

years, than all others on the human theatre. The revolutionary system is exhibited here in all its energy. Speaking of Bonaparte in 1796, the writer says "it was necessary to establish the revolutionary system, in order to unite that country to France by common principles and by common interests; in other words, it was necessary to destroy the ancient order of things and establish equality; because this is the vital essence of revolutions"—This is represented as having been the grand moving spirit of the times, and the man. It was not, however, revolution in its common acceptation and meaning—that is, changing an old government for a new one, an oppressive government for a free one. A very different idea is conveyed in this book. Referring to his party of the 18th Fructidor, Bonaparte says or is made to say,—"I had favored it because it was mine, and because it was the only one calculated to push on the revolution."—Again, after his return from Egypt—"I determined to be master of the revolution, for I did not choose to be merely its chief; that part did not suit me." By "revolution," was meant a complete subversion of every thing that was old, and the establishment of a system entirely new—a new dynasty, a new set of nobility, new military officers, new laws, new police, new boundaries to states, nations, and empires. "I clearly saw," says he, "that I should have to overcome great obstacles, before I succeeded; for there was a necessary antipathy between the old and the new systems. They formed two masses whose interests were precisely in an inverse ratio." "I was at the head of a great faction which would have destroyed the system on which the world had gone on since the time of the Romans."

The only machine which he considered necessary to accomplish this great object, was POWER. "It was necessary to become the strongest; for I was not only called to govern France, but to subdue the world before her; otherwise she would have been enslaved by the world." Again—"There is but one secret for governing the world—BE STRONG: in strength there can be neither error nor deception: it is truth undisguised."

Freedom was no object with Bonaparte, according to the writer of this book. Greatness was the sum and substance which his system and exertions had in view. The republican form of government," says he, "could no longer exist, because ancient monarchies will not be converted into republics. The desire of France was NATIONAL GREATNESS"—"I could not become a king," says Bonaparte, "the title was worn out: it excited definite and preconceived ideas; and it was important that my title, like the nature of my power, should be new"—"I took the name of Emperor, because it was greater, and less defined." And he says explicitly, at the time he was about entering upon the war with Russia, that—"the policy of princes should now have been in his favor, for it was no longer his office to shake thrones, but to strengthen them."

The foregoing extracts will shew, that the sentiments placed here in the mouth of that great revolutionary Chief, are not only very important in themselves, but they are such as he may well be supposed to have entertained. The book is full of those of an equally important character. We have read it with a good deal of interest, and we have no doubt it will produce similar effects upon the minds of others who may have an opportunity to peruse it.—N. Y. D. Adv.

The President of the U. S. has left Washington on his long contemplated tour to the Eastern and Northern States. Great preparations are making in most of the southern towns through which he expected to pass, to give him a reception, suitable to the dignity of chief magistrate.

The President departed from this city on Saturday, for the northward, in pursuance of the intention we some time ago announced, to make a tour of observation thro' the Eastern and Northern States and Territories. Health and happiness attend him! Gen. Swift, Chief of Engineers, who is to accompany him, waits his arrival in Baltimore. On the same day, the President's family took the road for his seat in Virginia.

Notwithstanding the unobtrusive manner in which the President travels, and his known desire to avoid parade, it is announced, in all the cities, that it is in contemplation to treat him with distinguished respect, and to receive him with such salutations as besseem the citizens of a Republic. In this design there appears to be a rivalry in courtesy between the political parties, indicative, not only of the melioration of party asperity, but of the prevalence of a lofty national spirit.—Nat. Int.

The president of the United States arrived in town yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, escorted by a troop of horse, the First Baltimore Hussars, commanded by captain Bennett, accompanied by about 200 citizens on horseback. After dinner he attended divine service at the rev. Dr. Inglis' Presbyterian Church.

The Third Brigade of Maryland Militia will parade this morning, to be reviewed by his Excellency the President and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.—Fed. Rep. June 2.

We have in our possession, by the favor of a friend, a copy of a work just received from Paris, and first published in February last, entitled "On Colonies, and the existing Revolution in America; by M. DE PRADT, formerly Archbishop of Malines. The subject and the name of the author are sufficient to give interest to the work. The writer is a Monarchist, but his views rather favor the cause of the Colonies against the European governments. We shall lay before our readers translations of such passages of the work as are applicable to the Southern Revolution, as soon as we can prepare them.—Nat. Int.

The spirit of liberality in regard to internal improvement which characterized the proceedings of the Legislature of North Carolina at its last Session, is well known to our readers. Among other measures was the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to explore the coast of North Carolina, with a view to the practicability of deepening the entrance into Roanoke river, which is nearly choked up with sand externally, supposed to be thrown up by the current of the Gulf Stream.

One of the Commissioners (Blake Baker, Esq.) who has recently visited the Northern states, has succeeded in obtaining a competent gentleman (Capt. Clarke, late of the Army) to make a preparatory topographical survey.

He has been fortunate enough also to obtain, by consent of the Executive, the valuable aid of Gen. Swift, of the corps of Engineers, with the prospect of other assistance, to make a second and final survey of this coast, of which we know little at present, except for its dangers to mariners sailing coastwise.

The practicability of the design is very doubtful; but it is considered important to test it, that, in the event of its proving hopeless, the people dwelling on the fertile borders of the Roanoke may turn their undivided attention to the canal navigation to Norfolk.—Id.

PENNSYLVANIA. Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Greensburg, dated May 1, 1817.

"It would afford me much pleasure to hear from my native county, particularly as one of your neighbours, and an old acquaintance of mine (Gen. Joseph Heister) is a candidate for the gubernatorial chair. He will, with us, receive a tolerable support, considering the prevailing stupidity of the majority of our country. Spurred on by a determination to break the spirit and principle of caucusing, I have boldly and publicly advocated the nomination of Gen. H. and as publicly given the lie, by flatly contradicting many of the false, base and villainous reports which are put in circulation respecting him. Findlay has some of his old Conococheague acquaintances in this place, who stop at nothing; but like the house of Saul, grow weaker and weaker every day. According to present appearances, I think we shall be able, in October next, to send a handsome account of the election. In Allegany, Mr. Heister has several warm and vigilant friends. Things work well."

Conococheague is the name of the valley in which Mr. Findlay was born, and also of one of the principal tributary streams of the Potomac, which after rising in the northern and southern branches of the Blue Ridge, flows through a fertile and beautiful portion of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Chambersburg and Williamsport are the principal towns on the Conococheague.

GEORGIA.—The President of the Senate, who is the acting Governor of the state, has been some time seriously indisposed. We are glad to learn that he is convalescent, and may be expected to resume, in a few days, the duties of his office. This circumstance should awaken our attention to a very important fact. It is, that the Constitution, not contemplating such an event as his death, makes no provision for a successor—consequently, the functions of the executive department of the government, unless some anomaly were introduced, would be suspended till the annual meeting of the Legislature! As considerable inconvenience, and perhaps great public injury, might be produced by such a state of things, this defect in the Constitution should be remedied without delay.—Geo. Journal.

Inland Navigation.—The meeting on Saturday, to take into consideration the expediency and practicability of removing the obstructions to navigation in that part of the Oconee river between the mouth of Fishing creek and the present Boat-landing, was not so numerously attended as we could have wished. Measures were adopted, however, to effect the contemplated object. Major JOHN HOWARD being called to the Chair, and GEORGE R. CLAYTON, Esq. appointed Secretary—it was resolved, that John Howard, Robert M. Ginty, John A. Jones, William Rutherford, Tompston Reid, John C. Easter and Jacob Barrow be a committee to examine the river, to devise a plan for opening it, and to solicit subscriptions to such an amount as they may deem requisite to attain the end in view—if the necessary sum be made up prior to the first day of July next, the subscribers are to be forthwith convened for the purpose of deciding in what manner, and under whose direction, it shall be disposed of; and in the event of a sufficient amount not being contributed by that time, a meeting is to be held the following Saturday to adopt ulterior measures.—Id.

ST FRANCISVILLE, State of Louisiana, May, 4th, 1817.

"We have just been informed here of a most dreadful accident having happened this morning on board the steamboat Constitution, ascending the Mississippi, about six miles above this village, by the explosion of the boiler; which took place while the passengers were at breakfast, and burned and destroyed ten or twelve persons; some of whom, we are told, were thrown far into the Mississippi, and immediately disappeared—others, who survive, present the most horrid spectacle your imagination can paint. The news has just reached us, and several of our citizens are going to offer relief to the unfortunate sufferers, who are lodged in a house at Point Coupee, near the plantation of Monsieur Poydras."

Small-pox exterminated.—In Sweden the universal practice of vaccination has entirely exterminated the small-pox, so that no case of that disease has occurred during the last two years. Notwithstanding the efforts of the French government in support of this system, the deaths by the small-pox form a considerable item in the bills of mortality.

Officers of the "Connecticut Asylum for the education of Deaf and Dumb Persons," for the current year, are Hon. John C. Smith, President—John Caldwell, Esq. Dr. Mason F. Cogswell, Hon. Nathaniel Terry, Daniel Wadsworth, Esq. Rev. Abel Flint, Charles Sigourney, Esq. David Porter, Esq. and Joseph Battel, Esq. Vice Presidents—and ten Directors—a Treasury and Secretary.

Phenomenon.—On Saturday, the 17th inst. a large ball of fire, (or meteor,) was seen in the upper part of St John's, Berkeley, about fifty or sixty miles from town. Soon after its first appearance, it was heard to explode, with a noise, at first, like the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance; and afterwards emitting a sound similar to a volley of musketry. The explosion was heard at a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles from the spot where the light was most brilliant. It is probable we shall soon hear of a fall of meteoric stones having been discovered in the neighborhood of St John's.

Since writing the above, we have conversed with a gentleman recently from Sumpsterville, who informs, that whilst travelling homewards, about eighty miles from town, he distinctly heard the above explosion; and that a loud rumbling noise followed, of three or four minutes duration. This noise was also distinctly heard in Sumter, about one hundred miles distant. Most persons who heard it, compare the sound to the blowing up of a magazine; and apprehensions were entertained in the country, that some vessel or magazine had exploded in town.—Charleston Times.

We are informed that Capt BINDER is appointed to the command of the U. S. ship Ontario, now at New-York, and will sail shortly for the coast of South America. Capt. DOWNES, late of the Ontario, is appointed to the command of the Java. We also learn from the same source, that a WAR WITH SPAIN is extremely probable.—Norfolk Herald.

A man named Michael Burns, arrested a few weeks ago in Wayne County, (Pa.) for horse stealing, lost his life in attempting to effect his escape. His feet were tied under the saddle of the horse he rode; and when he set off to gallop away from the guard, who were conducting him to prison, the saddle unfortunately turned and threw him beneath the horse's feet.

NEWTON, N. J. May 12. Last Monday two men were strangled to death at Hope in this county. The circumstances were as follows: One of them, named Jackson, went into a large cistern in order to clean it out, that had been filled with cider last fall, but which had, during the winter been drawn out and distilled. Jackson, finding his strength failing, called for assistance. Mr. John Huling sprang into the cistern to help him, who soon feeling himself very unwell, endeavored to get out, and walked up a ladder placed in the cistern for that purpose; but, by the time he got his head above the cistern, his strength was exhausted, and he fell to the bottom with Mr. Jackson, both of whom were suffocated in a few minutes. The cistern was empty, excepting the dregs of the cider.

Melancholy Accident.—On Friday the 25th ult. Miss Susanah Boyce, daughter of Mr. David Boyce, near Canonsburg, was killed by the fall of a tree. She was on horseback, in company with her younger sister, who was walking; she heard the tree breaking, and told her sister to run back, which she did—at that instant her horse scaring, threw her off—the tree fell on her, and crushed her in a most shocking manner, cutting her head, and breaking her back, arms, and legs, in several places. She survived only a few minutes.

Western Register. On Sunday, the 8th inst. was drowned, in Marlborough, (N. H.) a child of Mr. Justus Rhodus. While attempting to cross the river, which had been considerably swelled by the rains of a day, on a log, he fell in, and was carried down by the current. The mother, in her distress, unadvisedly plunged into the stream, after her child; and with difficulty saved herself, by laying hold of a small bush, growing near the margin of the river, when she was nearly exhausted with fatigue, and considerably injured by the bruises which she received from the rocks. The child was picked up, after floating down about half a mile. His melancholy providence should teach parents the importance of restraining their children from playing near the water, and all others, the necessity of reflection, before they attempt to render assistance in those cases, where success is doubtful, and their own lives eminently in hazard.

Two persons were drowned last week at Waterquech Falls, in Hartland, Vt. (Mr. Ezekiel Sleeper, of Washington, Vt. and Mr. Jason Cole of Plainfield.) and two children in Sharon, Vt. The persons who were drowned at Hartland, were attempting to pass in a boat, and were drawn unexpectedly to the brink of the falls, when they plunged into the water, but both passed over, and were lost. The children lost their lives in the same manner.

We have had several accounts of earthquakes abroad. One lately at Jerusalem in Palestine. One in Spain in March, which was felt through the whole kingdom, and was severe in both the northern and southern provinces. A few days before one was felt in Messina, in Sicily. An earthquake had been felt at Bayonne. But of them all as the most violent, has been represented that of Yucatan, upon the isthmus which joins North and South America. Humboldt observes, "if the isthmus were once burst, by some similar catastrophe to that which opened the columns of Hercules, the current of rotation, instead of ascending the gulph of Mexico, and issuing through the canal of Bahama, would follow the same parallel line from the coast of Paria to the Philippine islands. This would either occasion the disappearance or diminish the celebrity of the Gulph stream."—This is calculated upon the height of the two seas, the difference of which is still undetermined. Several shocks had been felt in the past season in different parts of the West Indies; and some small shocks in different parts of the United States. Essex Register.

VALUABLE SALE.—In consequence of my having bought a place more convenient for my family, I wish to SELL MY HOUSES AND LOT, nearly opposite James Waugh's Store and Tavern. The lot contains one acre and a half; there are two dwelling houses on the lot, one 25 by 20, framed; the other log, two story, 22 by 28, with suitable out-houses and a good well at the door. For further information, apply to the subscriber. C. WAGOMAN, Charlestown, Stokes County, N. C.

N. B. Also, a piece of LAND, adjoining the lands of Col. Joseph Warston, in the neighbourhood of German-town, containing between 45 and 50 acres. June 4. 5-4w

NAPIER WILSON, Sign and Ornamental Painter, informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Casso, where he is prepared to undertake all kinds of work in his line. He hopes by attention to business to merit a share of his friends' and the public's support.

N. B. Old looking glass and portrait frames neatly gilded, or painted, curtain boards, &c. &c. Raleigh, April 25th, 1817. 99-1f.

LINE OF MAIL STAGES, between Raleigh and Fayetteville, a distance of 60 miles.—The public are respectfully informed that we have reduced our four-horse team to three horses, and added one to our two-horse team. We can therefore carry from three to four passengers every day in future—if we can get them. The condition of our stages, horses, and harness, and the merits of our drivers, we shall leave to the report of those who may travel our line, which leaves Raleigh, every day at 4 p. m. and arrives at Fayetteville, next morning, at 3 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville, every day at 9 p. m. and arrives at Raleigh, next day, at 11 a. m.—All possible care taken of baggage, but no liability for losses or accidents. SCOTT & JORDAN. 1-1f

May 9, 1817. P. S. Each passenger is allowed 25 lbs baggage free. Every lb. over, will be charged at the rate of 2 cents each 30 miles.

OXFORD ACADEMY, N. C.—The semi-annual examination of the students of this Academy, will commence on the first Monday of June next, and terminate on the Friday following. The exercises of the next session, will commence on the 6th day of July, under the superintendance of the Rev. James K. Birch, of Philadelphia, as principal—Mr. Birch will be assisted in the Male Department, by a young gentleman of liberal and classical education, who comes highly recommended to the Trustees as possessing a capacity and talents eminently qualified; in addition to the studies usually taught in our public seminaries, to teach that polite and genteel accomplishment the French Language, having himself resided for sometime in France.—Mr. Birch is too well known to require our panegyric. The Trustees would barely suggest that with them it is by no means an unimportant object to procure the services of a clergyman in this Academy.—Habits and morals constitute an important part of the education of youth; and these in a great measure depend upon the character and conduct of their instructors. How important then, that the conduct of the principal of a large school should be circumspect, his government steady and uniform and his example impressive; and who so likely to combine these essential qualities as the pious and dignified divine? The Female Department will be under the more immediate direction of Miss H. Allenton of New York, though subject to the superintending care of the Principal of the Male Department.—From the character which the Trustees have had of Miss Allenton both as a lady and as an instructress, they confidently expect that she will be a great acquisition to the institution; and that she will discharge the duties of her office with honor to herself and to the school. Every necessary step will be taken to employ an additional teacher in the Female department who shall be well qualified to instruct in all the different branches usually taught in the Female schools in this state. The trustees take great pleasure in announcing to the public and to the patrons of this seminary that the convenience under which it has so long laboured, from the want of suitable houses, since the destruction of the Academy by fire, will after the close of this session no longer be felt. There are now in a rapid state of preparation and will be completed before the commencement of the next session, two large and commodious houses for the reception of the Male and Female Students. The two departments will hereafter be separate and distinct and thereby an objection hitherto made to this school will be completely obviated. The trustees have heretofore experienced great difficulty in employing teachers of established reputation, particularly married gentlemen, from the want of suitable houses for the reception of their families. To remedy this inconvenience they have at a great expense contracted for the building of a dwelling house and necessary out-houses within view of the Male and Female Academies, for the use of the principal, which will also be completed by the commencement of the next session. The trustees take this opportunity to acknowledge their obligations, to those who have so liberally contributed to repair the loss, which this institution sustained by the fire during the last summer. Their donations and subscriptions, have been appropriated to the promotion of literature and science; and we flatter ourselves that the improvement of the rising generation. The trustees flatter themselves that the high and healthy situation of Oxford, the commodious building prepared for the reception of the students, the cheapness of board, which may be had in the most respectable private families, and above all, the character and talents of the teachers, will entitle this institution to an equal rank with any in the state; and ensure to it a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public. The trustees pledge themselves at all times to keep the school constantly supplied with the necessary and suitable teachers; and to every exertion in their power to give to it that standing, which its local situation and numerous other advantages so justly merit. N. H. TAYLOR, Sec'y. 3-16J.

Oxford, May 15, 1817

NEW YORK MEDICAL SCIENCE LOTTERY.—Tickets in the foregoing Lottery, which positively commences drawing on the 1st of July, may be had at the Minerva Office, price \$9.

SCHEM.	
1 prize of	\$25,000
2 do do	10,000
1 do do	5,000
1 do do	3,000
1 do do	2,000
17 do do	1,000
20 do do	500
50 do do	100
100 do do	50
9,000 do do	10

Only 26,000 Tickets. Less than 2 blanks to a prize.

FOR SALE.—A valuable tract of Land on the main road that leads from Wilmington to Camden, in the county of Robeson, twelve miles west from Lumberton, containing 2000 acres; 200 of which is cleared and in good repair, with three small apple orchards, and a tolerable peach orchard thereon. On the premises, there is a comfortable Dwelling house, Kitchen, Stables and other convenient out houses; also, a family Grist Mill, and a very good Cotton Gin. Persons desirous to keep a house of entertainment, will find but few country stands better adapted, for that purpose. The land in point of fertility is but little inferior to any in the part of the country, in which it is situated. Also another tract, three miles from the above, containing 750 acres, with the advantage of a very good range, 60 acres of which is cleared, with an apple orchard of five hundred trees, of an excellent quality, the plantation, not in very good repair, nor is the land equal to the above. Possession of this property can be given first 0 December next. The price in cash or in likely young negroes, is \$2,500 for the first mentioned tract; and 500 hundred for the last. For further information apply to the subscriber. SILAS DRAKE. April 19, 1817. 2-3m.

DOCTOR WM. H. FOWLER, having become a resident of Raleigh, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the Town and County. Those who may require his assistance, can find him at Col. H. Cook's Tavern. Raleigh, April 24th, 1817. 99-1f

N. B. The poor shall have punctual attendance on them, any where within the county, gratis; when application is made.

STATE BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Raleigh, 27th May, 1817. A dividend of five per cent on each and every share of the Capital Stock of this Bank, is this day declared and made payable to the Stockholders, or to their representatives at this bank, on or after the 2nd, and at the branches, on or after the 15th of June next. Wm. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier. 4-3w

LINE OF MAIL STAGES BETWEEN PETERSBURG AND RALEIGH.

The public are respectfully informed that this line is in excellent order, with fine teams and sober attentive drivers, with good large stages, they leave Petersburg every morning at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Raleigh the next day at 12. Leave Raleigh every day at 12 noon and arrive the next day at Petersburg at 6 P. M. Passengers may rely on the greatest attention being paid in making them comfortable in travelling on this line and their conveyance sure. Notwithstanding the high price of provender, there has been no rise in the stage fare.

The greatest care and attention will be paid to baggage but no liability for losses or accidents of any kind. GROLSON & FOX. 99-1f

April 21st, 1817.

MILITIA LAWS.—A revised edition for sale at this office.