

# FARMERS' REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. XII.]

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1820.

[No. 619.]

### 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. If not paid 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 must be paid for in advance, unless otherwise directed, and will be continued until notified, and charged accordingly. All communications to the Editor on business, must be post paid.

### FROM INDIA.

NEW YORK, JAN. 29.

We have been obligingly favoured with a regular file of Calcutta papers to the 28th of August, which were received by the ship Cadmus. From these papers, we have copied an interesting account of the late Festival of Juggunnath.

By a Calcutta paper of the 24th of Aug we learn with regret, that on the 20th of that month the Rev. Mr. C. Wheelock, while on his passage in the ship Britannia, bound from Rangoon to Calcutta, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. Mrs. Wheelock and Mrs. B. Landman, were on board, and witnessed the melancholy occurrence. Mr. Wheelock, a native of Massachusetts, was a Missionary, recently sent out to India, by the Baptist Missionary Society in this country. The anguish of Mrs. Wheelock, situated as she is at so remote a distance from her family and friends, can be better felt than described.

The aged King of Ava died on the 6th of June last; and on the same day his Grandson was raised to the throne as his successor.

### [From the Friend of India.] FESTIVAL OF JUGGUNNATH.

In our number of July last year, we gave an account of a singular accident which happened to the car of this celebrated deity, whom the great bulk of the natives continue to regard as the lord of the world, in those parts of Bengal and the provinces which would convince even the most thoughtless of his complete inability to verify that title. We trust we shall be excused by our readers if we bring the subject again before them, in order to relate several circumstances, which though not notorious in themselves, have been rendered so notorious at the present anniversary, as to warrant their being publicly made known.

This image Juggunnath is the most famous of all the images of that deity in this part of the country, and by those who are interested in the subject, is regarded as inferior only to the original image in Orissa. The splendid endowments it enjoys, and its vicinity to the metropolis of the east, the residence of so great a proportion of wealthy natives, conspire to give a degree of celebrity, which is denied to every other image in this part of the country. The cupidity and rapacity of those brahmins who are the proprietors of this image, have eagerly seized on these circumstances, and turned them into a channel of profit to themselves.

Two miles from the temple of this deity, stands that of his imagined brother Radhavalubh, and the eight days brother the shastree allow to intervene between the cars being drawn forth, and its being drawn back, have been improved to their own advantage by the proprietors of this latter temple, who by means of an annual present, obtain permission for him to spend this time in the society of his brother, in which according to the notion of the vulgar, he enjoys every degree of fraternal delight. This present is in general seventy-five rupees; which however renders the residence of Juggunnath with his brother, still a profitable concern to the proprietors of Radhavalubh's temple. In the seven days during which he remained there this year, presents were made to him in money to the value of five hundred rupees; and to the amount of about two hundred more in various articles, chiefly of gold. These presents, however, being made at the temple of Radhavalubh, reverted to the proprietors of that image, and not to those of Juggunnath.

The sacred personages who are the proprietors and lords of both these images, and who of course claim as their right the offerings made to them, are not the only persons to whom this festival is advantageous. Within the last two or three years it has been customary to erect sheds by the wayside for gambling; and the multitudes of worshippers who possess a small portion of wealth, and whom the metropolis pours forth on such occasions, present a fine harvest for sharpers. As usual, the Chinese, the great gamblers of the east, take the lead. At this recent festival, nearly a hundred came up from Calcutta, and devoted themselves without cessation to this abominable enjoyment. The number of gambling houses frequented by them and by the natives, exceeded twenty; and in these the disappearance of the great luminary of day produced not

interruption in the business. Those who had been wearied by the labors and ill success of the day, resigned their posts to others who prolonged the scene through the night, and such as had occasion to pass by them in the morning, perceived the lamps still burning. This practice continued for eight days, and produced an abundant exhibition of every species of villany. On one occasion a native from a short distance inveigled the child of a neighbor from home, and in evening lost all he possessed at one of these gambling houses, pretended to leave the child whom he called his own, as a pledge for the payment of his debt, and absconded. The nature to whom the boy had been thus consigned, considered him as a lawful prize, and as such would have borne him home, had he not been rescued by a person who happened to be acquainted with the parents of the child. Three other natives, after having lost every penny they possessed, brought to the market their young and innocent wives, of whom the eldest was little more than twelve years of age. This young person however, whom he had received from her parents, was unfeelingly sold by this worshipper of Juggunnath, for thirteen rupees! She was purchased by a woman who keeps a house of ill fame, and thus consigned for ever to infamy and vice. In the two other cases the relatives of the young women, or rather children, for they were little more than ten years of age, happened to obtain a knowledge of what was going forward, and made such a strenuous and effectual opposition in the midst of the multitude, that the bargain was broken off before it could be fully completed. Who can wonder at the complete demoralization of the Hindoos, when such deeds are perpetrated in the very presence of their supposed divinity, and at the season of one of those public acts of adoration, from which they ought to derive additional motives for purity of life?

We have not heard that any one this year devoted himself to destruction under the wheels of the car. Perhaps this consummation of religious frenzy is chiefly confined to the original shrine of this deity; but the number of those who perished by accident under the wheels was very considerable. Within a few miles round, no fewer than six were crushed to death; and when we consider all the circumstances of the case, it will appear highly probable that this is not an unfair estimate for a limited space of the number of accidents at these seasons annually. This festival is celebrated throughout the whole of Bengal; always occurs during the rains, and at the time of the change of the moon, when there is frequently an extraordinary fall of rain. With the exception of these at Calcutta, the cars are drawn over roads formed entirely of earth which are of course slippery to a high degree. When any one of the crowd of devotees who are drawing the car, happen to fall down, the number who are crowded around him as closely as they can stand, prevents his rising again, and the impossibility of stopping the car, deprives him of every chance of escape, unless he should happen to fall precisely into one of the intermediate spaces formed in this instance by thirty two heavy wheels, made of solid plank. So far is it from being there fore, matter of surprise that, with the thousands of cars which are drawn out annually, that such accidents should occur; rather the wonder is that there are no more of them from year to year. Still, however, the number of those who thus perish annually in Bengal, must amount to many hundreds.

When the car proceeds, a few brahmins mount it, to enjoy the pleasure of a ride. On giving back the car this year, some of the people from below made great efforts to ascend the car likewise—but those who were already mounted it, unwilling to admit more, used every means to prevent intrusion by throwing down those who were climbing either with their hands or with bamboos. After many fruitless efforts, the crowd below, enraged at this opposition, assailed those above with mud and stones, and every missile within their reach. For a time all was tumult and disorder. Juggunnath indeed did not fare better than his votaries who had occasioned the tumult. In the eagerness of the crowd to chastise those who had incurred their anger, he himself was so bedded with the filthy elements which the multitude threw up profusely, that his face and many parts of his car were nearly covered with mud. After this violent expression of resentment, the indignation of the people having exhausted itself, they again applied their shoulders to the ropes, and proceeded in their wonted manner till they came within about two hundred yards of the appointed place. Here the car stuck fast; and whether it were for want of real strength, or of inclination, they felt unable to move it, and there it must remain till the next anniversary. With what ideas of the majesty of the supreme ruler of the universe, with what sentiments of reverence for the Deity—with what convictions of his de-stestation of iniquity; with what an additional restraint on their passions—with what new incitements to virtue and purity in their own conduct, the

natives who have returned home from such a scene, we leave the reader to judge. About four thousand copies of a pamphlet, drawn up last year by the Rev. Mr. Ward, were distributed during the nine days of the festival; not indeed in the midst of the crowd, as at that season they are often disregarded, if not lost; but when the worshippers were returning to their respective villages and places of abode, at which seasons the pamphlets were in general received with eagerness, and probably found their way to numerous villages.

### Late Foreign News.

By the Harmony arrived, at Portsmouth from England, with London papers to Dec. 29th, twenty days later.

Mr. Hobhouse, a member of the British Commons, had been arrested on a warrant from the Speaker, and committed to Newgate, for a libel on the House of Commons. He protested against the illegality of the proceeding.

The mail coaches that arrived in London on the 28th of December, were greatly retarded by the snow which had fallen in many parts of the country. That from Exeter was most impeded.

The Emperor of Austria has reinstated the noted General Muck to all his offices and dignities.

The favorite toast in England is, "The British Constitution, and may we never be obliged to hunt for Liberty."

The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society has struck *Hind's* name from their list.

A lady about forty years of age, who lived at the corner of one of the streets in Paris, was struck early in the month with apoplexy. M. Lavallete, the physician, was called in, and he restored her instantly to life, by bleeding in a jugular vein, and stimulating the blood to flow abundantly by the application of a common needle to the exterior part of the vein and adjoining nerves. It is thus shown, that the mechanical stimulus is able to revive nervous sensibility, and by creating a kind of peristaltic motion, to deduce from the arteries a great quantity of blood.

There is also another instance of the efficacy of this application in the case of a M. Chate-lin, a linen merchant, who had also been restored to existence under similar circumstances. It is trusted that this discovery will be generally beneficial.

### Mr. Hobhouse's commitment to Newgate.

LONDON, DECEMBER 19.

A meeting took place on Thursday at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in pursuance of an advertisement, of very limited circulation, for the purpose of declaring an opinion upon the commitment of Mr. Hobhouse by order of the House of Commons, to Newgate. The persons assembled amounted to about four hundred.

Upon entering the room, Sir F. BURDETT was received with the strongest demonstrations of pleasure. He immediately took the chair, and commenced his address. Of all the stretches of arbitrary power which had been witnessed for many years, he knew of none to be compared with that which, under the pretence of privilege, was exercised by the House of Commons, in committing men arbitrarily to prison. This was a question which had already been so fully discussed, that he believed there was not an uninterested man in the country—not a man unconnected with borough proprietors, who did not deny and reprobate the power, which the House of Commons assumed, of sending persons to prison, without legal proof, without trial—first by declaring a certain act to be an offence, then interrogating the accused party, then without any process committing to judgment, and passing a sentence, the highest passed on people who were not felons—he meant imprisonment. At the first blush of the case, it must appear monstrous to think that the same persons were accusers, judges, jury, and executors. It was an usurpation of power from which every honest man must turn with disgust. [Shouts of applause.] This was a power which the King on the throne had never attempted to exercise; and what right had a lower branch of the Legislature to claim a prerogative, which no King of England could pretend to put in force over his subjects. After having assumed the powers of sovereignty, they now wanted to assume the dignity of the Sovereign. [Loud applause.] It was, however, that sort of dignity which the poet had in view when he wrote these lines:—

I own that virtue is an empty boast,  
But shall the dignity of vice be lost?

Was it in the corruption of that House that its dignity was to be found? And when that corruption was exposed, how was its dignity supported? When a Minister of the Crown was detected face to face of having abused the patronage of Government in trafficking for seats in that House, and he was defended on the ground that the practice was as notorious as the sun at noon-day [thunder of applause] the whole transaction was overlooked by the house and not a word was said about its dignity; but was it to be

entended that for mere words uttered out of doors, after such a thing as this was passed over, a man should be sent to prison by the House of Commons; and that too, under pretence of supporting its dignity; could the dignity of the House have suffered so much by such words, as by the detection of Prime Minister trafficking for seats in Parliament? And while the House overlooked some so enormous an offence, how could it presume to punish an inferior offence? A bill disfranchising a corrupt borough (Grampound), this he would not oppose, because some small degree of good might arise from it to the public at large. But neither ought the bill to be thrown out in the Lords, as was the case last session with the bill for disfranchising the borough of Berrystable. Sir Masses Lopez had been trafficking in boroughs since the Speaker, and committed to Newgate, for a libel on the House of Commons. He protested against the illegality of the proceeding.

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The following Resolutions were then voted unanimously:—

1. That this meeting has read with indignation of the condemnation, without a hearing, by the House of Commons, of John Cam Hobhouse, Esq. for a presumed libel, of the violent seizure of his person, and of his confinement in the goal of Newgate.

2. That this meeting protests against the power assumed by the House of Commons to imprison the subject, for constructive breach of its privileges, without hearing, and without trial.

3. That the power assumed by the House to accuse, to judge, to condemn, without evidence, and punish whom they please, is a power totally incompatible with the rights and liberties of the land.

4. That an address expressing the opinion of this meeting on the above proceedings, and also of our gratitude for his able and manly conduct, be presented to John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.

5. That the address now read be adopted; that it be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting, and presented by Mr. Evans, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. O'Callaghan, to John Cam Hobhouse, Esq.

6. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Honorable Chairman, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. for his manly and strenuous exertions to secure the rights and liberties of the people at large, and for his ready compliance on all occasions with the wishes of his constituents, and for his impartial conduct in the chair on the present occasion.

In the address, as originally proposed, there was a reflection on the party called the *Whigs*, which on the motion of Mr. Clarkson, seconded by Sir F. Burdett, was ordered to be expunged.

Sir F. Burdett attended at Newgate on Thursday to enter into sureties for Mr. Hobhouse's safe detention, while he is permitted to reside in the keeper's house.

The British Parliament had passed on most of the bills recommended by Ministers to be enacted, to suppress seditious and blasphemous libels, and those not passed were in matured stages. On the 24th of December, the Commons adjourned to the 30th, to give time to the House of Lords to pass the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill (the remaining stages; after which both Houses were to adjourn to the 15th February.

On the 24th, the London Merchants presented a petition, praying some remedies with respect to the China trade, and the resumption of cash payment by the Bank. In the discussion which took place on the petition, Lord Castlereagh said, "No deviation was intended to be made in the plan adopted last session. Every principle of practical wisdom and of legislative policy, he said, called upon them to adhere to it."

The Seditious and Blasphemous Libel Bills passed the House of Lords, and the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill the Commons, by large majorities. The Seize Arms Bill passed the Lords, Dec. 17, 135 to 38. On the 24d, a bill to abrogate the right of traverse, received the royal assent.

Some fresh meetings of the reformers had taken place in Scotland, the military force had been called on to suppress them. No blood was, however, shed, and Mr. Grant, in the Commons ridiculed the idea of assembling a force to suppress them.

The celebrated Miss O'Neill, who is now Mrs. Beecher, having married a rich Irish gentleman, has settled at her husband's request, all her fortune on her father, mother, brothers and sisters making them independent for life. Her husband has settled on her £1000 for life.

A Mr. Heathfield has published a pam-

### NOTICE.

Those persons who gave their Bonds to the subscribers (as administrators of John Briscoe, dec'd) are informed that indulgence cannot 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,  
Adm'ors.

February 2.

### NOTICE.

The subscriber having been appointed agent for several Gentlemen, 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.

### Cheap Enough.

Those who wish to purchase cheap Cloth, Cassimere, Jersey Cloth, Flannels, and Blankets, for CASH, call at my store, and they shall have them to suit the times.

JOHN CARLILE.

Who has on hand a quantity of the Best Old Whiskey

this part of the country—Gin, Spirits, &c. Charleston, Dec. 22.

### To Customers.

Harvest and seed time is over, and a kind providence has rewarded your labor this year, with bountiful CROPS, which ought to admonish you to apply those means in paying others, also, for their LABOUR and GOODS. We do not wish to be put to the disagreeable TROUBLE and expense of calling on, or sending to you, much less to coerce PAYMENT by LAW. Therefore only bestow your attention to this subject one moment, and you will readily see and understand that our interest is mutual in this matter. Restore our FUNDS to us in the season, and we then can and will supply you with goods much CHEAPER than we otherwise can do, if you continually keep us out of our money.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 11, 1819.

### HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The following elegant and just character of our able and modest Secretary of State, of the United States, we extract from the N. H. Patriot. A more correct and striking likeness could not be drawn—and as we believe there is but one general opinion on this subject in this quarter, the remarks will only need to be read to be admired.

"The more we contemplate the character of this able, assiduous and excellent statesman and patriot—the further we witness his progress in the diplomatic history of our country, the more we see to admire and applaud. Not content with pursuing the tracks of his illustrious predecessors in the annals of our negotiations, his assiduity finds both in our local and general history, and in the history of other negotiations, incidents fruitful in benefits to our country. As well in the negotiations with Britain at Ghent, as in the subsequent correspondence with the agents of Spain, did our accomplished Secretary fortify himself and his country on high ground purely from his superior sagacity and research. In forming the late treaty with Don Onis, he not only cleared the whole ground and made all plain as far as he went, but discovered every objection which could afterwards be raised, and so effectually barred all these objections as to render it impossible for the Spanish king to escape but by a downright violation of his blighted faith.

"When the illustrious MONROE shall retire, we believe no individual will stand more conspicuous for the Presidency than Mr. ADAMS. The only objection urged against him, so far from being an objection, is a strong reason why the people should delight to honor him; it is, that he has not the manners of a courtier, that his address is plain, that he does not make all the parade which is peculiar to the great and mighty ones of the earth.

A man of his industry and research could not but acquire habits at which others, less industrious, would marvel. Hence to see him travelling from Massachusetts to Washington without an attending servant, managing and arranging his own baggage, while the southern private gentlemen had his half score of blacks to dance attendance, and to hand his cane when he wanted it—might cause a would be great man to stare, that the dignity of the nation was tarnished in the Secretary of State descending to perform such servile offices; but the Secretary would doubtless consider the trouble of managing slaves while travelling not less than that of lifting a trunk or helping himself out of a stage or steam boat. The truly great mind—and such we esteem that of Mr. Adams—avoids all unnecessary parade, and it isaverse to show, as the vacant head is fond of making up its deficiencies by the display of external pomp and grandeur.

ALL those persons who hired negroes of me last year, will please to take notice that their notes became due on the 25th of December last, and that unless they lift them by the last of this month I shall put them into the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN BRISCOE.

January 25.

### NOTICE.

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, Courtplaster—Inkpowder, Purified London Soap, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs, Copal Varnish—Bees Wax, Putty for Window Glass, Inksand 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.

### 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.

### GOODS

Bought under the Hammer FOR CASH, At knock-down Prices,

NOW opening by the subscribers at their store in Shepherdstown, consisting in part, of a great variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Homedade, Cassinets, Cords and Velvets; Pany and Swandown Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Coatings, Baizes, Carpeting of all kinds, Plaines, Pellesse cloths, Cassimere Shawls, Canton Crapes, Irish linens, Cambrick muslins, Calicoes, Gingham, India muslins, Worsted, Silk and Cotton Hose, Bombazetts, &c. &c.

Don't complain of money being scarce, come to us and you can get as much for one dollar now, as you formerly got for two Dollars and a half when money was more plenty and of less value. Whether you want to buy or not, come and see the assortment, as you will not only benefit yourselves if you buy, but be highly gratified at their cheapness if you do not buy.

We will take notes and bonds, or sell to good men on liberal credit.

JAS. S. LANE & TOWNER.

Shepherdstown, Dec. 20.

### FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land

IN the county of Jefferson and state of Virginia, within six miles of Charleston, 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 Hoffbauer, residing on Bullskin, and near the premises, who is authorised to make contracts, the deeds for which, with general warranty, will be made by

JOHN HOPKINS.

Hill and Dale, Jan. 19—11.

### JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE COMPLETE

Virginia and Maryland Farrier,

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

NOAH RIAGELY, Late Michael Lee, & Co.

### Hardware.

Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, and Anvils, Knives & Forks, every price & quality, Cast steel, German steel and common Hand saws, Cast steel plane bits, Chisels, files, rasps, &c. &c.

### Castings.

Large wash kettles—large & small pots, Large and small ovens, Skillets and Frying Pans, sold cheap at my store in Charleston, for CASH JOHN CARLILE.

### December 22.

### Family Medicines.

FOR SALE. Whole-ale and retail, by W. & J. LANE, Charleston.

LEE'S famous Antibilious Pills.

Messrs. Mich. Lee & Co. I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases. Your humble servant, G. C. COLLINS, Front street, Balt.

THESE much esteemed Pills have been for many years prepared in Baltimore by the present proprietor, as many of our most respectable citizens can testify, and a number of them have readily and gladly given certificates of their great value as a family physic.

LEE'S ELIXIR, A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

Cherock Court House, S. Carolina. Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Sir—Being afflicted with an obstinate cough for more than seven years, which has never yielded to any remedies, though numbers have been applied, until I procured a few phials of your LEE'S ELIXIR, for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, &c. which gave me considerable relief, and which could I procure immediately a sufficient quantity will, I feel confident, by being sufficiently used remove the most distressing complaint that I or the human race have ever been subjected to. I have not a doubt but that I shall be the means of your disposing of a great quantity of the Elixir in this part of the country. I am, sir, &c.

CHAS. A. SPARKS.

Lee's Worm Lozenges.

THE proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation: His little daughter, about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh; no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away; she was at length taken with fevers, which, with other symptoms led him to believe she had worms; he gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges, which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or any pernicious ingredient. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet so efficacious that it may be used with the utmost safety, on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child of a week old.

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, rendering the skin delicately soft and smoothing the complexion.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, warranted to cure if taken according to the directions.

Lee's Grand Restorative and Nervous Cordial, A most valuable medicine for great and general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c. &c.

Lee's Essence and Extracts



Vol. XII.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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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. One note of the bank of Hagers-town. \$50

Amounting to the sum of two thousand and 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, Courtplaster—Inkpowder, Purified London Soap, Mace, Cloves, and Nutmegs, Copal Varnish—Bees Wax, Putty for Window Glass, Inkstand 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 Shanondale 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 Hefflbower, residing on Bullskin, and near the premises, who is authorised 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 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 Farrier,

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

Dec. 8.

field communications with Bonaparte other wise 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. Mtholon, 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.

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 Gehlelemen, 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 fate the fragile birds of earth, Thus fate 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 may 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 counteracted 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 Riccioli's 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, (supposed, 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 Americains;" 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 80 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 abovesmentioned. 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 wind 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

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Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Deduct sheriff's commissions and tax on lands owned by non-residents, and for insolvents' and 'Add bonds due during the year, on judgments, viz.'

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Add the balance in the treasury the 1st day of October, 1819' and 'Makes the aggregate of'.

So that it appears from the foregoing estimate, that the revenue of the current year will exceed the expenses, by the sum of 27,094 61 which will be a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of October next. Besides, some additional revenue may be calculated on, because of the large arrearages of the taxes due from the county of Norfolk, with a few other counties, and to procure which the Governor and Council were authorized by a special law of the last session of the Legislature, to appoint a collector, or collectors, with the privilege of allowing a very considerable additional per cent. on the amount collected. It may be proper for the committee to remark, that if the late treasurer should not speedily replace the sum which he has diverted or misapplied from the funds of the Commonwealth, it may be necessary to authorize the Governor and Council to borrow from the Virginia Bank, or the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, or of individuals, at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, any sum which may be required for the authorized expenses of the Commonwealth, not exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars; which is supposed to be nearly the amount for which the late treasurer stands a defaulter at this time. The committee have therefore adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, as the opinion of the committee, That it is unnecessary to increase the taxes within this Commonwealth, at the present time. Resolved, That, provided the late treasurer should not according to his assurances in his letter of the 13th of last month to the house of Delegates, pay up the public money which he has diverted from its proper destination, before the exigencies of the Commonwealth may require it, that the Governor and Council be authorized to borrow any sum not exceeding eighty-five thousand dollars, from the Bank of Virginia, or Farmers' Bank of Virginia, or of individuals, at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, for the use of the Commonwealth until such sum as has been diverted can be coerced from the late treasurer and his securities.

The committee have also had under consideration the petition of the inhabitants of Winchester, praying that the tax on hawkers and pedlars may be increased; and have come to the following resolution thereon: Resolved, That it is expedient to increase the tax imposed within this Commonwealth, on hawkers and pedlars, to the sum of dollars.

The committee have also considered a resolution referred to them, directing that they should enquire into the expediency of permitting the notes of the Bank of the Valley and its branches, and of the North Western Bank of Virginia, to be receivable in the payment of the revenue of this Commonwealth; and have come to the following resolution thereon: Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, That it is both just and expedient, that the notes of those banks should be receivable in the payment of the revenue of this Commonwealth.

The letter of the auditor of the 27th day of last month, has also claimed the attention of your committee, and they beg leave to submit the following resolutions, which if adopted, and carried into effect by the General Assembly, they believe will have a beneficial influence upon the revenue of the Commonwealth: Resolved as the opinion of this committee, That the laws ought to be so amended, as to impose a fine of 150 dollars on each clerk of a county or corporation court within this Commonwealth, who shall fail to transmit to the auditor of public accounts, an attested copy of the sheriff's or other collector's bonds, for the collection of the public taxes within said county or corporation, for the space of sixty days after such bond shall have been taken in each year; to be recovered on motion of the auditor, upon notice, in the general court.

Resolved, that the laws should be so amended, as to increase the penalty on the clerks of Regimental Courts of Enquiry for not transmitting to the Auditor annually a list of all claims allowed by their respective courts on the militia fine funds. Resolved, That it should be the duty of

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'law process and seals of courts', 'notaries public', 'register's fees', 'tobacco shipped', 'Revenue from militia fines', 'lands', 'from sale of unappropriated lands', 'Sale of articles in Penitentiary', 'arrears of taxes'.