

FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1820.

[No. 620.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMERS' REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Discount subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—no paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements sent to the office without having the number of times for which they are to be inserted, charged, will be continued until forbid, and discontinued according.

All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

Virginia Legislature.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday Feb. 7.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

TREASURY OFFICE, FEBRUARY, 1820.

Sir—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of making to the General Assembly a report of the public funds, as ascertained on entering on the duties of my office on the 31st ultimo.

I received from Mr. Preston Smith for and on behalf of General John Preston, the late Treasurer of the Commonwealth, \$50 One note of the bank of Hagerstown. \$10 One of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria. 10 One of the State Bank of N. Carolina. 5 Notes of the Bank of the Valley amounting to 265 One note of Virginia Saline bank 3 Notes of Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, \$56 in gold, received in Bank for exchange. 61 99 Wm. G. Pendleton's check on the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, (since paid) 1,354 98 \$2,111 16

Amounting to the sum of two thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and fifteen cents, and which are the same funds reported by the committee to be in the Treasury Office at the time they commenced their examination and settlement of the late Treasurer's accounts, after deducting four dollars and one cent, the deficiency in the weight of gold.

In the Bank of Virginia, on deposit to the credit of the Treasurer, the sum of \$96,802 28 In the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, to the credit of the Treasurer, the sum of 133,714 84 Making in deposit in the two banks to the credit of the Treasurer, the sum of \$230,517 12 cents.

In deposit in the Bank of Virginia, to the credit of the Literary Fund, the sum of \$62 00 And in the same Bank, dividends due to the Literary Fund for January, 1820, 6,370 00 In the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, dividends due to the Literary Fund, for January, 1820, 3,261 00

Which several sums, when put to the credit of the Literary Fund in each bank will make the sum of \$8,693.

In the Bank of Virginia, dividends due to the Board of Public Works, for January, 1819, \$1,100 00 Do. for January, 1820, 1,125 00 And on 547 shares, dividends due for January, 1819, 1,367 50 And on the same do. Jan. 1820, 1,641 00 And on 7,400 shares, subscribed for do. January, 1820, 31,400 00

In the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, to the credit of the Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, the sum of 14,169 50 Dividends due on 35 shares, for January, 1819, 105 00 Do. on the same shares, for January, 1820, 105 00

Which several sums, when put to the credit of the Treasurer in the two banks, will, after deducting the sum of \$213 52 cents, due to the Bank of Virginia on account of the late Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, amount to the sum of 50,799 48

\$292,120 75 The amount in deposit in the Bank of Virginia and Farmers' Bank of Virginia, to the credit of the Treasurer and to the credit of the Treasurer of the Board of Public

BOATING.

THE subscriber has taken the ware house belonging to Mr. Geo. Hageley, near Keppel's Furnace, and the ware house of Col. Jno. Blackford, formerly occupied by Messrs. Marmaduke & Co. in Shepherdstown, for the purpose of delivering

FLOUR

in Georgetown and Alexandria, at the following prices, viz: to Georgetown, from the first mentioned place, at 94 cents; to Alexandria, one dollar. From Col. Blackford's ware house to Georgetown, 94 cents in high water, and from 94 cents to one dollar and 50 cents in low water. He will deliver the same in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. Any person being unacquainted with him can have good security for the punctual performance of his engagements.

The subscriber will also thank most gratefully, those who may favor him with their custom. Any person wishing to contract for the delivery of their flour in his absence, may apply to T. S. Bennett, Esq. Shepherdstown, to Mr. Hageley near his ware house, or to Mr. George Malleory, at Harper's Ferry. T. S. Bennett, Esq. will attend to the storage of Flour delivered at the ware house in Shepherdstown. There will be a person constantly at Mr. Hageley's ware house to receive flour.

The undersigned, returning from the above places, will convey Plaster on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM MALLEORY.

Jan. 12.

Jane Woods,

Would advise the public that she has on hand a good supply of

Drugs & Medicines.

The following are part of her Assortment: Fresh Tamarinds, Madeira Citron—White Wax, Red and Black Sealing Wax, Court-plaster—Inkpowder, Purified London Soap, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs, Copal Varnish—Bees Wax, Putty for Window Glass, Ink and Wafers, Lancets assorted, Tooth Brushes, Tapers for sick rooms, With a General Assortment of

CONFECTION,

All of which she will sell low for cash, and hopes she will merit and receive a share of business in her line. January 26th, 1820.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land

IN the county of Jefferson and state of Virginia, within six miles of Charlestown, and convenient to Harper's Ferry, being part of the tract called and known by the name of Shandonale tract. This land lies on the east side of the Shenandoah River, is well watered, and has a tolerable good mill seat on it, and well timbered, containing it is believed, an abundance of iron ore, and the soil susceptible of great improvement by the aid of Plaster and Clover—and contains about

One Thousand Acres,

more or less, nearly 300 of which is leased and tenanted for three lives, subject to which that part of it will be sold, the balance is fee simple, and the title of all undisputed.

It will be laid off in Lots to suit purchasers, and will be sold payable one fifth in cash, and the balance in one, two, and three annual payments with interest, and a deed of trust on the premises or good personal security, as may be agreed on, will be required to secure the distant payments.

All persons desirous of purchasing any or all the aforesaid land, will be shown the same by Mr. Daniel Heffibower, residing on Bullskin, and near the premises, who is authorized to make contracts, the deeds for which, with general warranty, will be made by

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hill and Dale, Jan. 19—t.

ANDREW WOODS,

Cabinet Maker,

HAS on hand bedsteads of the various descriptions and fashions, and an assortment of CABINET WARE, all of which he sells at prices conformable to the present reduced prices of country produce, and hopes that all who wish to purchase furniture will give him a call. If the furniture wanted is not on hand it can be made on the shortest notice—orders from the country or a distance off, will be attended to with great particularity and care. I entreat once more that those who owe me claims long since due, will come forward, that we may at least look one another in the face again before we die—good words and a little money has sometimes kept the Sheriff off my moveables.

January 26.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE COMPLETE Virginia and Maryland Farmer,

Being a copious selection from the best treatises on Farming now extant in the United States.

field communications with Bonaparte otherwise than in his professional capacity, and spoke of Bonaparte as "Napoleon," and "the Patient," and not as "General Bonaparte." He summoned Count Bertrand and Gen. Mitholen, as witnesses in his favor, but they refused to obey the summons.

Boot & Shoe Making.

THIS Subscriber informs the Public that he has commenced the

Boot & Shoe Making Business, in the house belonging to Doctor Griggs, nearly opposite Mr. Henry Haines' Tavern, where he will be thankful for employment in the line of his Business, and engages that his work shall be done in the best manner.

AUGUSTUS SHOPE.

February 9. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE School Commissioners are requested to meet at the Court House, in Charlestown, on the first day of February Court.

SMITH SLAUGHTER, Pres't.

Feb. 9.

Tan Yard for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his tan yard, situate near Mr. Worthington's mill, in Charlestown. The yard consists of ten layaway vats, with the necessary handlers, an extensive bark shed, and mill for grinding bark. There can be a considerable number of vats sunk, the lot being extensive. There is also on the premises, a tolerable good log dwelling house, with a kitchen adjoining. He will also sell a lot adjoining the above, containing half an acre, which is well calculated for a wagon stand. The situation of the whole is inferior to none in the county. The terms will be made uncommonly easy. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

JACOB E. PARSON.

Feb. 9.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 23d of January last, living near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, an apprentice boy named

James Taylor,

about five feet eight or nine inches high, about sixteen years of age, stout made—has a down look when spoken to, light colored hair, round face & grey eyes; had on when he went away, a bottle green colored coat and pantaloons nearly new, a fur hat with black crpe round it—and took with him a coat of a bottle-green colour about half worn, one pair of cotton cassimere pantaloons of a grey colour patched on the knees; and other clothing not recollected.—Rode away a black mare about 16 1/2 hands high, four years old this spring, with a small streak of white down the face, both hind feet white. The above reward will be given to any person that will bring him home, and no thanks.

GEO. SLOSSER.

Feb. 9.

SHINGLES.

The subscribers have a few thousand JOINT SHINGLES, which they will sell at a reasonable price.

JOHN MARSHALL & Co.

Charlestown, Jan. 26.

NOTICE.

Those persons who gave their Bonds to the subscribers (as administrators of John Briscoe, dec'd) are informed that indulgence can not be given longer than the first of March next, and if not paid off by that time suit will be brought on the same without discrimination.

THOS. BRISCOE, JAMES HITE.

February 2.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed agent for several Gehlemens, has resigned the Office and Commission of Constable,—he only intends to settle up what business he has on hand, of that nature. He offers his services to Gentlemen as agent or private collector, and will undertake any business of a private nature in this or any of the neighbouring states, upon the shortest notice, and pledges himself to give general satisfaction to any Gentleman who may think proper to employ him.

G. GIBBONS.

February 2, 1820.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, his house and lot, near the Presbyterian meeting house, in Charlestown. This property would be very suitable for a mechanic. Also for sale, an acre lot of ground, near the brick yard. A great bargain may be had, if immediate application be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository.

JACOB FISHER

Dec. 8.

From a London Paper.

BEAUTY'S GRAVE.

Tread softly, stranger! this is ground Which no rude footsteps should impress, With tender pity gaze around, Let address all thy soul possess;

Tread softly lest you crush the flowers That o'er this turf are taught to wave, Transplanted from their native bowers, To shed their sweets o'er Beauty's grave!

And, stranger! let your melting heart Mark well this fresh and verdant sod, And ere you from the scene depart, O let your soul commune with God!

Thus fade the fragile birds of earth, Thus fade the lonely and the brave, Come here, ye thoughtless sons of Mirth, And pause awhile o'er Beauty's grave!

Sweet wretch! would'st thou thy pale doom, Call tears into the virgin's eye; O may the prospect of this tomb, Remind her all that love must die;

And warn her in the ways of youth, To think of Him who being gave, And bid her seek the ways of truth, Like her who sleeps in Beauty's grave!

The following elegant extracts from the Christian Discipline, are from the chaste and classical pen of Professor NORON.

Christianity, we BELIEVE, has taught the Unity of God, and revealed him as the Father of his perfections, his providence, and his moral government. It has directed us to look up to Him as the Being, on whom we and all things are entirely dependent, and to look up to Him with perfect confidence and love. It has made known to us that we are to live forever; it has brought life and immortality to light. Man was a creature of this earth, and it has raised him to a far nobler rank, and taught him to regard himself as an immortal being, and the child of God. It has opened to the sinner the path of penitence and hope. It has afforded to virtue the highest possible sanctions. It gives to sorrow its best and often its only consolation. It has presented us in the life of our great Master with an example of that moral perfection, which is to be the constant object of our exertions. It has established the truths, which it teaches, upon evidence, the most satisfactory. It is a most glorious display of the benevolence of God, and of his care for his creatures of this earth.

We believe that the great truths of religion, which are taught by Christianity, are the foundation of public and private happiness, of the good order of well regulated society, of all that is most generous and most disinterested in the human character, of all those qualities which endear man to man; that they may make life tolerable and reconcile us to death; and that it is on these, that the character must be formed, which will fit us for heaven; and it is, THEREFORE, that we wish them to be presented to men such as they really are, free from all the gross errors which human folly and perversity have connected with them—errors, which have prevented their reception, and essentially contracted their influence.

SKETCHES OF ILLINOIS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The climate of Illinois, in a geographical sense, is the sixth north; or rather it comes under zone number six, which in Riciolous table of climates comprises all that part of the northern hemisphere which lies between latitudinal parallels 35 deg. 35 min. The longest day of this climate is 15 hours; though that of the inhabited portion of Illinois, cannot exceed 14 hours 30 minutes.

In a popular sense, the climate of Illinois, is, perhaps, the finest in the world—that of places under the same parallel of latitude in Europe hardly excepted.

The climate of Italy, (which is the only one that can form a proper subject of comparison,) owes its present benignity to adventitious causes altogether; for there is abundant evidence to show, that a change of temperature and soil has taken place there since the time of Cæsar.

The causes of this change are found in the continual labors of human industry, which has gradually progressed in clearing the earth's surface of woods, draining it of surplus water, which the numerous ponds and marshes afforded, and carrying it to a high state of cultivation.

What industry has done for Italy, (and indeed for most other parts of Europe,) nature has done for Illinois. The great portion of prairie land in this state, (supported, by some to constitute one fourth part of its superficial contents,) the paucity of bogs and marshes, and the mellow looseness and warmth of its soil, render its climate mild, genial and wholesome.

It is well known in the Atlantic States, that the clearing of the lands of woods produces a sensible change in the temperature of the climate. Large and thick woods prevent the sun's rays from penetrating into, and warming the soil; and the fallen leaves, branches, and other vegetable matter, rotting on the ground, form a kind of crust, which hinders the escape and diffusion of the internal heat.

There is here such a uniformity in the state of the atmosphere, that one experiences none of those sudden changes, from heat to cold and from cold to heat, which are induced by proximity to mountains, marshes,

and seas, and by variableness of winds. Indeed, there is a great uniformity in the climate of America, taken as a whole. M. de Paw, in his "Recherches Philosophiques sur les Americaines," concludes, as the result of his observations on the subject, that our climate is less variable than that of Europe. During the winter season here, the mercury ranges between 20 and 50 deg. seldom lower than 20 deg. The mean summer heat is about 30 deg. As in the latter season I have never heard of a death by idiopathic phrenitis, so in the former to have one's ears, fingers, or toes, bitten by the frost, is very unusual, not to say unheard of.

Inland lakes doubtless have a great tendency in making the climate of the country which surrounds them, harsh and unfriendly to the objects of human culture. But the state of Illinois is so far removed from the great chain of lakes which separates the United States from Canada, that this cause does not affect us. We are peculiarly happy in this respect; for, being placed at that point where the waters of the Ohio, Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi and Missouri rivers (which have their rise in the lakes or mountains at the distance of from one to two thousand miles above us) congregate, and from which they descend, in one great channel, to the sea, (about fifteen hundred miles below us,) we escape, on the one hand, the frost and snows of the upper country, as, on the other, we do the contagious vapors and strength destroying influence of the lower.

Vines flourish in Illinois, and yield their fruit in as great abundance as the same species do in southern France or Italy. And I have not the smallest doubt but that hereafter it will be as much famed for good wines as either the countries abovementioned.

I saw large apples in November, the second product of the same trees, this last season. During my residence in this state, (two years,) I have never seen the earth covered with snow to the depth of two inches.

Englishmen remark, that we have here none of those long, dribbling, joyless rains, which are so frequent in their country—rains which disgust humanity with itself, and induce gloominess of temper, hypochondriacal distempers, and suicide. I may add, nor such rains as are common in the Atlantic states, which continue for days, and weeks, and even months, forbidding the eye to refresh itself with the external objects of creation, and interrupting every other rural enjoyment. Our rains here descend in copious showers, but are of short duration. They simply wash the face of the fields, that they may look brighter when dried. They do not drench them.

With respect to the question whether the ultimate clearing and settlement of the western country will diminish or increase the quantity of water in the Ohio and other rivers, (to which you directed my attention in your letter of the 15th September last,) I beg leave here to offer you the result of my reflections on it.

Although the experience of the old settlers of this country furnishes no evidence to support an answer to this enquiry, in the affirmative, I am, nevertheless, disposed to answer it in that way; and think that satisfactory reasons may be assigned, why the felling and clearing away of forests, and the annual cultivation of the ground so cleared, lessen the quantity of water which is carried off by the rivers.

It has been ascertained, by experiments, that the exposing of land to the full force of the sun's rays, produces a heat, at the depth of a foot below the surface of the earth, about 15 degrees greater than what is found at the same distance below the surface, in thick woods. Consequently, the evaporation of water, from an open prairie country, must greatly exceed that which takes place where the earth is shaded by the foliage of trees, and trees themselves.

Besides this effect of the solar heat, in dissipating greater quantities of water from the fields than from the woodland, the action of winds may be taken into the account. Winds, it is well known, greatly assist the process of evaporation; and when they sweep along the surface of the earth, unobstructed by woods, and other moist vegetable substances, their effect, in this regard, must be astonishingly great.

From these, and other causes, to which perhaps, I have omitted to look, the inference may rationally be drawn, that the clearings and cultivation of the western country has diminished, and, that, as this clearing and cultivation progress, will continue to diminish, the quantity of water in the Ohio, and other rivers.

With much respect, I am, &c.

HENRY EDDY.

J. MEIGS, Esqr.

OF BONAPARTE.

The last accounts from Saint Helena are to the last of October. Bonaparte was in good health, and in safe keeping. His French physician and Catholic priest, had arrived there in an English brig, and joined his household. The guard duty performed by the squadron which surrounds the island was extremely harassing to the crews of the ships, and had occasioned much sickness among them. Provisions were extremely scarce, and consequently dear there.—The price of a goose was a guinea, and fowls a dollar and an half a piece. Mr. Stokoe, the medical attendant on Bonaparte, had been tried by a Court Martial, and convicted on ten charges of misconduct and sentenced to be dismissed the King's service.—He had