

REMOVAL.

Humphreys and Keyes HAVE removed their store to the house next door to the market house, lately occupied by Capt. John Anderson. May 6.

HENRY YOUNG, TAILOR,

Has removed his shop to the house next to Mr. William Shirley's, where he will continue to execute all work in his line in the most fashionable manner and on the shortest notice. Charlestown May 6.

NEW FIRM.

The subscriber having it in view to withdraw in some measure his personal attention from his mercantile business, has interested Mr. John Marshall in the same. In future the business will be conducted under the firm of

John Marshall & Co.

It is with pleasure I tender my thanks to the inhabitants of Charlestown and its neighborhood, for the liberal share of custom that I have received, and hope by Mr. Marshall's strict attention, and a disposition to give satisfaction, that their favors will be continued. R. WORTHINGTON. May 6.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to me by open accounts, are requested to call at my counting room, as soon as possible, and close the same by payment or note—and such as have bonds and notes will please lift them. *It is hoped none will fail to comply with this request, after the unusual indulgence that many have received. R. WORTHINGTON. May 6, 1818.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received a part of their Spring Goods—which added to their stock on hand, render their assortment tolerably good, and in a short time will have an additional supply. JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. May 6.

A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson county Va. on the 20th of April last, as a runaway, a black Negro man, who says at one time that his name is James, and at another that his name is William; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, compactly built, & from appearance nearly 40 years of age—he has a small scar on his nose, and two remarkable ones on his breast at least one tenth of an inch above the surface of the skin—his back exhibits an appearance of having been severely whipped: he will give no account of his owners name, but says he is free: he had on when committed, a twilled kersey coat, pantaloons of the same kind, and a striped cotton waistcoat, and had with him a variety of other clothing. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor. May 6.

NOTICE.

A young Gentleman, qualified for the instruction of youth in the Latin language grammatically, the Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Arithmetic and the various branches of a complete English education, wants employment as teacher either in a private family or public seminary. A letter directed to W. R. R. Shepherd's Town will be immediately attended to. Shepherd's Town, April 30.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable lot of land, about one mile from Charlestown, containing about

49 ACRES,

about 15 acres of which are in good timber. This land has a small stream of water running through it. The price will be moderate and the payments easy. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown. CYRUS HIBBINS. May 6.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes all those indebted to him for carding and fulling, to come forward and make immediate payment to Mr. John Heller, as no farther indulgence can, or will be given. All those neglecting this notice, will be dealt with according to law. JESSE BAILEY. May 6.

PLANK FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE, ABOUT 30,000 feet Pine Plank, inch and inch, and a quarter. Apply to the subscriber, near Kepplyst Furnace. HENRY BUCKLES. April 22.

Apprentices' Indentures

For sale at this Office. Middleway, April 8.

Valuable Land & Mill Property FOR SALE.

UNDER the authority of the decision of the Superior Court of Chancery holden in Winchester, the subscribers will proceed to sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 16th of June next, to the highest bidder, all the real estate of John Clark, deceased, consisting of about

500 ACRES

of land, situate on both sides of Opequon Creek,

70 ACRES

of which are bottom, a considerable part of which bottom is well set in grass, the upland is well adapted to clover and plaster, and well calculated for a grazing farm.—The improvements are one Stone Dwelling, three Log Dwellings, and sundry out houses, an orchard containing a variety of fruit trees; there are also on said land one

Merchant Mill,

with two pair of Burrs, and all the machinery requisite for manufacturing flour, which mill it is believed can grind 25,000 bushels wheat annually; also one grist and plaster mill, and one saw mill, and on a separate seat from the merchant mill, and about two hundred yards distant. The above property is about six miles distant from Winchester, and about one mile from Duvall's Sulphur Springs, and adjoining the Opequon Manufactory, and near both the great roads leading from thence to Baltimore and Alexandria. The terms of sale, are one third of the purchase money in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from the date, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with sufficient security; a title conveying the said property to the purchaser or purchasers, will be made at the time of the last payment. Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, and can satisfy themselves as to the authority by which the sale will be made. *The above property can be sold entire, or in separate tenements, as purchasers may be disposed. JOHN DAVENPORT, } Commrs. JAMES CURL, } May 6.

IMPORTANT.

To the purchasers of Military Bounty Lands. AS by a law of the territory of Illinois, all deeds for military bounty lands must be recorded within one year after execution, the subscriber will undertake to have this indispensable requisite complied with in due time. For the information of purchasers, it may be necessary to state, that all Deeds, executed without the territory, must be acknowledged before the mayor or chief magistrate of a city, town or place, or other officer qualified to take acknowledgements, provided the mayor or county clerk certify, under their respective public seals, that such magistrate is duly qualified to take acknowledgements. Purchasers, by forwarding to the subscriber all their Title Deeds, with the exception of the original patent, will have them recorded with all possible despatch, and returned to them by the earliest opportunity. All communications, post paid, addressed to the subscriber, at Edwardsville, Illinois territory, or to Richard Berrian, at No. 8, Phoenix Buildings, Wall street, New York, will be promptly attended to. SAMUEL BERRIAN. May 6.

WE HAVE RECEIVED,

A few elegant CANTON SHAWLS, assorted colors. —ALSO— Best New Orleans SUGAR, Ditto Green COFFEE, Fresh TEAS, Imperial & Young Hyson, Figs, Almonds, and Raisins, Jamaica SPIRITS, &c. And a complete Assortment of Queen's Ware, Cut Glass, &c. 10 boxes best Nova Scotia Dried HERRINGS. ALSO, FOR SALE, Thirty Barrels Corn. JOHN R. FLAGG, & CO. April 29.

A Wool Carder Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the manufacturing of wool into rolls, will meet with an advantageous situation, by applying at the subscriber's carding machine, near Charlestown. A man with a small family would be preferred. JOHN HELLER, April 29.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted are requested to come forward and settle their accounts immediately, either by discharging the same or passing their obligations.—All those having claims against the concern are requested to present them to William Stephenson immediately for payment. Wm. STEPHENSON, SAMUEL STONE. Middleway, April 8.

Pine Grove Factory.

SITUATE near Bruce's Mills, seven miles N. E. of Winchester, where the subscribers will receive Merino or Common Wool, which they will manufacture into Cloth, Cassinets, Blankets, or Linsey, as may be directed.—Being about to cliche their

CARDING MACHINES

with new cards, and every other repair that is necessary will be done by the 20th of May, they flatter themselves that they will be able to execute work in a most masterly manner, and with despatch. Country Carding and Fulling done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice. CHRISTIAN HOLMES, JOEL WARD, jun. April 22.

LIME.

THE subscriber has for sale from Two to Three Thousand Bushels Excellent Lime, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash. SAMUEL RUSSELL. Charlestown, April 22.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to all his old customers, for their custom last year, in his line of business, and still hopes that they will continue with him the ensuing year. He flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to call on him to get their wool manufactured into rolls. Also to get their sawing done without delay. His Saw Mill and Carding Machine are situated near Isaac Strider's grist mill, within one mile and a half of Leetown. JOSEPH ROBERTS. April 29.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable farm, situated about 6 miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. late the residence of Jonathan Frazier deceased, containing about 200 acres—10 of which are cleared, with about five acres of good meadow—the residue well clothed with timber. On the premises are an excellent dwelling house, a large barn, and other out houses, a never failing well of water, and a large orchard of choice fruit of various kinds. A sufficient title will be given the purchaser, and the terms made easy. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises. THOMAS FRAZIER. April 29.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by David Rees, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein stated to be due to Michael Wyson, I shall proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the door of H. Haines's tavern, in Charlestown, on Friday the 15th of May next,

A Tract of Land,

containing 423 acres, situated in Highland county, state of Ohio, and adjoining the lands of Robert Worthington and others. Such title as is vested in the subscriber, will be given to the purchaser. JOHN WYSONG, Trustee. April 15.

Regimental Orders.

THE officers of the 55th Regiment will assemble in Charlestown, on Wednesday the 27th of May next, for the purpose of training according to law. The Regiment will parade on Saturday 30th of May next, in Charlestown, at 11 o'clock, at which time the rolls will be called, and all absentees fined. Lieut. WILLIAM WATERS HICKMAN is appointed Adjutant of the 55th Regiment. He will be respected and obeyed accordingly. Commandants of Companies, composing the 55th Regiment, will furnish the Quarter Master with a special report of the number and condition of all public arms, and other military property found within the limits of their respective commands. This duty will be immediately performed. VAN RUTHERFORD, Lt. Col. Com. 55th Reg. V. M. April 22.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the house and lot now occupied by Mr. John Downey, in Charlestown. The house is two stories high, in good order, and convenient to water. The lot contains half an acre, in good condition. On the premises are a kitchen, smoke house and stable. This property is well calculated for a private family. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Charlestown. MARY MANNING. March 25.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against passing through my fields and enclosures, throwing down my fences, or committing any trespass whatsoever, upon my farm, as I am determined to prosecute every person detected in such practices, as the law directs. ALICE TAWS. April 15.

THE POST OFFICE

In this place is removed to the house lately occupied by Capt. John Anderson (next door to the market house). Charlestown, April 29.

Office of Discount and Deposit, Charlestown.

THE Fourth Instalment of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the Valley in Virginia, becomes due the first day of May next. The Interest of the Stockholders will be promoted by an early payment thereof, either in Specie, or suitable Paper. By an order of the Board of Directors at Winchester, subscribers for Stock at Martinsburg and Shepherdstown can make payment at this Office. Wm. BROWN, Cashier. April 28.

The full bred Horse,

YOUNG ARCHDUKE,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at my stable, two miles from Shepherd's Town, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays in each week, in Charlestown, and be let to mares at eight dollars the season—sixteen dollars to ensure a foal, and four dollars the single leap; parting with, removing, or irregular attendance with the mare, forfeits the insurance. The season commenced on the 1st of April; and will end the last of June. PEDIGREE.

Young Archduke was got by the imported horse called Archduke, his dam was got by the imported horse called the Day of Agiers; Old Archduke was bred in England by Sir Frank Standish, and was got by the celebrated stallion Sir Peter Teazel, his dam the ratio: sister to Achilles, his grandam Countess, by Blank Ribb, his g. grandam by Governor, his g. g. grandam by Wyn's Arabian, his g. g. grandam was Grasshopper, sister to Gentleman's Dam. Horatio was a first rate racer, and Countess was the dam of the celebrated horse Delphin; Old Archduke was a full brother to Standford, who had, as appears by the English Calendar, fourteen winners of that year. The subscriber is well furnished with pasture for mares sent from a distance, at a reasonable price, and grain will be furnished here, if required, at the current price—he will not be liable for accidents or escapes of any description. GEORGE REYNOLDS, jun. April 22.

The Elegant Horse,

WELLINGTON,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's stable, about four miles from Charlestown, on the Warm Spring road, and be let to mares at SIX DOLLARS the season, payable the first day of September next, but may be discharged by the payment of FIVE DOLLARS if paid within the season. THREE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, but if not paid then, to be considered as engaged for the season. TEN DOLLARS for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal. Removing the mare out of the county, or not attending regularly every eighth or ninth day throughout the season, forfeits the insurance money. The season will commence the first of April, and end the 25th of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents. WELLINGTON is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, handsomely marked, four years old this spring, seventeen and a half hands high, and well proportioned. His sire was the well known horse Irish Grey, which stood in this county several seasons; his dam was a Florida mare. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more, as his appearance will recommend him to all impartial judges. WALTER BAKER. Jefferson County, March 11, 1818.

The Elegant Horse

PRINCE REGENT,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's stable, about five miles from Charlestown, and the same distance from Shepherdstown, near the main road leading from the one place to the other, and be let to mares at Six Dollars the season, payable the first day of September next, but may be discharged with Five Dollars, if paid within the season. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, if not then paid, to be considered as engaged for the season. Ten Dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal. Removing the mare out of the county, or not attending regularly every eighth or ninth day throughout the season, forfeits the insurance money. The season will commence the first day of April and end on the 27th day of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents. PRINCE REGENT is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, handsomely marked; five years old this spring, sixteen hands and half high, and well proportioned. His sire was the well known horse Irish Grey, which stood in this county several seasons; his dam was a Full Jones mare. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more of his pedigree, as his appearance will recommend him to all impartial judges. JOHN ENGLE. April 1.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. Vol. XI.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1818. [No. 528.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE Price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance—No paper will be discontinued, except at the option of the Editor, until arrears 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, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. *All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Is opening, in his well known store house, corner of Washington and West Streets. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer Goods, which will be sold unusually low. DAVID HUMPHREYS. Charlestown, May 13.

IMPORTANT.

To those who wish to purchase an elegant FARM. WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 12th of June next, on the premises, an elegant farm, situate in Loudoun county, Va. four miles from Leesburg, and adjoining the lands of major Elgin and Stephen C. Rosell, esq. containing

140 ACRES,

a good proportion of which is in timber, the residue in a high state of cultivation, and well sprung, having three or four never failing springs, besides a large stream passing through it. The improvements are a two story brick dwelling house and kitchen, neatly finished, together with other out houses; the dwelling house is insured against fire at the valuation of \$1800—a brick distillery and spring house, a good log barn, stables, &c. and two orchards of choice fruit. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will have an opportunity of judging for themselves. ROBERT DOWNEY. *The Maryland Herald, Hagerstown, and Washingtonian, Leesburgh, are requested to insert the above till day of sale, and send their accounts to this office for payment. May 13.

Burr Mill Stone Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just received a fresh supply of first quality of Burr Blocks, direct from France. Persons desirous of getting burr mill stones of the first quality, can have them on the shortest notice, at my shop in Alexandria. I flatter myself to be able to make burr stones equal to any in the country. All work done at my shop will be warranted. JACOB BAUGH. May 13.

Overseers of the Poor.

THE annual meeting of the Overseers of the Poor, for the county of Jefferson, will be held at Henry Haines's Tavern, in Charlestown, on the second Monday in June next. All the members of the board, and all persons concerned are requested to attend. By order of the President, CHARLES GIBBS, C. O. P. May 13.

ESTRAY MARE.

TAKEN trespassing on the subscriber's farm, a small brown Mare, with a large blaze in her face, and three white feet, about 134 hands high, and 6 or 7 years old.—Appraised to 35 dollars. MATTHEW RANSON. Charlestown, May 13.

Estray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on or about the 24th of April last, a Light Sorrel Horse, about seven years old, no particular marks recollected, but that of the saddle having rubbed the hair off his side under the neck, fish faced and short ears. Any person giving me information of said horse that will enable me to get him again, or bringing him home, shall be liberally rewarded. JOHN CARLILE. May 13.

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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

By the arrival of the ship Caroline at New Castle, Del. in 17 days from New-Orleans, we have received papers of that city to the 25th ult. from which we make the following extracts:— Orleans Gazette Extra—? Saturday, April 25. MOBILE, APRIL 21.

SOUTHERN REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

"GRENADA, (WEST INDIES,) Feb. 5.

"I arrived yesterday from Angostura, at this place, and had the pleasure to see at anchor here a beautiful corvette, Esmeralda, of 24 guns, from London, and was on board of her to day. She has on board of her 200 fine young officers, completely equipped and uniformed; they are to form some of the corps of cavalry which have been so long expected from England, and have all seen service, the colonel is a veteran of 50, the major about 35; all the rest under 30. This vessel has on board several thousand stand of arms, pistols, sabres, saddles, and every equipment for a large body of cavalry; those officers are to be attached to several new corps that are to be formed, and will have charge of their organization and discipline. Three other ships, of about 400 tons each, the Britannia, Prince and Dobson, are at St. Bartholomews, and have on board several other corps of cavalry officers, and two complete companies of flying artillery, with field pieces, and a handsome park besides, with ammunition for twelve months service.—Those corps will move for Guiana as soon as despatches shall have been received from Gen. Bolivar, but probably the corvette will not wait for this. The commanding officer of the Esmeralda tells me, that there are on board this squadron 1000 men, who are well trained to the service; and that when he sailed from the Downs, another squadron with 1000 men were to sail very soon, and several other detachments in succession; that Lord Cochrane was making the necessary arrangements to sail with five vessels, two of which will each mount 50 guns; so that you see the proclamation of the English regent, and the heavy punishment of his displeasure, does not operate as you supposed it would. "I will give you now some news from the interior of our own country. Bolivar sailed from Angostura on the 30th December last, with 2000 excellent infantry, which were to be joined by the corps of Monegas and Saraza, at the mouth of the Paio; will follow by the river, and when joined will comprise an additional body of 3500 infantry. The cavalry under Cedenio and under Monegas, making 1000, being joined with Bolivar's force, will amount to 6000 men to move; he will meet on his route the corps of General Paez, of 3000 cavalry and 800 infantry, without including the force under Zaraza, who are operating near Calabozo; that under Gen. Bermudez, in Cumana and Barcelona, and those under Generals Roxas and Guayana, in Maturin. The division of Gen. Donata Perez, composed of 2000 cavalry, have marched into New Grenada, with special instructions; he has carried every thing before him. The province of St. Martin is now completely organized, under the republican authority, and the adjacent provinces, which had only waited for some point of rallying, are in revolution against the royal authorities. Such is the present situation of our military force, to which may be added a navy squadron on the river, well equipped and commanded. "The royal forces occupying various positions on the borders of the Apure 2000 men; they are stationary, holding positions intended to cover St. Fernando. "According to the official accounts of Gen. Saraza, the royal troops at Calabozo consisted of 1200 infantry and about 600 cavalry, and some other small corps; making in that quarter, between Calabozo and the Apure, about 4000 men; the royal forces under Morales and Torres, are not ascertained. "The day I sailed, official communications were received from Paez, that the patriot coronel Vellesca had completely out to join Morillo; the action took place at Camaguana, and a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and military stores had fallen into his hands. Gen. Paez had completely beaten the divisions of Calzada and Aldama; we shall probably be masters of St. Fernando, Neutria and Calabozo, after which, little difficulty will be interposed to our complete re-possession of Venezuela, and the expulsion of the enemy."—Aurora.

LOUISIANA.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

war, sailed from Lima, and according to the current report destined for Talcahuano.

It appears that the commodore was not very well received, and Mr. Torres, who proceeded in the frigate with money for the prisoners at Lima, and to treat respecting their exchange, was confined during their stay there, and not allowed to communicate with any one. Perhaps this line of conduct towards the deputy from Buenos Ayres and Chili, and towards the commander of one of the ships belonging to Great Britain, who has declared that she will observe a strict neutrality with regard to Spain and her revolted colonies, may proceed partly from the natural jealousy and incivility of the Spaniards, and partly from a desire that their plans, and the extent of the discontent prevailing in Peru, might be concealed.

It seems after all that the Beaver was not captured off Valparaiso, but near or in the bay of Talcahuano. The ship taken near Valparaiso is supposed to be a ship from Boston.

By last accounts from Valparaiso there were three or four ships off that port and doubtless of the enemy. Some suppose them to be a blockading squadron, and others that they convey troops intending to land somewhere on the coast.

Government are hard pushed for money, and have called on the citizens of Great Britain, those of the United States, and of Buenos Ayres, now here, for a loan. The latter will lend nothing to help them raise the wind, but the former decline.

GEN. JOSEPH SAN MARTIN.

South America.—The following sketch of the life of General St. Martin is from the pen of one of our citizens whose opportunities to ascertain particulars, and capability of detailing them, are undoubted. Every prominent man engaged in that contest is a subject of interest to the American reader. It is from the character of a leader that deductions are fairly drawn of ultimate success.

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

Sketch of the life of Joseph San Martin, general commanding the patriot troops of Chili.

He was born in the district of country called the Mission, formerly subject to the government of Buenos Ayres, and is now about forty-five years of age. His countenance commanding, his person good, and his approach easy, unassuming and affable. He was educated at Madrid, in the first military school of the kingdom, afterwards joined the army, and remained in service throughout the whole of the war of the peninsula, always distinguished for his gallantry, but particularly so at the battle of Albuera, at which he had the rank of colonel. The course pursued by Ferdinand, upon his return to Spain, was so hostile to those who had distinguished themselves in his service, so repugnant to those for which he had contended, that he resigned in disgust, and returned to his native country, and as soon as his emancipation was effected, suggested the idea of crossing the Cordillera, exhausted his individual credit to obtain funds, and by his increasing efforts, raised, embodied, and disciplined an army of 3,000 men, with which he crossed the stupendous Andes, and after clambering mountains and descending precipices over an extent of country exceeding 140 leagues, arrived in the plain of Chacabuco, near St. Jago, before the enemy had an intimation of his approach. He was there met by an army of more than double his number, and with his Spartan band he there decided the fate of Chili.

The passage across the Andes is, at all times, dangerous; there are passes of many thousand feet of elevation so narrow that mules laden cannot pass each other. The route taken by him was through an unfrequented path, longer, and of more difficult access, than the one usually travelled, and the fatigues endured so great that he lost 12,000 mules, two thirds of the number with which he commenced his march. The passage of the Alps, so celebrated in ancient and modern days, offers nothing in comparison. The African and the Corsican were respectively supported by powerful armies, and the resources of a great nation; this man created his own army, and relied upon the resources of his genius to surmount obstacles that would have appalled an Alexander. The former could consult seasons, and were prepared to surmount the difficulties they had to encounter; the latter explored regions elevated beyond a change of climate, and passed through deserts in which he was at any moment liable to destruction either from the elements, or the more unrelenting hand of his enemy.

PITTSBURG, MAY 1.

THE BANK ROBBERS.

Phynart and Bamons. Two of the persons suspected of having been concerned in the robbery of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburg, have been arrested, and are now in confinement at Cincinnati. None of the money has been found on them; but there is a mass of circumstantial proof against them, which fully warrants the belief that they were parties in the atrocious act. The necessary steps have been taken for the removal of them to this city for trial. It is generally believed that they are not the only persons concerned in the robbery. As it is highly probable that more persons than these have been concerned in the act, some of whom may have passed eastward, the civil authority eastward, as well as the

citizens generally, would do well to be on the alert.

—WATSON, who has for some time past been in confinement in the jail of this city, on suspicion of being an accessory in the robbery of the Bank, was on Tuesday last brought up before their honours Mr. Recorder Wilkins and Judge Roberts on a *habeas corpus*. The case was very interesting. The hearing of the mass of testimony adduced and the eloquent pleadings of the counsel, both for and against the prisoner, occupied the greater part of the day. The judges determined that there was cause of suspicion; remanded the prisoner to jail, or to find bail for his appearance at the next court, and the extent of the discontent prevailing in Peru, might be concealed.

On Wednesday the case of *Blair v. Beard*, also in confinement on a similar charge was brought before Mr. Recorder Wilkins, on a *habeas corpus*. The prisoner was ordered to be discharged from confinement.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) April 29.

On Sunday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, the Steam boat CINCINNATI, left this place and proceeded on her voyage to New Orleans. Numbers of Ladies and Gentlemen were assembled on each side of the river, to greet her as she passed, and to enjoy the pleasing and highly gratifying prospect of a large and beautiful boat, propelled by steam, navigating a river whose bosom, but a few years back, was disturbed only by the rattle of the savage canoe. The machinery for this boat was furnished by Mr. Green, from his foundry in Cincinnati, and has been pronounced, by good judges, not inferior to casting made in the Atlantic states. She is of 200 tons burthen, and has a full cargo, besides a number of passengers. It is thought, but perhaps it is rather too sanguine, that 35 days shall scarcely be elapsed till the Cincinnati visits our town again.

From the well known character of Mr. Monholland, the chief engineer, and of Mr. Cobb, the captain, we have no doubt this boat will receive such management and care as shall destroy much of the prejudice to steam boats which, in consequence of the numerous and destructive accidents on our western waters, has fastened itself upon the minds of many respectable persons. And, if Neptune has any deference whatever for the sincere desires of a multitude of *landlopers and Ladies*, he will guard her safely to her destined port: for we all wish her success.

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

Whist on the subject of Steam boats we will mention, that Mr. N. Bliss a very respectable citizen of our town, and others, have had it in contemplation, and intend, we are informed, to build this summer, a steam boat expressly to ply between Maysville and the Falls. As this boat is intended specially for passengers, we may expect to see her finished in a superior style; and, from our own knowledge of the talents of Mr. Bliss, under whose superintendence she is to be built, we fear no disappointment.

On Wednesday, April 22d, an unfortunate occurrence took place in the neighborhood of Washington, Lancaster county, which places the crime of duelling in a fuller light than it is usually seen.

The circumstances as far as they have come to our knowledge, are as follows:—A gentleman of Columbia and one of Washington having met at a public place, had an argument, and differing in opinion, proceeded to high words, which at length produced a challenge, which was accepted and an immediate decision of the quarrel determined on, with fire-arms. Pistols not being to be procured, a rifle and double barreled gun were borrowed and the choice of them decided by lot. The parties immediately repaired to the ground, attended by others who had witnessed the unfortunate dispute from its commencement.

On taking their ground, which was only at the distance of 20 paces, and the word being given to fire, one of the pieces (the double barreled gun) missed fire, but that of the rifle took effect. The gentleman of Columbia fell, and the sudden shock and horror at sending a fellow being out of the world totally unprepared, it would seem, affected the senses of the gentleman of Washington, for he immediately threw down his rifle and ran off, and is supposed to be deranged and running yet. The damage is, on the whole, not quite so great as first expected, for the wounded man is said to be out of danger, but in consequence of his sudden fall, the stock of the poor double barreled gun will probably have to be condemned instead of either of the violators of the law.

LANCASTER, April 27.

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red, and had become the universal topic of conversation. Every man, woman and child in the place, knew that a duel was intended—yet not one of our worthy keepers of the peace moved a finger to prevent it. Had they suffered themselves to become partisans in the quarrel, or must we attribute this flagrant dereliction of duty, to the most culpable supineness that ever was witnessed on our state? or will they excuse themselves on the ground of an assumed impossibility to prevent the occurrence? We would very much suppose, that some of our very conscientious magistrates at least, would not pay so little regard to their oaths, as to neglect their most obvious duties, because by negligence they might not be successful, because their endeavors to prevent this fashionable murder might possibly be unavailing. With the merits of the quarrel on either side, we have nothing to do—nor do we reflect on the friends of either party for not interfering to prevent the catastrophe—they no doubt believed, that according to the *fictitious* rules of honor, the meeting could not be avoided by either party—but we do protest against that culpable supineness of the magistracy, by which they have made themselves accessories to this crime, and patrons of this barbarous custom. If they had only, by a vigilant and proper exertion of their powers, driven the combatants from the state, or out of the county, or even from the suburbs of the town, they would have done something towards the discouragement and suppression of the practice.—but after the quarrel had been notorious for a week, the parties were suffered to go out quietly into the suburbs and perpetrate the deed, in a manner, before the view of the whole community.—Reporter.

RICHMOND, MAY 8.

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A large portion of this sum is necessarily drawn from the banks. During this East India season, silver bears a premium in the market of 1 or 2 per cent. above gold.—It was but the other day that a principal New York merchant, who deals largely in the East India trade, exchanged \$800,000 in gold with Mr. Girard, the banker of Philadelphia, for silver coin, at 1 per cent. discount.—The Eastern banks being called on for specie, are under the necessity of calling in their notes, as well as nearly confining their payments to gold instead of silver.

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Ross, the Esquimaux Indian, brought to this country last year, has embarked and returned to his native shores. In an event of the ships returning, they are to bring home each a cargo of blubber for the owners, in Iron tanks, by which a saving to Government on the hire of the vessels to nearly 10,000, will be effected."

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they deposited the principal part of their common movables. No lives were lost. This was two miles from Fort Dale. Bank of Fort Dale and between Pine Barren Creek and the Alabama, are thick and almost impenetrable coverts of canebrake and cedar, where those nefarious and blood-thirsty savages revel with their plunder and scalps, and are apparently safe from early chastisement, and able to make incursions at pleasure.

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of battle they often conceal themselves, on favorable ground, by lying down, without their riders dismounting, and such is their docility, that at the sound of the bugle they spring up in perfect order, and pounce on the enemy, so as to leave no possibility of escape. In consequence of their rapidity of movement, the Portuguese to the amount of 8 or 9,000 men, never dare venture out of the walls of Montevideo, where they suffer for want of supplies, without the possibility of collecting any thing from the vicinity.

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A large portion of this sum is necessarily drawn from the banks. During this East India season, silver bears a premium in the market of 1 or 2 per cent. above gold.—It was but the other day that a principal New York merchant, who deals largely in the East India trade, exchanged \$800,000 in gold with Mr. Girard, the banker of Philadelphia, for silver coin, at 1 per cent. discount.—The Eastern banks being called on for specie, are under the necessity of calling in their notes, as well as nearly confining their payments to gold instead of silver.

The East India trade thus annually sends out of the United States a large sum of silver. The drain must be made up from some other quarter.—And our banks are thus put to the expense of importing annually a quantity of specie to supply the vacuum.

Is there no danger that this East India itself will be overcome, that more goods will come to be imported than we can profitably dispose of? Such is the enterprise of our merchants, and the general facilities of obtaining capital, furnished by our numerous banks, that we can engage in few branches of speculation which we do not carry into excess. Mr. Maclure used to amuse himself with an extravagant speculation, which was once carried on in New York in watermelons. There are few cities in the Union, which have suffered more by over dealing than Richmond. The East India rage has not yet reached her; but may not other towns yet suffer by it?

The English traders view our trade with the East Indies with some jealousy, is no secret to our merchants; but that they seriously meditate some restrictions upon our commerce, is apparent from the following extract of a letter, put into our hands, dated Liverpool 21st February last:

"The Houses engaged in the East India trade are preparing to have a Bill brought into Parliament to limit the import of India Cotton to British ships direct from India. If this succeeds, it will reduce that branch of your carrying trade to what can be disposed of on the continent. There is however no doubt that it will meet with a strenuous opposition from the manufacturing interests; but we think it may be important to you to know of this intended proceeding early. The American trade are fully upon the watch to get as much time as possible (five to six months) to cover such shipments to this country as may be now in operation or contemplated. This they will endeavour to accomplish either by compromise with the supporters of the bill, or by actual opposition; but in a question of British interests it would appear invidious to attempt any thing further."—[Eng.]

NEW YORK, MAY 7.

Commodore Macdonough has arrived in Boston to take command of the frigate *Conqueror*. It is believed that this ship is destined to take out to St. Petersburg Mr. Campbell, the newly appointed minister to the Court of Russia.

General Scott and suite left Albany on Monday for Sackett's Harbor.

Upper Canada.—The Boston Palladium of Tuesday states, that "a political reformer of the name of Gourlay, from England, has been for some time busy in Upper Canada, in stirring up the people to a sense of their wretched condition, and to induce them to insist on a reform, and there is already considerable fermentation. The Legislature has lately been adj

From the Vermont Journal.

I CHOOSE TO LIVE ALONE.

The nuptial bands seem all in rage, With one continual tone About the bachelors and maids, Because they live ALONE.

Let other's seek their happiness, And I will seek my own; And let them marry if they please, I choose to live ALONE.

Where two are formed for social life, And gentle passions own, 'Tis best they should be man and wife—I choose to live ALONE.

Where two with tranquil peace are blest, And strife have never known, No doubt they think it is not best That one should live ALONE.

Increases'd in family and cares, They must look to their own; Perhaps perplex'd with these affairs—I choose to live ALONE.

While some in poverty and strife, Their wretched state behold, And wear away a tedious life, I have my peace ALONE.

Ensnar'd and cannot disengage, The truth they will not own; But envy me my happiness, Because I live ALONE.

The force of love I don't deny, Its gentle power I own— But prize my liberty so high, I CHOOSE TO LIVE ALONE.

BACHELOR.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF THE USE OF TOBACCO.

Ms. Poulson—There is not probably a more healthy (and I am sure, not a cleaner) city on earth than Philadelphia, yet the Bills of Mortality exhibit an alarming number of Deaths by Consumption—this has set me to consider this matter, and after much thought, I feel almost sure, that one half of the cases have their beginning from a very early stage of life, more especially in the male part of the species.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted are requested to come forward and settle their accounts immediately, either by discharging the same or passing their obligations. All those having claims against the concern are requested to present them to William Stephenson immediately for payment.

Wm. STEPHENSON, SAMUEL STONE, Middleway, April 8.

A Wool Carder Wanted.

A person well acquainted with the manufacturing of wool into rolls, will meet with an advantageous situation, by applying at the subscriber's carding machine, near Charlottesville. A man with a small family would be preferred.

JOHN HELLER, April 29.

REMOVAL.

Humphreys and Keyes HAVE removed their store to the house next door to the market house, lately occupied by Capt. John Anderson. May 6.

HENRY YOUNG, TAILOR,

Has removed his shop to the house next to Mr. William Shirley's, where he will continue to execute all work in his line in the most fashionable manner and on the shortest notice. Charlottesville May 6.

The Elegant Horse,

WELLINGTON,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's stable, about four miles from Charlottesville, on the Warm Spring road, and be let to mares at SIX DOLLARS the season, payable the first day of September next, but may be discharged by the payment of FIVE DOLLARS if paid within the season. THREE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, but if not paid then, to be considered as engaged for the season. TEN DOLLARS for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal. Removing the mare out of the county, or not attending regularly every eighth or ninth day throughout the season, forfeits the insurance money. The season will commence the first of April, and end the 25th of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents.

WELLINGTON is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, handsomely marked, four years old this spring, seventeen and a half hands high, and well proportioned. His sire was the well known horse Irish Grey, which stood in this county several seasons; his dam was a Florida mare. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more, as his appearance will recommend him to all impartial judges. WALTER BAKER, Jefferson County, March 11, 1818.

Valuable Land & Mill Property

FOR SALE.

UNDER the authority of the decision of the Superior Court of Chancery holden in Winchester, the subscribers will proceed to sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 16th of June next, to the highest bidder, all the real estate of John Clark, deceased, consisting of about

500 ACRES

of land, situate on both sides of Opegon Creek,

70 ACRES

of which are bottom, a considerable part of which bottom is well set in grass, the upland is well adapted to clover and plaster, and well calculated for a grazing farm.—The improvements are one Stone Dwelling, three Log Dwellings, and sundry out houses, an orchard containing a variety of fruit trees; there are also on said land one

Merchant Mill,

with two pair of Burrs, and all the machinery requisite for manufacturing flour, which mill it is believed can grind 25,000 bushels wheat annually; also one grist and plaster mill, and one saw mill, and on a separate seat from the merchant mill, and about two hundred yards distant. The above property is about six miles distant from Winchester, and about one mile from Davall's Sulphur Springs, and adjoining the Opegon Manufacturing, and near both the great roads leading from thence to Baltimore and Alexandria. The terms of sale, are one third of the purchase money in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from the date, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with sufficient security; a title conveying the said property to the purchaser or purchasers, will be made at the time of the last payment. Persons wishing to purchase can view the property, and can satisfy themselves as to the authority by which the sale will be made.

The above property can be sold entire, or in separate tenements, as purchasers may be disposed. JOHN DAVENPORT, } Commrs. JAMES CURLE, } May 6.

NEW FIRM.

The subscriber having it in view to withdraw in some measure his personal attention from his mercantile business, has interested Mr. John Marshall in the same. In future the business will be conducted under the firm of

John Marshall & Co.

It is with pleasure I tender my thanks to the inhabitants of Charlottesville and its neighbourhood, for the liberal share of custom that I have received, and hope by Mr. Marshall's strict attention, and a disposition to give satisfaction, that their favours will be continued. R. WORTHINGTON, May 6.

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to me by open accounts, are requested to call at my counting room, as soon as possible, and close the same by payment or note—and such as have bonds and notes will please lift them. It is hoped none will fail to comply with this request, after the unusual indulgence that many have received. R. WORTHINGTON, May 6, 1818.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received a part of their Spring Goods—which added to their stock on hand, render their assortment tolerably good, and in a short time will have an additional supply. JOHN MARSHALL, & Co. May 6.

IMPORTANT.

To the purchasers of Military Bounty Lands.

AS by a law of the territory of Illinois, all deeds for military bounty lands must be recorded within one year after execution, the subscriber will undertake to have this indispensable requisite complied with in due time.

For the information of purchasers, it may be necessary to state, that all Deeds, executed without the territory, must be acknowledged before the mayor or chief magistrate of a city, town or place, or other officer qualified to take acknowledgements, provided the mayor or county clerk certify, under their respective public seals, that such magistrate is duly qualified to take acknowledgements.

Purchasers, by forwarding to the subscriber all their Title Deeds, with the exception of the original patent, will have them recorded with all possible despatch, and returned to them by the earliest opportunity.

All communications, post paid, addressed to the subscriber, at Edwardsville, Illinois territory, or to Richard Berrian, at No. 8, Phoenix Buildings, Wall street, New York, will be promptly attended to. SAMUEL BERRIAN.

LIME.

THE subscriber has for sale from Two to Three Thousand Bushels Excellent Lime, which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash. SAMUEL RUSSELL, Charlottesville, April 22.

Pine Grove Factory.

SITUATE near Bruce's Mills, seven miles N. E. of Winchester, where the subscribers will receive Merino or Common Wool, which they will manufacture into Cloth, Cassinets, Blankets, or Linsey, as may be directed. Being about to clothe their

CARDING MACHINES

with new cards, and every other repair that is necessary will be done by the 20th of May, they flatter themselves that they will be able to execute work in a most masterly manner, and with despatch. Country Carding and Felling done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

CHRISTIAN HOLMES, JOEL WARD, jun. April 22.

The full bred Horse, YOUNG ARCHDUKE,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at my stable, two miles from Shepherd's-Town, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays in each week, in Charlottesville, and be let to mares at eight dollars the season—sixteen dollars to ensure a foal, and four dollars the single leap; parting with, removing, or irregular attendance with the mare, forfeits the insurance. The season commenced on the 1st of April, and will end the last of June.

PEDIGREE.

Young Archduke was got by the imported horse called Archduke, his dam was got by the imported horse called the Dey of Algiers; Old Archduke was bred in England by Sir Frank Standish, and was got by the celebrated stallion Sir Peter Teazel, his dam Haratio, sister to Achilles, his grandam Countess, by Blank Ribb, his g. grandam by Governor, his g. g. grandam by Wynn's Arabian, his g. g. g. grandam was Grasshopper, sister to Gentleman's Dam. Horatio was a first rate racer, and Countess was the dam of the celebrated horse Delphin; Old Archduke was a full brother to Standford, who had, as appears by the English Calendar, fourteen winners of that year.

The subscriber is well furnished with pasture for mares sent from a distance, at a reasonable price, and grain will be furnished here, if required, at the current price—he will not be liable for accidents or escapes of any description. GEORGE REYNOLDS, jun. April 22.

The Elegant Horse

PRINCE REGENT,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's stable, about five miles from Charlottesville, and the same distance from Shepherdstown, near the main road leading from the one place to the other, and be let to mares at Six Dollars the season, payable the first day of September next, but may be discharged with Five Dollars, if paid within the season. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, if not then paid, to be considered as engaged for the season. Ten Dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal. Removing the mare out of the county, or not attending regularly every eighth or ninth day throughout the season, forfeits the insurance money. The season will commence the first day of April and end on the 27th day of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents.

PRINCE REGENT is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, handsomely marked; five years old this spring, sixteen hands and half high, and well proportioned. His sire was the well known horse Irish Grey, which stood in this county several seasons; his dam was a Paul Jones mare. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing more of his pedigree, as his appearance will recommend him to all impartial judges. JOHN ENGLE, April 1.

A Runaway in Custody.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson county Va. on the 20th of April last, as a runaway, a black Negro man, who says at one time that his name is James, and at another that his name is William; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, compactly built, & from appearance is nearly 40 years of age;—he has a small scar on his nose, and two remarkable ones on his breast at least one tenth of an inch above the surface of the skin—his back exhibits an appearance of having been severely whipped: he will give no account of his owner's name; but says he is free: he had on when committed, a twilled kersey coat, pantalons of the same kind, and a striped cotton waistcoat, and had with him a variety of other clothing. JOHN SPANGLER, Jailor. May 6.

NOTICE.

A young Gentleman, qualified for the instruction of youth in the Latin language grammatically, the Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Arithmetic and the various branches of a complete English education, wants employment as teacher either in a private family or public seminary. A letter directed to W. R. B. Shepherd's Town will be immediately attended to. Shepherd's Town, April 30.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the commencement, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant 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, designated, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must be post paid.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The following address is taken from the history of the French Revolution, by M. De-soard, (vol. 5, p. 197, &c.) This history, though admirably written, is, I believe, but little known in this country: H. M. Williams calls the author the eloquent reporter of the Robespierre correspondence. But the address is not from his pen: it is copied from one of the pamphlets published after the overthrow of Robespierre, and incorporated in the history, not because of its eloquence, but because of the facts which it communicates. There are parts of it that are eminently beautiful.

Feron, it appears, was one of the agents employed by Robespierre in the work of desolation and death carried on in the South of France.

EXTRACT.

Feron! thou believest that thy crimes will be forgotten, while we retrace the acts of vengeance which they have occasioned! Wretch! these recitals accuse thee! thy crimes have produced this horrible reaction of which thou hast chosen to be the historian, and of which, after the 9th Thermidor, thou wert the chief instigator.

But for thee, the olive, which embellishes the climate, in which I first saw the light, would never have ceased to be the symbol of peace! Pleasure and happiness might now repose under our vine and olives; the echoes should ring as formerly with the song of the Troubadours; and the sportive dance of the wickered of the tamarine, should still make our orange groves the residence of love and joy. But thou hast banished gaiety from Provence; thy murderous hand has spread over the beautiful banks of the Mediterranean, the funeral crape which shrouds them.

At every step which I advanced in the South, I have found traces of the blood that thou hast caused to be shed. Even the stones give evidence of thy cruelty—and wherever I find a crime, I find Feron. I enter Marseilles, I visit the ancient edifice of the Acoules, and I find its towers bent down. I ask, if they have been struck by lightning from heaven, and not it was Feron. I turn my steps to the quarter of St. Ferrol; I wish to see the temple which embellished the city, and finding nothing but ruins, I ask what hand has prostrated these columns; the answer is, that of Feron! I look out for the hall of music, and find it no more. What Vandal! I exclaimed, has caused this asylum of the arts to disappear? They answered me, it was Feron! Arrived before the Exchange, I wish again to admire the chief d'œuvre of Pugal; an artist standing by, said, Feron surrounded by petitioners, who with tears lamented their parents, their friends, I asked what tyrant had ordered the death of their relations, and the destruction of their property; all answered, it was Feron. Some times, after having spent the whole day in wiping away the tears of the wretched, I have laid down, overwhelmed with grief in the midst of darkness and of sleep, this terrible name sounded in my ears. One night I thought I saw the spectre of crime itself, wandering in the midst of scaffolds, ruins, prisons, and graves; the spectre seemed to say, I am Feron.

Arrived on the 7th Prairial, in the 3d year at Marseilles, when they were murdering the prisoners of Fort St. John, I fly to the defence of those, who might yet be saved, and I ask who are your assassins? the answer is, they are the young men of Feron who massacre us to day, as we formerly have massacred others by the order of Feron.

I saw the wretched victims of the 31st May, when they reached the shore—I wished to know what persecution had forced them to abandon their country. They pronounce the name of Feron. Upon the ruins of a mountain raised by the hand of

"I do not recollect the event which justifies this expression as to Feron. It was Dubois-Grance who ordered the inhabitants of Lyons who came out with olive branches meet his hands to meet his army, to be shot, but they were all alike tigers, whose thirst after human blood was unquenchable!

man, I have seen an altar, red with human blood. I thought that here they adored the God of my fathers, and that this blood was the emblem of that which flowed to save mankind. No, they said; in this place a new divinity was adored, brought to us by Feron. It was the god, Marat. The blood which thou seest is that of thy brothers, sacrificed by Feron.

I enter Toulon, and find it a desert. Who, I ask, has depopulated this city. Still Feron was the answer. I walked one day into the field of Mars: I saw in a wall the impression of a thousand bullets. I asked the cause. An old man approached me, and said,.....

"It was here that Feron has committed atrocities, which perhaps you will think impossible. The crime of the 2d June had been accomplished: the ardent republicans of this country, indignant at the triumph of the mountain, rose to avenge the convention. Their cause was just; but they were over- come. The mountain proscribed them in mass; it placed, "out of the law" the force of the department and the inhabitants who had taken any part in what was called federalism. Feron undertook to carry into effect this horrible prescription.

"It was all over with the commune: already the means of subsistence were cut off on the land side: they could be procured by sea only. But the English interrupted every laden with provisions; and it became necessary, to yield to the mountain or to Admiral Hood. The first brought us scaffolds: the latter proposed to break them. Feron presented to us the constitution of 1793, written by an executioner, under the signature of Robespierre: Hood proposed that we should submit to the laws adopted by the constituent assembly. Intriguers availed themselves of these circumstances, to seduce the multitude bewildered by hunger and despair. They preferred bread to death, and the constitution of 1791 to the code of anarchy of 1793. Whatever may be the extent of this offence, the mountain and Feron, ought to bear the blame: their usurpation and cruelty were the only cause.

Toulon was attacked, and prodigies of valor distinguished the besiegers. The English fled. With them fled the small number of Frenchmen, who had been instrumental in the surrender of the city, or its subsequent defence: all who were accused of federalism, and all the citizens who were rich or timid or cautious. There remained none but inhabitants, who confided in their innocence. What a guilty man would have dared to remain and encounter the explosion of vengeance.

Feron arrived in this city. He caused it to be proclaimed, that all good citizens should, under penalty of death, attend the field of Mars. I was a good citizen: my son was also. Three thousand of my countrymen arrived at the same moment. Oh! treason! horror! We were called together to be murdered! The monster, Feron, mounted on horseback, surrounded by cannon, and a band of cut-throats, adorners of the god Marat, proclaimed to his executioners, "go through the crowd, select whom you will, and arrange them along this walk!" The cannibals sprung into the ranks, and chose their victims, by caprice, passion, chance. One seizes his enemy, another his rival, and a third his creditor. All lay hold of those who are believed to be rich. They tear me from the arms of my son, and drag me into the midst of many hundreds of victims. Feron gives the signal: the cannon thunders; the murder is done!

"The earth is drenched in blood: the air is rent with the cries of despair. The dying struggle over the dead, and fall and die. Suddenly, by order of the tyrant, a voice proclaims, "let all who are not dead, arise." The wounded raise themselves up, with a hope of relief; instantly the firing is renewed, and soon the sword cuts down, those whom the bullets have spared.

"Night at length arrived, to cover this horrible butchery. Robbers, preceding the birds of prey, and more rapacious, collected together to depoll the dead.—They trampled them under foot, to tear from them their clothes and money. I, like others, was left naked on the ground.

"After these plunderers had abandoned us to the vultures, when no human voice disturbed the silence of the dead, I dared to move. I disengaged myself, I listen. I look round with eagerness, aided by the feeble light of the stars—I hear no sound but the last groan of an expiring victim. I see nothing but some d's devouring a dead body. By intense examination, I perceive one poor creature who gives signs of life: he called to me by a profound, sign. I answer with a heartfelt groan—Rising on our knees, and dragging ourselves over the bodies of the dead, we advance towards each other. At length our hands meet. He speaks. The sound of this voice agitates my soul. Heaven it is my son. I fainted on his bosom. He recalled me to life. Our hearts are pressed to each other, and our tears are blended.

Supporting each other, we endeavored to walk. We arrived before day, at a place out of town, where we were received with kindness. On the next day I hear of a new explosion, more than eight hundred victims had been massacred without a trial. Thanks be to God, we have escaped, my son and I, the rage of the tyrant."

After this afflicting recital, I say, to the unhappy man—the crimes of which you speak are incredible; human nature can never reach such an excess of wickedness. He answered, if you reject my testimony, believe that of my assassin. He then gave me the letters of Freron, addressed to his colleague Bayle—They are dated at Toulon, and contain these expressions:—

"We are going on well here. We have required twelve thousand stone masons to demolish and raze the city. Every day since our entry, two hundred heads have fallen already eight hundred Toulonaise have been shot.

"All the grand measures have been foiled at Marseilles, by Abite and Cartais; if they had shot, as we did here, eight hundred conspirators as soon as the troops entered, and created a military commission to condemn the remainder of the villains, we should not be where we now are. FERON."

At reading this, my hair stood on end. What, Feron! thou hast demolished the house of my fathers—thou hast murdered without trial eight hundred victims! thy own hand subscribes the confession, and thou still breathest; and thou now dares to complain, that no Frenchman has chosen thee to represent him! Tiger! go into the forest, and sit with the wild beasts, or rather descend into the infernal world, and there be the representative of crime. Tremble! wretch! thy crimes will not pass unpunished. Justice is advancing, and the scaffold claims thee as its own—but thou wouldst disgrace even the scaffold—Submit to a torment more humble than death—live; and live bound down to the earth, by the weight of so many crimes—by infamy, and execration—May the Serpents of Tisiphone take possession of thy heart, and gnaw it—May an avenging fury, at each moment of the night awake thee in terror, and may the woman who shates thy bed, fly from thy blood stained arms!

Monster! if the earth could open for the destruction of a guilty mortal, it would have swallowed thee up. If there be a degree of wickedness which could provoke the lightning of heaven, thou wouldst have been blasted and consumed!

HYDROPHOBIA.

(The following very interesting case, made particularly so by the spirit of observation which dictated it,) is extracted from the Magazine of last month, edited in this city by the Rev. John H. Rice.—The melancholy case itself also occurred in this city—We confess once we were most decided converts to the mad dog stone. Bred in a part of the country where it was much in use, and where its virtues were the theme of unqualified praise, we have scarcely ever indulged a doubt about its efficacy when properly applied. But it is possible that prejudice with us has become a principle—that what we have long believed, we may have believed at first without sufficient evidence. The melancholy case of Taylor is the first one which seems to run counter to the uniform current of our information. We confess it has shaken our belief in the virtues of the stone—though it has not altogether destroyed it.—Eng.]

Died, on the 27th day of March, Edward Taylor, youngest son of Mrs. Sarah Taylor, of Richmond, aged about 12 years.

The circumstances of this mournful case are briefly these: Forty-five days before death, E. T. was bitten by a dog belonging to the family. Previously to this, the dog had manifested an unusual degree of ill nature; but no other symptom, as we understand, of madness. At the time when the wound was inflicted, the subject of it was amusing himself with experiments on the temper of the animal; and there is reason to believe that the dog seized him without knowing precisely what was seized.—Because the boy being with the dog on the outside of a small house used as a kennel, kicked against the side of the house, and uttering the customary sounds for encouraging dogs, suddenly placed his hand on a hole in the kennel. The dog sprang forward, and inflicted a severe wound both in the back of the hand, and in the palm next the thumb. The dog was soon after tied; and when the writer of this saw him, was entirely calm, eating freely, showing no horror of water, without froth about the mouth, recognizing the members of the family, and giving the usual indications of affection when kindly called.

Immediately after the infliction of the wound, the part was well washed with strong brine; and some other simple remedies were applied. As soon, however, as it was seriously apprehended that the dog was mad, recourse was had to the East Indian composition, usually called the bear stone. This stone was applied four or five times to the

wounded parts, and was said to have performed its office perfectly well. The anxious mother became entirely easy on the subject, fully believing, that by the virtue of the stone, her son had been secured against the dreadful disease. It may be proper, however, to observe, that every day punctiliously observed, and that the wound was kept open for several weeks. At length, however, it was healed, and all was thought to be well.

On the forty-second day after the bite was inflicted, E. T. began to complain. The symptoms precisely resembled the appearance attending diseases common to the season. It was apprehended that he had taken cold, and that he was bilious. A dose of calomel was administered by the mother at night, which, not operating sufficiently, it was thought advisable to aid by glaucous salts next morning. In attempting to swallow the solution, such difficulty was discerned, that the writer of this article was immediately sent for, and found the sufferer lying in bed, with no symptom that could in the least indicate disease, except a continual sighing, for which no reason could be assigned. One or two experiments, however, with liquids, induced the suspicion that it was a case of hydrophobia. In these, and in every other that was made, the difficulty was not in swallowing, but in getting the water into the mouth, and the lips closed upon it. That once accomplished, the swallowing was perfectly easy. This decided fact overthrew a hypothesis which has considerable currency, respecting the prominent symptom of the disease. E. T. was a boy of uncommon resolution, and made most powerful efforts to resist the spasmodic motions produced by every attempt to receive liquids. On the approach of water, however, a working in his breast and shoulders took place, which increased as the liquid approached his lips; and in every instance in which he succeeded in swallowing, there seemed to be a convulsive motion just as the mouth and cup came in contact; and the water was rather thrown into the mouth than taken in the usual way. At other times, the moment that the liquid touched the lips of the patient, his jaws were thrown wide open, and his tongue thrust out of his mouth, as far as, for its length, it could be projected.

(It deserves to be particularly remarked, that neither previously, nor during the progress of the disease, was any change discernible in the cicatrice. The wound, after having been kept open for several weeks, was healed; and from the first symptom to the termination of the case, the condition of the scar was the same—it was recent, and of course red.—The patient did not complain of pains shooting from the cicatrice to the head; nor was there any except a temporary discoloration of the arm, produced by friction; and this was used on account of some slight soreness and stiffness supposed to have been induced by taking cold.)

Within a few hours after any strong symptoms of the disease had developed, the spasms had greatly increased in violence; and the affection which at first was produced only by attempting to swallow liquids, was brot on by almost any cause; such as the patient's speaking, opening the door of the room, waving the hand over him, or any thing else that put the air about him in sudden motion; so that they might at length be said to be continual.

He complained chiefly, for the greater part of the time, to use his own words, of the beating of his heart. The heat of the surface was considerable, but not extremely great.—The action of the pulse very rapid, but the stroke feeble. One hundred drops of laudanum, given in the course of a few hours, seemed to increase the restlessness, and rather aggravate the symptoms. Towards the close, great complaints were made of heat in the head; and at the patient's request, cloths, wet with cold vinegar, were constantly applied. The poor sufferer, during the whole time, knew his friends; and although naturally a most affectionate child, he appeared during the short period of the disease, to be mild, more so than usual. The kindest terms which language affords were adopted to express his feelings towards his afflicted mother and other relatives. The only indications of an alteration of reason made by him, consisted in his once or twice intreating his surrounding friends by name, to pull him out of the water, and not suffer him to be drowned. Except this, he appeared to be in the full exercise of his reasoning powers. His eyes, without any expression of fierceness, were so brilliant as to acquire considerable effort to look him in the face.

The course of the disease, as has just been intimated, was very short. It was not more than 20 hours after the first appearance of hydrophobia, when he expired. The disease was over. The symptoms became worse so rapidly, that what was thought of as a remedy one hour, was seen to be totally unfit the next; and the very respectable physicians who were called in, could only look on, and acknowledge the imperfection of the science of medicine.

We have thought proper to give the foregoing case, because we think that it may be