

gregation on Trinity Sunday of last year. The free-will offerings of the people during that Jubilee Year, in the bounds of this Class alone, amount to upwards of \$16,000, of which sum over \$2,000 were contributed by the Waynesboro' Charge.— Village Record.

The Ladies' Fair.—At a meeting of the ladies of Chambersburg, interested in the Christian Commission (which has for its object the supply of materials for the sick and wounded of our army, more especially after a battle) it was unanimously agreed to hold a fair on the 13th of June, for the purpose of raising funds towards the benevolent association above mentioned. It is thought advisable to interest the people of Franklin county in this laudable enterprise, so that a united effort on the part of the citizens of one of the richest and most populous counties in the State may be successful and worthy of the cause and the people. In furtherance of this object, it is suggested, that the prominent ladies of the large towns of Waynesboro', Greencastle, Mercersburg, Hagerstown, and Fannettsburg, with all the villages of the county, should confer among themselves and get with our citizens in this undertaking. Each of these places could be separately represented at the fair and have their own table, superintended by a committee from amongst themselves. Mrs. General CORCH is President of the ladies association in this place, Mrs. WILLIAM M'LELLAN Vice President; and Miss MARY M'CELLON Secretary, from whom any information desired, can be had by addressing her. We are all interested in this movement, hundreds of our young men, our fathers, husbands and brothers, are girding on their swords for the battle, before whose significance the past withers into forgetfulness. No human sagacity can tell when or where the blow may be struck, but we all know that in that fatal day, many a womanly form in our midst will be widowed and broken hearted, the refugee tide of war may bring the thunder of artillery in our very midst, and our fields may be crimsoned with the blood of our brothers. It is the part of wisdom to prepare now to alleviate the pain and suffering of the wounded. In this Gospel of Charity the ministry is given unto woman, for many reasons; she may not go in the field, but what more cheering thought could soothe the brow of pain, than to know that a mother, wife or sister's hand had sent these comforts to the stricken soldier. But I merely meant to suggest the plan of united effort, all over our county, to the ladies, knowing full well, that the fair hands, that roused them into the field, will also alleviate their sufferings. DELTA.

THE MARKETS. GREENCASTLE, Monday May 17, 1864. Flour—White \$8.00, Red 7.50, Oats 6.50, Wheat—White 1.60, Clover Seed 1.75, Corn Meal 1.00, Hay 20.00, Fruit and Produce: Dried Peaches 12, Dried Apples 28, Potatoes 14, Onions 10, Hams 10.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION—The public is hereby cautioned that, if any persons caught Fishing, Swimming, Digging, etc., in any way trespassing on my land, they will be dealt with according to law. M. M. CAULEY, Greencastle, May 17, 1864.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Notice is here by given that Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Margaret Schneider, late of Greencastle, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said Borough. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. DANIEL KOHLER, Executor, Greencastle, May 17, 1864.

B. L. MAUREL & Co., LUMBER MERCHANTS, Chambersburg, Pa. have on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times: White Pine 2 inch Plank, Yellow Pine Joists, Hemlock Joists, Boards, Locust Posts, Chestnut Posts, White Pine Shingles, Chestnut Shingles, Planing, etc. Offices opposite the Cumberland Valley Railroad Road Depot. [May 17, 1864.—5m907.]

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 styles 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, \$4.50 Cloth, a choice selection of Summer Cassimeres, Black Dressing Cassimeres, Boys' Cassimeres, (cheap), Washable Cassimeres, Linen Coating, Linen and Cotton Pant Stuffs, Jeans, Curds, etc.

Gents' Furnishing Goods: Hose, 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 tailor to make up their goods can buy them from us, as cheap and as reasonable as at any other establishment in the county. Cutting done at all times. Fashions regularly received. Terms, Cash or short time to prompt paying customers.

P. S. I have also a LIVERY Establishment, and am prepared to hire, at all times.

HORSES, BUGGIES and WAGONS. Good Drivers furnished when desired. Farms for hire. Cash. Greencastle, April 26, 1864.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the estate of Isaac Bemisderfer, late of Antrim township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in Greencastle: all persons indebted to 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. JOHN ROWE, Administrator, April 19, 1864.—6t.

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. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

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. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses. 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 them 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 levies 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 31st day of March, 1864, was \$768,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,125, while the anticipated 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 revenues 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 receipt receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to \$150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 25, 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 Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and Afford every Facility to Subscribers. May 10, 1864.—2m.

1864, Spring and Summer GOODS!

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.

CLOTHS FOR COATS; MORNING GOODS, KID, SILK & LISLE THREAD GLOVES, LADIES' COLLARS, LINEN HANDBERCHIEFS, FRENCH & AMERICAN COURETS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, for Spring or Summer, and the latest style

SKELETONS

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 BROWN MUSLINS, all widths and grades, and at low prices, considering cost. All articles kept in a well regulated store will be found here. Persons in this and adjoining townships are invited to call. We consider it no trouble to show goods.

Remember the place is on the Southwest corner of the Public Square, next door to Holler's Hotel. S. H. PRATHE & CO., Greencastle, March 29, 1864.—ly

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. Table and Pocket Cutlery, Iron and Nails, Oil, Paints and Putty, Hinges, Locks and Serews, Planes, Hulls and Enamelled Ware, Tub, Buckets, Churns, &c. A large assortment of Window Glass. A beautiful stock of Coffin Trimmings, Brushes, Ropes and Shoe Findings. 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 this 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. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenue, and in the issue of the interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN, THIS YIELDING OVER NINE PER CENT. PER ANNUM at the present rate of premium on gold.

Prudence and self-interest must foree 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 will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

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

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. So that it is hoped that the surplus in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that Bonds may run for 50 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

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 \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1000; 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.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, 114 South Third St., Philadelphia. Dec. 8, 1863.—3t.

GREAT DISCOVERY! KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron.

For the cure of weak stomachs, general debility, indigestion, diseases of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnesia Oxide combined, with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark. The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration of an effluvia Salt of Iron, combined with our valuable Nervine, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, rids off malarial flabbiness, removes the palor of debility, and gives a rapid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling? If you do, try Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron!

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood, and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system, and prolongs life. I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic, CONFIDENTIALLY.

PREPARED BY COOPER FRITS.—As KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by S. A. KUNKEL, and has his stamp on the top of the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BITTER WINE OF IRON is put up in 75 cent and \$1 bottles, and sold by all respectable druggists throughout the country. Be particular that every bottle bears the face of the proprietor's signature. General Depot, 118 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. For sale in Greencastle, by J. H. HOFFMEYER, and all respectable dealers throughout the county. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, by KUNKEL & BROTHER, Apothecaries, 118 Market Street, Harrisburg. [Mar. 9, 68—6m]

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

VINEYARD. TO ALL WANTING FARMS. A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

A Rare Opportunity in the Best Market, and Most Delightful and Healthy Climate in the Union. Only thirty miles South of Philadelphia, on a Railroad, being a Rich, Heavy Soil, of Highly Productive Wheat Land; Adjoining 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, Pears, 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—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. Producers of this market bring 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 unobtrusive 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 when it is done it is a certain independence and no loss. 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 sell at from \$150 to \$200; two and a-half acre lots, at from \$80 to \$120, and town lots 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, at \$100—payable one-half 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. The title 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 in perpetuity. Warrants Deeds given clear of all incumbrances, when the money is paid. Bonding conveniences at hand.

Letters promptly answered, and Reports of Solon Robinson and Wm. Parry, sent, together with the "Vineland Rural."

Route to the Land.—Leave Walnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 P. M. (unless there should be a change of hour), for Vineland, on the Glassboro' and Millville Railroad. When you leave the cars at Vineland Station, just opened, inquire for CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster.

Founder of the Colony. Vineland P. O., Cumberland Co., N. J. P. S.—There is a change of cars of Glassboro'. Also beware of shippers 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, 1863, between A. L. IRWIN and JAMES M. IRWIN, of Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., under the firm and style of A. L. IRWIN & SON, 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 4th (May 7, 1863), formed a partnership, under the name and style of IRWIN & BROADS, and having purchased the whole stock of goods, lately belonging to A. L. IRWIN & SON, 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.—tr

SALE BILLS PRINTED HERE, NEARLY AND CHEAP.

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 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 dug up as a valuable bed of manure, that can be luted on 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 unremunerative except as its productiveness is prompted by artificial fertilization.

A few words about the quality and value of this land, for cultivation, of which we have some striking 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 be sent 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, 300 bushels of potatoes on one acre, worth 60 cents a bushel in the field. This year seven acres, without manure, produced 85 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 stable 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 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 in any part of the State.

At Mary Barrows's, an old settler 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 farmer how it was produced. We found that the land had been the year but one before in wheat, sown with clover; and this year one season, and last spring plowed once, with one "popper old egg," 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 a one thing; 'cause we hadn't but forty-one horse loads altogether, for 23 acres, and we wanted the most on 't for the truck. The truck consisted of beets, carrots, cabbage, 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 unaided 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 centre of Vineland. Mr. Sharp commenced work here in December, 1858, upon 270 acres. In less than three years, he has got 284 acres cleared and in crops this season, as well as plowed 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 \$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 seedling with rye, yielded 12 to 15 bushels per acre and \$10 worth of straw. The rye stubble topped, 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 thrashing white we were there promising 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 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 80 bushels of yellow corn, and the second crop 40 bushels, and the third crop, treated to 150 lbs. of guano, was 80 bushels, 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 fertile condition—Ed.]

In other cases, the corn crop of last year was followed with oats this season, and yet thrashed, 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 other fence their lots uniformly, or agree to do so without fence, which would be preferable, by which means a good population will be secured, who will establish churches, schools, stores, mills, mechanics 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 a cheap home in the country, and who may read and believe what we have truly stated, he will do well to go and see for himself what may be seen within a two hours' ride of Philadelphia.

SOLON ROBINSON.