





## VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From our Richmond Correspondent.

BUSINESS, January 9, 1841.

The discussion of the Bank resolution occupied the whole sitting of the House of Delegates.

Mr. Boyle of Accomack sustained the motion to postpone the subject indefinitely, and strongly urged the justice and propriety of consulting Dr. Byers-Brough in his office. Mr. Grimes of Cumberland made the same speech. Mr. Director of Hampshire maintained the right of the Legislature to interfere in the matter, and thought it a duty to do so, in order to restore confidence in the minds of the people as to the Bank. Mr. Gregory commenced a speech in support of the motion, declaring that no expression by the Legislature would be any interference with the rights of the Governor, and cited the language of that officer, in his Message to show that he desired legislative action on the subject. Before Mr. Gregory concluded, he gave way for a motion to lay the resolution on the table until Monday, and then the House adjourned.

I may be mistaken, but my impression goes strength, at the discussion advances, that nothing will be done. Some thousands of dollars will be spent in the discussions, and it is impossible being successful, to invoke, the Great Filterer, who was too busy during the canvas writing Locofoco despatch to watch the under-officers, will be continued at the head of the Bank of Virginia, in defiance of the amendment. The Cavalier has been made to go in the chair, and though he has a large family to support and is shorn out of business at the age of fifty, he must have the button-priority, if he can.

## CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Gram of N. C. on leave, reported a bill for the creation of a monument to Brigadier General Nash, the British General, Division. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

### PRE-EMPTION BILL.

The Pre-emption Bill was called up by Mr. Clay of Ala., who moved the reconsideration of the bill at the order of the day.

Several verbal and other amendments were proposed by the Senator from Ala., designed to improve the bill. An additional section was proposed, which, among some other important features of importance introduced, referring to private capital.

Mr. Tappan of Ohio, moved as a proviso that no one should enjoy the pre-emption right but once.

Mr. Clay of Ky., said the object of the mover of the amendment was good, but he feared it would be unpopular. What would prevent a man from going from one State into another, from Ohio to Illinois, or from Illinois to Michigan, and Indians, and so forth? The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Tappan of Ohio, and Mr. Clay struck him yesterday, while the Senator from N. C. was upon the floor, and argued against his amendment, as they might, the advantages of this bill, that some clause might be presented which would prevent speculation.

If his simple provision would not prevent the fraud of double entry, he knew not what would. Would the Senator from Kentucky propose some better provision to prevent the fraud?

"Yes," said Mr. Clay in his seat, "pass no such bill."

The amendment of Mr. Tappan was adopted without opposition.

Mr. Crittenden of Ky. then proposed an important amendment, declaring that no one should have the benefit of the pre-emption but who had declared his intention of being a naturalized citizen, and who was not at the time of making his entry worth \$200.

Mr. Crittenden gave his reasons in favor of the amendment at some length. He spoke feelingly and in respectful terms of our own countrymen and the countrymen of other nations.

Mr. Buchanan replied, opposing both provisions in the Senator's amendment.

Mr. Br. intimated that Mr. Crittenden was opposed to foreigners, and argued, that a settlement upon the lands was equivalent to a declaration of citizenship.

Mr. Crittenden said he should reply rather to what the Senator had intimated than what he had said. He had said nothing against foreigners, he had no feeling against them; and the insinuations of the Senator were therefore gratuitous. I but make a distinction between my own countrymen and the citizens of other nations.

I feel that there is a difference between us, and with all proper respect for other nations, I have a higher regard for my own.

The Senator from Pennsylvania thinks that the mere settlement upon the public lands is little enough of an intention to become a citizen. If so, then we had better, for abolish our naturalization laws at once, and make a settlement upon the lands a declaration of citizenship. Without money and without price, said Mr. Crittenden, we confer upon the alien the precious boon of becoming an American citizen. He ought to be satisfied with this privilege—with this equality. I am for giving every foreigner fair play and equal rights.

Mr. Buchanan rejoined again, and spoke of his former position, and in regard to foreigners, and concluded with some remarks in reference to the influence of foreign millionaires, and a National Bank.

Mr. Crittenden then turned again to Mr. Buchanan. He commented smugly upon the fanciful alarm of the Senator from Pennsylvania as to foreign money influence. He regarded it as fanciful altogether, and feared neither that we should be controlled by foreigners nor by foreign capital.

As it regarded a National Bank Mr. C. was not now disposed to discuss the question. In its own good time it would be discussed, and he could assure the Senator from Pennsylvania in advance, that the time had come when the people were in favor of a People's Bank.

Mr. Buchanan made some explanations, and again very briefly defended his former position.

Mr. Crittenden chose to have the last word, and said that the Senator from Pennsylvania was disingenuous in some of his remarks.

After the debate had been continued by Mr. Wright, Mr. Linn and others.

In the House of Representatives, a variety of subjects was before the House this morning, including petitions, reports and the refusal of a bill in reference to the District of Columbia.

Yester.—Messrs. Clay of Ky., Clayton,

Crittenden, Graham, Huntington, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Preston, Preston, Preston, Ruggles, and Smith of Indiana.

Naya—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nichols, Norvell, Pierce, Rose, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Surgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, and Young.

The second clause in regard to property was then rejected as follows:

A report was received from the head of the Post Office Department in reference to the Clerks employed in the Department, and from the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the Deposits Banks—giving information connected therewith.

Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a Bill authorizing the President to issue Treasury Notes, at the expense of the Government, not exceeding five millions of Dollars.

It was, as usual, referred to the Committee of the Whole, and, along with the accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed.

The House of Representatives, was engaged during the day in the consideration of the contested seat between Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Naylor.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6.

BANKRUPT BILL.

In the United States Senate, Mr. Benton gave notice, that when the Bankrupt Bill came up, he should move an amendment which proposed that Banks and incorporations should be included.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7.

The House of Representatives, was engaged during the day in the consideration of the contested seat between Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Naylor.

FRIDAY, JAN. 8.

PRE-EMPTION BILL.

Mr. Crittenden of N. Y., followed in defense of the bill, and in reply to Mr. Huntington. The N. Hampshire Senator spoke at length in defense of the bill. He was disposed to favor foreigners and all others equally and the same—allow every man to have the benefits of the pre-emption bills, which had before received the sanction of Congress.

Mr. Benton of Mo., prepared to speak at length upon the bill, and the proposed amendments. Mr. B. commenced a systematic attack upon the Disposition of the bill.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

Mr. Young contended that the Public Lands in the several States ought to be brought into the market, and sold. Illinois, however, had a different view.

enough to dip the finger in without burning—it will then be of a greyish color—let the vessel in which the candle is dipped be so full that the wick will reach within one inch of the top of the stick, and keep it at that height by adding fresh tallow or hot water—lower down the wick or candle into the tallow very slow, and raise it out as slow that the tallow will cool on the candle as fast as it is lifted. In this way, the candle will be as large at the top as the bottom, and no melted tallow, will run from them. A little practice, observing these directions, will be convincing. A little把握 or bone wax, melted with the tallow, and used at the last two or three dipping, will add to the hardness of the candle for summer use. Avoid dipping candles in excessive cold weather, to prevent their cracking.

## MISCELLANY.

SUCCESSFUL FARMING.  
The Farmer's Cabinet relates an instance of the most successful farming we have heard of for some time. It is of an old, practical, hard-working farmer, living near the city of Worcester. His success consists in the words he has at various times uttered heavy pecuniary loss in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars. We make the following extract from the article in the *Captain*.

In his man, within thirty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a

way, and sand, in the chief of which the latter predominates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows:

Having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, a new as possible, three of those fields were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed up soon after the harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year is hauled in the spring on the field intended for each fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross-ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the mean time, has had an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen ton-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is with very highly improved."

## MEASURING CORN.

The following rules for ascertaining the quantity of shelled corn, in a house of any dimensions, is by William Murray, Esq., of South Carolina, and was read before the St. John's Collection Agricultural Society, and communicated by them, for publication in the Southern Agricultural.

RULE.—Having previously levelled the corn in the house so that it will be of equal depth throughout, ascertaining the length and breadth and depth of the bulk, multiply these dimensions together, and their products by 4, then cut off one fourth from the right of this last product—This will give us many bushels and a decimal of a bushel of shelled corn, if it be required to find the quantity of ear corn subtract 8 for 4, and cut off one fourth as before.

Example.—In a bulk of corn in the ear, measuring 12 fathoms, 10 fathoms and 6 feet, there will be 8 bushels and 6 tenths of a bushel of shelled corn, or,

12  
11  
10  
13  
6  
—  
792  
4  
—  
316.8

63.6

"The decimal 4 is used when the object is to find the quantity in shelled corn, because that decimal is half of the decimal 8, and it requires two bushels of ear corn to make one of shelled corn. In our case, the rule, half bushels may be added for every hundred, that amount of ears results from the substitution of the decimal."

From the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

TALLOW CANDLES.—As this is the season of the year in which the farmers in the country make up their supply of tallow candles, I take the liberty of communicating some information, through the columns of the Journal, which they will find useful. I have frequently seen persons engaged in dipping candles, tallow, boiling hot, and in a vessel not full, and when the wicks, or half formed candles, were let into the tallow and again raised out, the tallow would run a stream from the candles, and nearly all run off the wick or candle, and what of it did remain, would be at the bottom and much of it entirely below the wick, making it bell-shaped. These difficulties may be all avoided by observing the following directions, viz.—Melt the tallow gradually, and when ready for use, let it be cool

enough to dip the finger in without burning.

NOTICE.—  
I WISH to inform my subscribers of this place, that I am now in possession of a large quantity of WOOL, having made up a sufficient number, to warrant me supplying you with that article, to those gentlemen, where they will meet with me, as satisfactory as ever, and also with my usual terms as far as allowed by myself.

I am well, respectfully,  
GEORGE PRICE,  
Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1840.—C.

NOTE.—  
A LITTLE received a superior assortment of LIQUORS, viz. Cognac, Madeira, Sherry, Brandy—Muscat, Malaga, Liqueur, and Four WINERS—On Misenahamb, York, and Kahl's WHISKY, at 50 cents per gallon—New England Rum, Jamaica Spirits, Holland Gin, &c., all of which is of the best quality.

JOHN BOYKENBAUGH, Jr.  
Shepherdstown, Feb. 13, 1840.—C.

NOTICE.—  
A LL persons interested in the sale of the following articles, will be welcome to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against the estate, will please present their property authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM P. LOCK  
Harpers Ferry, Dec. 10, 1840.

## TOE THE MARK! BETTER AND FASTER!

THE subscribers respectfully inform their correspondents, that it is their custom to have the toes stand upright at the end of every year from the commencement thereof. From this time to the 1st of January next, they will have their stockings and shoes off, and will sit in their armchairs and suppose it will be difficult to make large monthly additions to their library, and they expect to effect arrangements by which they will be furnished with all the new publications as soon as they are issued from the press.

JOHN P. BROWN & CO.  
Charlestown, Dec. 10, 1840.

PROPOSALS  
FOR ENLARGING & CONTINUING  
WILM. VISIONLAND  
AS A REGULAR POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS  
NEWSPAPER.

W HEN the undersigned, commenced, in January last, the publication of a weekly newspaper, under the title of the *WILM. VISIONLAND*, it was contended that it was too costly, and that it could not succeed. He however continued in the work he had undertaken, and who, notwithstanding he was at various times assisted heavily pecuniarily losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars. We make the following extract from the article in the *Captain*.

His income, within twenty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a

way, and sand, in the chief of which the latter predominates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows:

Having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, a new as possible, three of those fields were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed up soon after the harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year is hauled in the spring on the field intended for each fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross-ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the mean time, has had an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen ton-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is with very highly improved."

NOTICE.—  
I AM now receiving a large quantity of  
books, papers, &c., and am anxious to  
have them to sell at a reduced price.

WILLIAM HIGGINS,  
Shepherdstown, Dec. 8, 1840.

TRANSPORTATION

PROPOSALS  
FOR ENLARGING & CONTINUING  
WILM. VISIONLAND  
AS A REGULAR POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS  
NEWSPAPER.

W HEN the undersigned, commenced, in January last, the publication of a weekly newspaper, under the title of the *WILM. VISIONLAND*, it was contended that it was too costly, and that it could not succeed. He however continued in the work he had undertaken, and who, notwithstanding he was at various times assisted heavily pecuniarily losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars. We make the following extract from the article in the *Captain*.

His income, within twenty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a

way, and sand, in the chief of which the latter predominates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows:

Having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, a new as possible, three of those fields were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed up soon after the harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year is hauled in the spring on the field intended for each fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross-ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the mean time, has had an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen ton-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is with very highly improved."

NOTICE.—  
I AM now receiving a large quantity of  
books, papers, &c., and am anxious to  
have them to sell at a reduced price.

WILLIAM HIGGINS,  
Shepherdstown, Dec. 8, 1840.

TRANSPORTATION

PROPOSALS  
FOR ENLARGING & CONTINUING  
WILM. VISIONLAND  
AS A REGULAR POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS  
NEWSPAPER.

W HEN the undersigned, commenced, in January last, the publication of a weekly newspaper, under the title of the *WILM. VISIONLAND*, it was contended that it was too costly, and that it could not succeed. He however continued in the work he had undertaken, and who, notwithstanding he was at various times assisted heavily pecuniarily losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars. We make the following extract from the article in the *Captain*.

His income, within twenty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a

way, and sand, in the chief of which the latter predominates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows:

Having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, a new as possible, three of those fields were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed up soon after the harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year is hauled in the spring on the field intended for each fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross-ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the mean time, has had an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen ton-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is with very highly improved."

NOTICE.—  
I AM now receiving a large quantity of  
books, papers, &c., and am anxious to  
have them to sell at a reduced price.

WILLIAM HIGGINS,  
Shepherdstown, Dec. 8, 1840.

TRANSPORTATION

PROPOSALS  
FOR ENLARGING & CONTINUING  
WILM. VISIONLAND  
AS A REGULAR POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS  
NEWSPAPER.

W HEN the undersigned, commenced, in January last, the publication of a weekly newspaper, under the title of the *WILM. VISIONLAND*, it was contended that it was too costly, and that it could not succeed. He however continued in the work he had undertaken, and who, notwithstanding he was at various times assisted heavily pecuniarily losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars. We make the following extract from the article in the *Captain*.

His income, within twenty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a

way, and sand, in the chief of which the latter predominates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows:

Having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, a new as possible, three of those fields were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed up soon after the harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year is hauled in the spring on the field intended for each fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross-ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the mean time, has had an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen ton-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is with very highly improved."

NOTICE.—  
I AM now receiving a large quantity of  
books, papers, &c., and am anxious to  
have them to sell at a reduced price.

WILLIAM HIGGINS,  
Shepherdstown, Dec. 8, 1840.

TRANSPORTATION

PROPOSALS  
FOR ENLARGING & CONTINUING  
WILM. VISIONLAND  
AS A REGULAR POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS  
NEWSPAPER.

W HEN the undersigned, commenced, in January last, the publication of a weekly newspaper, under the title of the *WILM. VISIONLAND*, it was contended that it was too costly, and that it could not succeed. He however continued in the work he had undertaken, and who, notwithstanding he was at various times assisted heavily pecuniarily losses in the investment of his funds, is now worth at least one hundred thousand dollars. We make the following extract from the article in the *Captain*.

His income, within twenty years of age, by the avails of his industry added to a small legacy, was enabled to purchase and pay, in part, for a farm of one hundred and thirty acres of land, one hundred of which was under cultivation, but in a

way, and sand, in the chief of which the latter predominates, the former being least considerable. When he commenced farming, he adopted a particular system of rotation, to which he has implicitly adhered from that time to the present, which is forty years, and his success is the best comment on the worth of the experiment. His mode was as follows:

Having divided his farm into eight fields of equal size, a new as possible, three of those fields were sowed with wheat each year, one with rye, one planted with corn, two in clover, and one an open fallow, on which corn had been raised the year previous. One of the two clover fields is kept for mowing, the other for pasture, both of which are ploughed up soon after the harvest as possible, and prepared for wheat in the fall. All the manure which is made on the farm for one year is hauled in the spring on the field intended for each fallow, which is then ploughed, and after one or two cross-ploughings through the summer, is also sowed with wheat in the fall. The field on which the rye is sown is that from which a crop of wheat has been taken the same year, and which had yielded three crops. Corn is planted on the field from which rye had been taken the year previous, the stubbles of which are ploughed down in the fall. Clover seed is sown early in the spring on two of the wheat fields, those which have been most recently manured. By this method, each field yields three crops of wheat, two of clover, one of rye, and one of corn, every eight years. Each field, in the mean time, has had an open fallow, and received a heavy dressing of manure, perhaps at an average of fifteen ton-horse loads per acre. His crop of wheat is seldom less than fifteen hundred bushels, but often much more. His average rye crop is about four hundred and fifty bushels, and his corn crop annually about five hundred bushels—all which grain, at the present low prices, would amount to more than two thousand dollars annually, and at former prices to double that amount, and his farm is with very highly improved."

NOTICE.—  
I AM now receiving a large quantity of  
books, papers, &c., and am anxious to  
have them to sell at a reduced price.

WILLIAM HIGGINS,  
Shepherdstown, Dec. 8, 1840.

TRANSPORTATION

PROPOSALS  
FOR ENLARGING & CONTINUING  
WILM. VISIONLAND  
AS A REGULAR POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS  
NEWSPAPER.

W HEN the undersigned, commenced, in January last, the publication of a weekly newspaper, under