

tion except \$4 00 to the county, to find security within ten days and be in custody until this sentence is complied with.

Com. vs. Lewis Brant Williams. Malicious mischief. Not a true bill—whereupon the Court sentenced Sarah Jones, the prosecutrix, to pay the cost of prosecution except \$4 00 to the county, find security in ten days and be in custody of the Sheriff until this sentence is complied with.

Com. vs. William M'Kain. Assault and Battery. Not a true bill—whereupon the Court sentenced Martha Craig, the prosecutrix, as the above have been sentenced.

Com. vs. James Sampson. Felony. Not a true bill. Com. vs. John Swingly. Larceny and receiving stolen goods. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Hillary Diggs. Assault and Battery. Not a true bill, and Catharine Mead, the prosecutrix to pay the costs of prosecution—whereupon the Court sentenced the prosecutrix accordingly.

Com. vs. Kate Barns. Assault and Battery. Not a true bill and Hillary Diggs the prosecutor, to pay the costs—whereupon the Court sentenced him accordingly.

Com. vs. George Johnston. Assault and Battery. Not a true bill—whereupon the Court sentenced the prosecutrix, Louisa Briske, to pay the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Mary E. Kurting.—Larceny. Nolle prosequi entered by leave of the Court.

Many other cases were continued by the Court, after hearing the motions of the Attorneys the Court adjourned on Saturday at 11 o'clock, A. M.—Repository and Transcript, April 22d.

[FOR THE PILOT.]

Report of the Female Aid Society.

The Female Aid Society of Greenocastle and vicinity, sent off to the hospital at Frederick, Md., on Thursday, the 23d inst., the following articles:—38 dozen of Rusk, 9 crocks of Butter, 8 cans of Tomatoes, 1 can of Peaches, 10 sacks of Dried Fruit, tumbler of Jelly, 8 dozen of Eggs, 1 bushel of Onions, 3 bushels of Potatoes. In connection with these articles a package of Papers and Tracts was sent.

The above articles were collected mainly from the kind friends of the sick and wounded soldiers in the country, principally in the neighborhood of Lady Grove. Published by order of the Society. E. M. APPLE, Sec'y.

Proclamation by the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress approved the 31st day of December last, the State of West Virginia was declared to be one of the United States of America, and was admitted to the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, upon condition that certain changes should be made in the proposed Constitution of that State;

And whereas, Proof of compliance with the condition, as required by the second section of the act aforesaid, has been submitted to me:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby, in pursuance of the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim that the said State shall take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date hereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

the President:

Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Official Despatch from General Dix.

Washington, April 21.—The following special despatch has been received at the Headquarters of the Army:

Fortress Monroe, April 19th.—Major-General Halleck, General in Chief:—I do not intend to the forces at Suffolk to notice briefly the gallant conduct during the last six days. On Tuesday, General Peck's right was attacked and the enemy's advance was gallantly repulsed by Colonel Foster's light troops, driving them back to the line of his pickets. Another division was engaged at the same time on the water front with our gun-boats and batteries, and suffered materially.

On Wednesday a rebel battery of twenty-four rifled guns was effectually silenced, and the attack on the Smith Briggs, an armed Quartermaster's boat, was repulsed.

Repeated attempts have been made on our batteries, but they have all been foiled.

The storming of the enemy's battery, near the west branch of the Nansemond, by General Getty, and the gun-boats, under Lieut. Lamont, of the navy, and the capture of six guns and 200 prisoners closes the operations of the last days against the enemy's large force very satisfactorily.

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

THE ALTAR.

ARRIVED.—In this place, April 7, 1863, by T. G. Apple, Mr. George Hart to Miss Mar- tins, both of this vicinity.

THE TOMB.

ARRIVED.—In this place, April 7, 1863, by T. G. Apple, Mr. George Hart to Miss Mar- tins, both of this vicinity.

New Advertisements.

New Hat Store!

Second building from the North-east Corner of the Public Square, up stairs.

THE undersigned has purchased a million (more or less) of Hats, consisting of Eastern made Felt and Silk Hats, of the latest style, Straw Hats of all kinds and descriptions, Caps of all kinds and of the latest styles. Also a large assortment of Hats of his own manufacture, such as Black, Pearl, Brown and White Hats.

Hats made to order. All kinds of Skins for making Hats, will be purchased by the undersigned. Clothing colored Black for ladies or mens wear. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN M. SPIELMAN.

April 28, 1863-31.

JUST received a lot of fresh Ground Plaster, and for sale by DEITZ & M-DOWELL.

Greenocastle April 21, 1863.

JAMES M. IRWIN, Attorney at Law.

Greenocastle, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Office on East Baltimore street, one door East of A. L. Irwin & Son's Hardware Store. April 21, 1863-4.

A PROBLEM FOR THE LADIES.

SENT FREE OF CHARGE. Address "PROBLEM," Box 943 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa. [April 21, 1863-31]

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer, 16 & 18 Chambers Street, (Formerly Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz: BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Fine Rappes, Coarse Rappes, American Gentleman, Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast, or Luncheon.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality. TOBACCO.

SMOKING. FINE CUT CHEWING. SMOKING. Long, P. A. L., or plain, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, No. 2, Sweet Scattered Oran, Nos. 1&2 mixed, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish Granulated. N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. April 21, 1863-1y.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. Catharine Wunderlich has just received from the city a handsome and complete assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY, to which she invites the attention of the Ladies of Greenocastle and surrounding country. Her stock consists of Silk, Crane, Mourning and Straw Bonnets, Children's Hats and Bonnets, of every description, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

Shop on the North-east corner of the Public Square, immediately above the Railroad Ticket Office. [April 14, 1863.]

Important Arrival!

S. H. PRATHER & CO. HAVE just received a large assortment of NEW

GOODS,

which they will take pleasure in showing to their numerous customers and others. In

Ladies' Dress Goods, they have Lustres, Delaines, Wool Delaines, Lavellas, Coburgs, Black Silks, Cashmeres, Plaid Mohair, French Merinos, Debeys.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' CLOAKS, Shawls, Nubius, Hoods, Sontags, Hoop Skirts, Balloon Skirts, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Gannetts, Collars, White Goods, Black Crane Veils, Mourning do., Chenille and Fancy Head Nets, Lamb's Wool Hosiery, Merino and Cotton Hosiery, Ladies' Congress Guitars, Morocco Boots and Gum Shoes.

MENS' WEAR!

Black, Blue and Brown Broadcloths, Beaver Overcoating, Petersham do., Cassimeres, Wash do., Velvet Cord, Kentucky Jeans, Sateen, Undershirts and Drawers, Soldier Shirts, Hats, Caps, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Cravats, Burnside Ties, Domestic Goods, and

BOOTS & SHOES!

FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

WALL PAPER.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

HARDWARE!

COST!

GROCERIES!

White Sugar, Coffee, Brown Sugar, Prepared Coffee, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, Imperial Tea, Black Tea, Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes and Smoking Tobacco. Also, an excellent stock of

QUEENSWARE.

We respectfully invite all persons wishing to purchase goods as cheap as the times will admit, to call and examine our new and elegant assortment. We have bought our goods for CASH, and we are enabled to sell them upon the same terms, at but a SLIGHT ADVANCE on wholesale rates. Remember the place is on the South-west corner of the Public Square, next door to Holtz's Hotel. S. H. PRATHER & CO. Greenocastle, Dec. 3, 1862-1y

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 " 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, Countertapes, Linen Table Cloths, and everything in the Domestic line of all qualities and prices.

MENS' WEAR.

- Cloths, Gloves, Boys Undershirts, Vestings, Cravats, Suspender, Cassimeres, Handkerf's, 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, Bereges, Challis, Delaines, Lawns, Ginghams, Brilliants, Calicoes, Travelling Goods, Trusters, 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! Cambrics, Swisses, Linens, Jackonetts, Brilliants, Dimities, Checks, Stripes.

EMBROIDERIES, &c.

- French Muslins, Cambric Linens, Book Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Bobbinetts, Mulls, Blonds, Skirtings, Linings, Fringes, Lace, Swiss Edgings, Cambric Edgings, Swiss Insertings, Cambric Insertings, Swiss and Cambric Flouncings, French Worked Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars and Sleeves, Infant Bodies, Dimities, &c., &c., &c.

We are satisfied that in the above Goods we have everything to meet the demands of any customer. GLOVES, HOSIERY, GAUNTLETS, VELS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, and everything in the Notion Line.

SKELETON 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 Greenocastle, Dec 2, 1862-1y.

DR. LA CROIX'S Private Medical Treatise on the Physiological View of Marriage.

250 PAGES and 180 ENGRAVINGS.—Price only twenty-five cents. Sent free of postage to all par of the Union. On the infirmities of youth and maturity, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, suicidal imaginings, involuntary emissions, bluishings, defective memory, indigestion and lassitude, with confessions of the evil interest of a Boarding School Miss, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, &c., &c. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness and privileges to which every human being is entitled.

YOUNG MEN who are troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, sometimes a tingling in the ears, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PARIS AND LONDON TREATISE.

We have, recently devoted much of our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and researches of the most skilled physicians and surgeons in Europe and the continent. Those who place themselves under our care will have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured if the same zeal, assiduity, secrecy and attention being paid to their cases, which has so successfully distinguished us heretofore, as a Physician in our Peculiar department of professional Practice, for the past twenty-five years.

French Female Pills.—Ladies who wish for Medicines, the efficacy of which has been tested in thousands of cases, and never failed to effect speedy cures without any bad results, will use none but Dr. McLaney's Female Periodical Pills. The only precaution necessary to be observed is, ladies should not take them if they have reason to believe they are in certain situations (the particulars of which will be found in the wrapper accompanying each box,) though always safe and health-y, so gentle, yet so active are they.

Price \$1 per box. They can be mailed to any part of the United States or Canada.

TO THE LADIES—Who need a confidential medical adviser with regard to any of those interesting complaints to which their delicate organization renders them liable, are particularly invited to consult us.

The "Electro-Galvanic Proctate"—For married ladies whose health will not admit, or who have no desire to increase their families, may be obtained as above. It is a perfectly safe preventive to conception, and has been extensively used during the last 20 years. Price reduced to \$10.

The Secrets of Youth Unveiled. A Treatise on the cause of Premature Decay—A solemn warning. Just published, a book showing the insidious progress and prevalence among schools, [both male and female] of this fatal habit, pointing out the fatality which invariably attends its victims, and developing the whole progress of the disease, from the commencement to the end. It will be sent by Mail on receipt of two [8] cents stamps.

Attendance daily, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, and on Sundays from 2 till 6 P. M. Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter.

Dr. L's Office is still located as established under the name of DR. LA CROIX, at No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. (ct 7, '62-1y

VINELAND. TO ALL WANTING FARMS. New Settlement of Vineland.

A REMEDY 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; 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 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. 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 benefitted 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. Way 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 settle themselves at 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 cheap rate than at 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, six 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 its 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.

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, 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, 1861-8mo.

PARLOR and Cook gas Burning Coal Stoves, the latest styles, at BARR & CO'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.

Remarks upon Vineland—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: in its many substances 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 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 corn, 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 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 Peruvian 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 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 do a done 'dat," 'cause we hadn't but forty one-horse loads altogether, for 23 acres, and we wanted the most out for the track.

The truck consisted of beets, carrots, cabbages, cucumbers, melons, &c., and a very productive patch of Lima beans, grown for marketing. So we were satisfied that the soil was not fertile, even unaided 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 284 acres cleared and in crops this season, as well as 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 \$9 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 he was threshing while we were there promised 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 sown last spring, on the wheat without harrowing, looking as well as 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 runs 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 2nd corn, and the second crop 40 bushels, and the third crop, treated to 150 lbs 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, 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, 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.