

Corps Enlisted for the defense of the State, they were at an early date—consequent upon the exigencies of the hour—transferred by the Governor to the General Government, and for three years they have participated, and won fame in every battle fought by the glorious Army of the Potomac.

The high estimation in which the Pennsylvania Reserves is held by the public is manifested by the grand reception which they met with everywhere. On their arrival at Harrisburg all business was suspended, and everybody joined in a general welcome.

The Pennsylvania Reserves have participated in every skirmish and battle—every victory and reverse which occurred with the Army of the Potomac since the initiation of the war. Their maiden battle was Drainsville and their last Bethesda Church.

THE TOMB.

DIED.—In this place, June 9th, 1864, Mrs. Mary Kennedy, in the 83rd year of her age. Near this place, June 10th, 1864, Joshua, son of Mr. Jacob Bitner, aged 9 years, 6 months and 20 days.

New Advertisements.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. The Ladies of Franklin County propose holding a Fair for the benefit of the U. S. Christian Commission, in Chambersburg, commencing on MONDAY Evening, June 13th.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT! Mr. GEORGE B. AYERS, Musical Conductor. An Old Folks' Concert will be given on the Evenings of Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th.

THE MUSEUM. Under the management of Messrs. McCulloh and Nixon, will be one of the leading features of the Fair, and will be made up of the most attractive SPECIMENS OF ART AND NATURE.

The Ladies trust that the citizens of Franklin county will respond to their call and come to the aid of this noble enterprise.

HASTINGS GEHR, Authorized Claim Agent, Chambersburg, Pa., for the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and Bonny Land for officers, soldiers, their widows or heirs.

NEW STORE. I have lately resumed my old business, and to those who were formerly my friends and patrons, and to the entire community, I have the joyful intelligence to communicate that I have just returned from the city, with a large and well selected assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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.

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 of which interest is payable in gold, on the 31 day of March, 1864, was \$788,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, 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 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 annual 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 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 Afford every Facility to Subscribers. May 10, 1864-2m.

1864. Spring and Summer GOODS! 1864.

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 CLOAKS, MOURNING GOODS, KID, SILK & LISLE THREAD GLOVES, LADIES COLLARS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, FRENCH & AMERICAN COBETS, 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, 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 South-west corner of the Public Square, next door to Hollar's Hotel. S. H. PRATHER & CO. Greencastle, March 20, 1864-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD! SPRING TIME TABLE. Five Trains Daily to and Four from Philadelphia, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 16th, 1864.

THE Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows: EASTWARD: THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 2.45 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 6.55 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 6.00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 10.10 a. m. Passengers take breakfast at Lancaster. MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION, leaves Harrisburg at 7.25 a. m., connects at Lancaster with Lancaster accommodation train, and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12.25 p. m.

COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, leaves Harrisburg at 12.20 p. m.; Columbia 1.55 p. m., and arrives at Lancaster 2.30 p. m.; connecting with Fast Mail east at Lancaster for Philadelphia at 5.30 p. m. MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.20 p. m.; Lancaster at 2.47 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.30 p. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, via Columbia leaves Harrisburg at 5.25 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.50 p. m. WESTWARD: BALTIMORE EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday) at 2.10 a. m.; Altoona 7.35 a. m., take breakfast, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg daily at 3.10 a. m.; Altoona at 8.20 a. m., take breakfast, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 1.00 p. m. MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.30 p. m.; Altoona at 7.15 p. m., take supper, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 12.30 a. m.

FAST LINE leaves Harrisburg at 3.50 p. m.; Altoona at 8.85 p. m., take supper, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 1.00 a. m. MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION leaves Lancaster at 9.30 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg at 11.10 a. m.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves West Philadelphia at 2.45 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.10 p. m. MOUNT JOY ACCOMMODATION No. 2, leaves Lancaster at 6.25 p. m., connecting there with Harrisburg Accommodation West, leaves Mount Joy at 7.00 p. m., and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.20 p. m. SAMUEL D. YOUNG, Supt. Middle Div. Penn'a R. R. May 23, 1864.

THE PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after May 15th, 1864, trains run as follows, viz: LEAVE PITTSBURGH: For Chgo. For Cleve'd. For Wheel'g. Express 1.00 a. m. 1.00 a. m. 1.00 a. m. Express 1.10 p. m. 1.10 p. m. 1.10 p. m. Mail 6.30 a. m. 6.10 a. m.

RETURNING: ARRIVE PITTSBURGH: P. F. W. & C. Ry. 2.20 a. m., 3.20 p. m., 7.00 p. m., 7.50 p. m. C. & P. R. 2.10 a. m., 3.50 p. m., 8.05 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS. LEAVE ALLEGHENY: For Alliance. For N. B. For N. C. For Steu'r. 2.10 p. m. 9.15 a. m. 6.40 a. m. 12.00 m. 12.00 m. 3.50 p. m. 4.40 p. m. 5.50 p. m.

RETURNING: ARRIVE ALLEGHENY: P. F. W. & C. Ry. 7.20 a. m., 8.20 a. m., 2.35 p. m., 4.50 p. m. C. & P. R. 9.30 a. m.

GEORGE PARKIN, Agent, Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa. A. Q. CASSELLBURY, Agent, Allegheny City. F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

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 Magnetic 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 efficient Salt of Iron, combined with our valuable Nerve Tonic, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the palor of debility, and gives a florid 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.

COUNTERFEITS. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—As KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is the only pure 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 fac simile of the proprietor's signature.

General Depot, 118 Market st., Harrisburg, Pa. For sale in Greencastle, by J. H. HOSTETTER, and all respectable dealers throughout the county. Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by KUNKEL & BORTHER, Apothecaries, 118 Market Street, Harrisburg. [Nov. 9, '63-6m]

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Freight through to New York without transshipment.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public, that they are prepared to ship all kinds of Produce, Merchandise, &c., from Chambersburg and Greencastle to New York as quick as it can be delivered in Philadelphia.

The attention of Millers and Shippers is respectfully invited to this new arrangement. For further information inquire of DRITZ & McDOWELL, Agents, Chambersburg and Greencastle. mar 1-1f

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, Oils, Paints and Putty, Hinges, Locks and Screws, Tinned, Hollow and Enamelled Ware, Tubs, 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, 1863-1y.

VINELAND. TO ALL WANTING FARMS. A RARE OPPORTUNITY IN THE BEST MARKET, AND MOST DELICIOUS 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—about 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, 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 gratuitously.]

The Market.—By looking over a map the reader will perceive that it enjoys the best market in the Union, and has direct communication with New York and Philadelphia twice a day, being only thirty-two miles from the latter. Produce in this market brings double the price that it does in locations distant from the cities. In this location it can be put into 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 Vineand. 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 acreages, with a town in the centre—five acre lots in the town sold 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.

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.

JUST received and for sale cheap a new lot of HATS & SHOES

KUNKEL & BRO'S. Greencastle, March 20, 1864-1f.

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.]

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

Report of Solon Robinson, OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, UPON THE VINELAND SETTLEMENT

The following is an extract from the report of Solon Robinson, 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 masses, showing many distinct forms of ancient shells, of a 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 tills 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 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 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 856 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 33 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 of guano; and then 50 bushels of slaked lime has been spread upon the clover since it was mowed, and turned in for wheat.

Mr. Wilson's growing crops, and the wheat stubble of the present season, all indicate his land as productive as any part of the State.

At Mary Barrow's, an old style Jersey woman farmer, several miles south of Mr. Wilson's, we were so particularly struck with the fine appearance of a field of corn, that we stopped to inquire of the hired man how it was produced. We found that the land had been the year but one before in wheat, sown with clover, and this cut one season, and last spring plowed once, with one "poor old nag," and planted with corn.

"Yes, but you manured him, we suppose?" we said interrogatively, and got this reply:—"Waal, you see, we couldn't do none 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 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 unsaid 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 234 acres cleared and in crops this season, as well enclosed 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 story for farm laborers, and a stable and granary and some other out buildings.

Considerable part of the land was cleared for the plow at 29 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 150lbs 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 promised very, 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 overplus if it exceeds 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 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 dent corn, and the second crop 40 bushels, and the third crop, treated to 150lbs. of guano, we 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, by which means a good population will be secured, who will establish churches, schools, stores, 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 cheaply 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.