. All articles kept in a well regulated store will be found here. Be particular that adjoining townships are invited to call. We consider it a trouble to show goods.

Remember the place is on the South-west corner of the Public Square, next door to Holgar's Hotel. S. H. PRATHER & CO. Greencastle, March 29, 1864-ly

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of Charles Hartman, late of Greencastle, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, residing in Greencastle: all persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay, to

VINELAND. TO ALL WANTING FARMS. A New Settlement of Vineland. AN EMBODY FOR HARD TIMES. 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;—Among 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 Potatoes—also a dark and rich sandy loam, suitable for corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco, all kinds of vegetables and root crops, and the finest varieties of fruit, such as Grapes, Peaches, Apples, 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, and correct, these would be no use in their being made. It is considered the best Fruit soil in the Union.

Persons desiring to see the property, or to purchase, should apply to the undersigned, or to the Secretary of the Vineland Association, New Jersey, which will be furnished in reply.

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 from this market brings double the price that it does in locations distant from the city. 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.

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 best thing in Hard Times, where people have been thrown out of employment or business, 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 less. 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 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 set 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 cash and one-half balance within a year. It is only upon farms of twenty acres, or more, that four years' time is given.

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 market. 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. Warranty 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, 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.

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 Co., Pa., under the firm and style of A. L. IRWIN & SONS, 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.

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 off forest virgin for 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 had been pointed out 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 parties would be turned up and exposed, and transformed to the owner's use every time he plows the earth.

Having then satisfied our minds of the cause, they will not be excited with wonder at seeing undoubted 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, to 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 grange 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 mill 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, 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 spots, and yielded 75 bushels.

The potatoes were dug, and sent down, and yielded 16 bushels; and the stubble turned under and sown to buckwheat, which yielded 33 bushels; 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 crops were first, ashes from clearings; second, 225 pounds of superphosphate of lime; third, 200 pounds of 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. He found that the land had been the year but one before in wheat, sown with clover, and this crop one season, and last spring plowed over, 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 do that; 'cause we hadn't but forty one-horse loads altogether, for 23 acres, and we wanted the most out for the truck. The truck consisted of hets, cabbots, cabbage, cucumbers, melons, &c., and a very productive patch of Lima beans, grown for marketing. So we were satisfied that the soil was not infertile, even sowed by clover, which had fed the corn, 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 center 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 36 by 40 feet, and a smaller house for farm laborers, and a stable and granary and some other out buildings.

Considerable part of the land was cleared for the plow at \$3 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 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 was a 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 of his over-time to 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 50 bushels per acre, and seeded with wheat and clover, yielded 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 dent corn, and the second crop 40 bushels, and the third crop, treated in 150 lbs. of guano, we are sure no one would estimate below 30 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 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, &c., 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 be put under the supervision of Mr. Landis, to be managed by the surveyor is now being acquired at this work—and all purchasers will be required to build neat comfortable houses, and other things their lots in uniformity, or agree to live without fence, which would be preferable, by which means a good population will be secured, who will establish churches, schools, stores, mills, mechanic shops and homes 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 said, he will do well to go and see for himself what may be seen within a few hours ride out of Philadelphia.

SOLON ROBINSON.

SALE BILLS PRINTED HERE NEATLY AND CHEAP