

How indorrecly do they appreciate the nature or tendencies of human events, who can compare this with any preceding change. Marked as it is by traits of the strongest hostility to any preceding events, its cause and its consequences are in all probability alike different from those which produced or ensued, all preceding changes of the French government. Every other revolution has developed the triumph of the civil principle over the military power. In this revolution military coercion is every thing, and civil principle is nothing. The falls of Fayette, Dumourier and Pichegrue are so many successive attestations to the superiority of the civil, and the subordination of the military power; while the bold seizure of all authority, the union of the highest military with the highest civil station, in the person of Buonaparte, demonstrate the lawless triumph of force over right.

Though the right is of the representatives body had had been often invaded on preceding occasions and its members sometimes banished; yet they were soon replaced by the people; whereby this great consequence was the result—however the powers of the representative body were assailed, those of the people remained unimpaired. The evil created would of course be of short duration and would perish the moment the public sentiment was expressed.

Some light may be reflected on the character of the new system from its acts. The most prominent of these are, the banishment of 36 individuals, (among whom are several ex-deputies) to the inhospitable regions of Guiana, and 23 other citizens to the commune of Rochelle; and the secret deliberations of the intermediate committee of the councils. The first of these acts involves the highest exercise of despotic power: The last is an evidence of designs, that will not bear public investigation. Indeed it is evident that this committee is chiefly intended to screen the councils from national reproach, should any measures be adopted productive of this result. And as their deliberations are secret and known only to the Consuls, they will not be susceptible of much influence from the people; while the vast power of the Consuls will silently mould them to their views. But should the dormant passions of the nation burst out into resentment, then the committee will furnish at once, a splendid and convenient victim.

In these remarks we have abstained from two enquires, viz—The corruptness and imbecility of the old government, and the motives of Buonaparte. It does not appear in the least material to determine either the character or the conduct of the old government. For if these were good, no one could withhold reprobation from its subverters: and if bad, no one who embraces the principles of representation as sacred, and who at the same time entertains a rational distrust of military power, could hesitate in reproaching both the means by which it was overthrown, and the principles by which it has been supplanted.

Whatever the motives of Buonaparte have been, while opposing the power of others; they will necessarily become those of an ambitious usurper, when this power shall be wielded by himself. However upright in speculation he may have been; in practice he can scarcely fail to exhibit the uniform traits of tyranny.

From this view of the revolution achieved by the sword of Buonaparte, and the imposing magic of his military fame we are compelled to pronounce the government of France in its present state, a Military Despotism. The day which concentrated all power in the Triumvirate, and deprived the republic of its legitimate representatives, doomed twenty-five millions of freemen to slavery: and elevated to Supreme Power a man whose highest eulogium is the triumphant slaughter of thousands.

What is the probable issue of this state of things? The solution of this question is rendered peculiarly difficult, from the remoteness of the scene and from the unprecedented nature of the events in a state of society, such as is presumed to exist in France at present. As, however, the human mind cannot repress its invariable disposition to penetrate into future events, we shall state

those effects, which in our opinion, are likely to be developed, with becoming diffidence, as to the correctness of our ideas.

1. Either the nation will permanently acquiesce in the military despotism.

2. Or the tyrant will be assassinated.

3. Or a counter party will be formed.

To render the despotism permanent, the nation must be persuaded that it is the design of their rulers to confer great benefits upon the people. Actions only will be relied on. These benefits will probably consist in peace, and an exemption from excessive taxation. We observed that Buonaparte promises the former. But it is difficult to observe how he can ensure the latter. If these benefits are not conferred, or others equal to them the charm of power will dissolve. Public opinion will soon annihilate its mistaken idols. Some persons foresee the restoration of monarchy, in the family of the fallen monarch. In-fatuated prediction! The Colossus of Royalty, if it ever rise in France, must stand upon a stronger basis than Hereditary Pretension. Nothing short of talents the most splendid, and a spirit that feels no fear, can sustain it against the tempest of public opinion, that will inevitably beat against it.

But, of all the results likely to occur, the assassination of Buonaparte appears the least difficult, and the most decisive in its operation. If this be the opinion formed at a distance, as the deliberate result of the judgment, what additional strength will this conjecture gain, when we consider the ebullition of feeling that prevails in France—The dagger has already approached the heart of the usurper. He was probably prepared to resist it. The unguarded moment must, however, soon arrive, in which insidious friendship, disappointed expectation, or patriotic impulse, shall aim an unerring blow.

Next to the assassination of Buonaparte, ranks, as to probability, the creation of a Counter Party. It may be inferred that the spirit of resistance which actuated the Council of Five Hundred will impel a large mass of the people. Though there be no immediate reaction, this circumstance rather strengthens a belief in the existence of a combination, whose measures when matured, will explode with a violence proportioned to the secrecy with which they were planned. Thousand of spirits, fired with the love of liberty, jealous of Military usurpation, or ambitious of participating in the wrecks of the republic, meditate in gloomy and indignant silence, on events subversive of their dearest views. Such men will be heard.—Such men will act. Around the standard which they raise, either a majority or a large portion of the nation will rally. The inevitable consequence will be, either an immediate Demolition of Buonaparte, or a civil war. If the last be the consequence, who can estimate the extent of human misery that will overspread the country?—Internal discord will invite Foreign invasion. Here we shall close this gloomy view. It becomes humanity to drop a veil over evils, which it can neither conquer nor palliate.

#### SALISBURY RACES!

TO be run on Friday and Saturday, the 16th and 17th days of May next, free for any horse mare or gelding.

The first day's purse will amount to upwards of one hundred pounds—two mile heats.

The second day's purse will consist of the entrance money for the first and second days running.

The following are the weights:	
Every aged nag	133lb.
8 years old	126
Five years old	118
Four years old	112
Three years old	96

The entrance money for the first day is fifteen dollars.

The entrance money for the second day is eight dollars.

Each nag shall be entered three days before the day of running, before Albert Torrance, Lewis Beard and Alex. Long, who are Stewards.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

I AM happy in being authorized to inform the public, that the Apparatus purchased in England for the benefit of Greenville College, has arrived safe in America. It consists of a Telescope, a set of Globes, Microscope, Thermometer, Barometer, five Maps of the World on Canvas, Orrery and Planetarium, a Case of Mathematical Instruments, Astronomic Quadrant, an Electrical Machine, besides other apparatus of great consequence. The same is at present in Greenville College an excellent library, consisting of about 2500 volumes, well furnished with ancient and modern authors.

Gentle boarding may be had in the neighbourhood of the College for twelve pounds per annum.

By order of the President,

JOSIAH HUSSEY,  
Professor of Greenville College.  
Greenville, State of Tennessee,  
March 22, 1800.

The noted and well bred Horse

## PRESIDENT

NOW in full perfection will stand this season at the subscriber's stable in Salisbury, on the following terms: twelve Dollars the season, but may be discharged by the payment of ten Dollars, if paid during the season, which will end the 1st of August; five Dollars the single leap, the money to be paid when the mare is covered; and twenty Dollars to insure a mare with foal. Any person putting by the insurance and parts with the mare before the 1st of January, 1801, pays at any rate.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

March 27, 1800.

The thorough unrivalled horse President, which I have let to Edward Yarbrough, was got by the imported horse Clockfast, his dam by the imported horse Fearought, his grand dam Old Partner, great grand dam by the imported Jolly Roger, out of the imported Mary Gray.

I do hereby certify that I have bred from Bell Air, Roe-Buck, Old Flag of Tuice, old Wild Air, the imported horse Darer evil, the imported horse Alderman, and several other heries of high reputation, but have had colts by the above mentioned horse President, preferable to any other I have or have had. President has beaten a number of horses at Newberry, also at Hick's ford in Virginia; and it is the opinion of Judges that he is equal to any horse in this country, either in point of form, speed, or bottom.

ALLAN LOVE.

Salisbury, March 27, 1800.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Tuesday night the 18th inst. a young bay mare, four years old this spring, low in flesh has a long switch tail, trots naturally, is between 13 and 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus L. D. Any person securing mare and thief so that I get the mare, and the thief prosecuted according to law, shall receive ten Dollars reward or five Dollars for the mare paid by the subscriber living in Rowan County on the waters of Swaring-Creek.

FRANCIS WINGLER.

March 28th, 1800.

State of North-Carolina,  
Halifax County, March 20, 1800.

ON the 14th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, a certain Henry Perkins died, and the subscriber being one of his sons, had such a great regard for his father, that he puts in the public papers on his own account; the said Perkins had ten sons who lived to be men of families, and one daughter, and the said Perkins lived to upwards of one hundred years of age before he died.

MOSES PERKINS.

South Carolina, Chester County,  
March 16, 1800.

PSALM 90 & 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Return agreeable to the laws of Albion, April 25th 1799. Genesis 9 & 9th. Joshua 4 & 5th. Psalm 19, 7, 8, & 9. Agreeable to the laws of 1768 & '69 (that hard question fin) 1st Corinth. 9, & 24th.

N. B. A proven deferee for a deorable breach of the penal law, agreeable to law and government ready dated July, and 1799. Return renewed Malichi 2, & 6th.

T. Kneely, Prize master.

FOUND by one of my negroes in the woods near Beard's Ferry on the Yadkin River, a large wallet made of Ozaburgs in it was a small Trunk; and in the Trunk 2 or 3 pen knives a spring lance and 2 blunt lancets, several phials & papers with Medicines, there was also in the wallet many papers and phials with Medicines, a case made of cloth with a silver probe Scissors and other different kind of Doctor's instruments; and a black paper inkstand, they have been in the water some time and are very much damaged, the owner may have them by applying to me proving his property and paying for this advertisement.

LEWIS BEARD.

Salisbury, April 2, 1800.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,  
BY FRANCIS COOPER,  
AND FOR SALE AT HIS PRINTING-OFFICE, SALISBURY,  
[Price, One Quarter of a Dollar.]

## EULOGIUM,

OR  
FUNERAL DISCOURSE;  
Delivered at SALISBURY, on the 22nd. February,  
1800; by the Revd. JAMES M. ABBE: IN  
COMMEMORATION OF THE DEATH OF  
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.