

and in all probability either an Englishman or an American...
We have received the following communication from a quarter that authorizes the fullest authenticity:—
"Adm. Brien has returned to Augustura, with a considerable supply of arms and ammunition, and all the British having gone out—report says, 800.
"It appears that the Independents have made a fine campaign, by taking San Fernando and driving the Spaniards out of Llanos. The advantages of the former can be appreciated by an acquaintance with the geography of the country. It secures the inland navigation from Augustura to a short distance of Santa Fee, as well as the security of the rich province of Barinas, and consolidates the conquest of Guayana with the protection of the Llanos.
"Gen. Bolivar has besides achieved a more difficult enterprise—he has restored perfect union among all the independent leaders, and obedience to the government; so that it has at least assumed the order and security of government de facto."
"An envoy from the president of the United States (Mr. Irwin) went out in the American sloop of war Hornet, and has proceeded to Augustura in Brien's ship, who received him on board from the Hornet at Margarita. The object of his mission remains unknown."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Sept. 17.
By the ship Courier, Standley, from Calcutta, the papers of that city to May 17, have been received. For the perusal of these we are indebted to Mr. Topliff. The papers are all dressed in mourning for the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, intelligence of which event was first received there by the way of Persia.

The war with the Peishwa continued. Col Adams, who was pursuing him, made an attack upon him April 17, near Sewney, after a march of 34 miles—lost four guns, three elephants, and 20 camels, and caused him a loss of \$ or 400 men.

The town of Mundlah was taken by storm April 26, on which occasion 500 of the enemy were killed. On the 23d, a thousand women and unarmed peasantry were permitted to leave the fort. No military occurrences of any consequence are related in these papers.

The papers state that the price of cotton was falling at Mirzapore and Calcutta.
There are accounts from Ceylon to April 4. The disturbances in the interior of that island continued, and there are some details of unimportant affairs between them and the British troops. The spirit of the insurgents is said to be considerably damped. A regiment of troops had just arrived at Colombo from Madras. The following paragraphs are extracted from the Calcutta papers.

Calcutta, May 3.—The American ship Palladium, lately arrived, was boarded off Newfoundland by an insurgent privateer, named the China, mounting 16 guns, and with a crew of 150 men. The privateer's men took charge of the vessel, and plundered her of 800 dollars, all the watches, quadrants, &c. on board; broke into all the chests in the cabin, and took whatever they wanted. She was then released and ordered to proceed. The privateer had been cruising two months, and her crew appeared a mixture of all nations.

Within the last fortnight, upwards of 20 lace of rupees have been imported into Calcutta.—During the last week, the specie brought by the American ships Oscar, Caledonia, Palladium and Orient, amounts to nearly 5 lacs of dollars, besides a sum little short of 15,000 more on the Hoogly, from Manila.

The whole number of deaths of cholera morbus during the week ending yesterday, was 125.

Medical.

FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE (GEO.) HOSPITAL.
Monticello, Ga. May 18, 1818.

Dr. Amos.
DEAR SIR,—In obedience to the request of Capt. Davis, I forward you an account of the case of incarcerated Hernia, and an operation for it, performed by me; of both of which his negro man was the subject.
On the night of the 15th of August, 1817, pursuant to your polite request of that date, I visited the patient, and after ascertaining that your professional engagements elsewhere, pre-emptorily forbade your attendance; that you had very judiciously made every effort the science of surgery could afford, except the knife, and after a close examination of the case, and one unsuccessful attempt at reductions, with the assistance of one of my pupils, (Mr. Brown,) I proceeded to the operation.
The patient's strength was extremely exhausted, having suffered all the severity of pain common in these cases; and having labored under obstinate aching obstruction for a week in consequence of his disease, his abdomen was much swollen. The tumor was tender and firm, and extended from the abdominal ring to the upper part of the scrotum. I made an incision through the integuments from the external opening of the abdominal ring to the bottom of the tumor, the sponge was found sufficient to prevent inconvenience from the hemorrhage. I proceeded by successively applying the knife to the tendinous, cellular, and muscular fibres which presented themselves, sometimes with, and sometimes without a direction. All this I did with increasing care as I proceeded inward, constantly looking for the sac, which, as I had only candlelight, I was apprehensive of not discovering, until I entered its cavity; but at length, somewhat to my surprise, I discovered at the bottom of my incision, instead of the bare lamina of the peritonium, a substance of an uniform and brownish appearance, which on farther examination I judged to be the substance of the protruded intestine, which had uniformly and compactly adhered (by insensate sub-quent to adhesive inflammation) to the containing sac.
I then exposed this substance the whole length of the tumor, and with great care dissected the sac from the whole surface of the protruded gut. Here you will readily account for one failure of reduction which had existed in the sac; with my finger I examined the stricture at the ring, and also attempted reduction again; but finding it impracticable, I introduced a straight bistoury in the groove of a director, on my finger up to the seat of incarceration, and, by gently raising the handle and making its point the centre of motion I divided the tendinous fibres which made the stricture, until the aperture would admit an easy passage to my finger. This done, I returned the protruded portion of gut,—dressed the wound in the way most favorable to adhesion by the first intention, and enjoined variable to abstinence, with the hips a little elevated, for two weeks. On the 19th (being the 4th day after the operation, the sides of the wound having entirely united and no more remaining (except a small superficial denudation,) he finally quit his bed on the 23rd of the same month, in opposition to his master's orders, he resumed his labor in the field, of gas hering and binding fodder, and continued free from every symptom of the disease for which the operation was

performed. Scarpe justly observes "The brilliant progress which surgery has made in modern times is, properly speaking, only the result of pathological anatomy; that is to say, of exact comparisons of the natural state of four organs with their different diseases, which may depend on an alteration of their texture, a derangement of functions, a solution of continuity, or a change of situation. It is from these important results that the most rational curative methods with which modern surgery is enriched, are deduced as so many correlaries; methods to which we are also indebted for the perfection of operations."

I make a statement of this case to you, not as a great novelty in the practice of surgery,—nor do I pretend to claim, from the success of my operation, the credit of great intrepidity and ingenuity, for I have, in its performance, only come up to the present well known improved state of our science. There was a period of the operation, (the difficulties of which were much increased by the firm and extensive preternatural adhesions which had taken place) when the most delicate cut—nay, almost the touch of the knife's edge would have been fatal to the patient, or at least would have rendered gastroraphy necessary. This period may, perhaps with some propriety, claim the particular attention of surgeons who are not familiar with operations for hernia.

With considerations of due respect, I am yours, &c.
MILTON ANTHONY.

Literary Intelligence.

FROM THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.
Literature is one of those fine manufactures which a new country will always find it easier to import than to raise; there must be a great accumulation of stock in a nation, and a great subdivision of labor, before the arts of composition are brought to any great degree of perfection. The great avenues to wealth must be filled, and many left idle in hereditary opulence or mediocrity, before there be leisure enough, among such a people, to refresh the beauties of poetry, or to create an effectual demand for the productions of genius. Though these causes may for some time retain the genius of America in a state of subordination to that of Europe, we cannot persuade ourselves that its condition has ever been so deplorable as to form a proper object of contempt. There are a hundred authors in America who would be ashamed to write like their calumniators, and ten thousand men, who are not authors, that are entitled to feel compassion for their insolence and their vanity. The truth is, that American genius has displayed itself wherever inducements have been held out for its exertion. Their party pamphlets are often written with keenness and spirit, and their orators frequently possess vehemence, correctness, and animation, that would command the admiration of a European audience.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 22.
A correspondent informs us, that proposals are in circulation for publishing in this city, a *German Monthly Journal*, octavo form; to be entitled *Der Deutsche Freund*—The *German Friend*.—This Journal will be calculated to entertain and instruct. "In the pursuit of truth, the History of the times, Religious Intelligence, and news in Literature and the Arts shall be noticed." The editor will be assisted by able contributors in the U. States and abroad; and efforts will be made to render this publication interesting and useful. Should the plan meet with sufficient encouragement, the first number will appear on the first day of January, 1819, edited by the Rev. F. C. SCHAEFER, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this city; teacher of the German language, and member of several learned Societies. As soon as advisable the *German Friend* will be issued weekly.

Blatish.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1818.

COLONIZATION OF THE BLACKS.—The Secretary of the American Colonization Society has received a letter from the Rev. C. Burgess, surviving agent of the institution, informing of the favorable results of the voyage to the coast of Africa.—Mr. Burgess remarks in his letter,

"I have only to say at present, that, if the free people of color of the United States, are disposed to remove to Sierra, there are great tracts of uncultivated land which may be purchased at a moderate price; and that if they behave well, they may live there with the most perfect safety."

FOR THE MINERVA.

Mr. Lucas—I saw in the Minerva sometime ago, a question of this kind, (I do not recollect exactly the words in which it was stated. Suppose a person were to start from Raleigh on Sunday and travel west continually with the rapidity with which the Sun moves—where would he first find Monday? I answer, in the Western part of the Pacific Ocean! Why? It is evident that he would find it somewhere; for on his arrival at Raleigh, Sunday would be past; and it would be the same hour on Monday, that he started, on the day before. He would find Monday also, before he came to Europe, for the reckoning of the Europeans is the same with ours. It is to be remembered that the day of the Christian Sabbath is determined by the usages of the Jews and primitive Christians.—When christianity was carried by the first converts into the neighbouring nations towards the rising and setting sun, they introduced the reckoning of Palestine wherever they came. If the whole globe had been habitable, and the christian religion had been spread throughout it, Sunday would have become Monday at the point when the Apostles travelled eastward, and those who travelled westward met each other, and there our Raleigh friend would find it. But as it happens the christian religion has been spread no farther east from Palestine than China, the Eastern coast of New-Holland and the island of Otaheite, to which places the Sunday of Palestine was carried eastward by the British Missionaries, and there Monday would first be found. But the Philippine Islands not

withstanding they lie west of New-Holland and Otaheite have the Sunday which was carried westward; for although the Spaniards sailed eastward, when they formed settlements there, yet as the intercourse between Spain and these islands has been carried on for some years entirely from the western coast of America, the Sunday of America has finally been introduced, tho' I do not want to know at what time. A Calcutta ship which expected to arrive in the harbours of Morillo on Monday, would find the inhabitants at church. When Monday will be first found some years hence, must depend upon the manner in which the natives of the South Sea Islands are converted to christianity. If it is by British Missionaries who sail to them from the West, the line which divides Sunday from Monday will lie farther east than it does now; if it is by American Missionaries who sail to them from the East, it will remain in its present situation. It is proposed by the christians of this country to send a Mission to the Sandwich Isles. If the persons who compose it should sail East by the East Indies, as they go thither, Monday would first be found at those Isles—but not so if they sail West.

M. N.

By a recent census of the inhabitants of the city of Cincinnati, it contains a population of 9,129 souls: of whom only 367 are people of color.

The population of the village of Canandaigua, has been in like manner ascertained to be 1788; of whom 136 are people of color.

Theatrical Charity.—The profits of one night of the Theatre at Baltimore, (the 12th of September, the anniversary of the battle of North Point) amounting to \$392 50, was generously given to the widows and orphans of those brave men who fell in defence of the city in September, 1814.

Died, lately in the United States of America Sir John Oldmixon, once known in fashionable life, but having retired from this country from pecuniary embarrassments about twenty-five years ago, he sunk into obscurity, and has died neglected and forgotten! His children are singularly and indeed unhappily situated, one half being born in, and are citizens of, the United States; while the other half (Englishmen) are actually lieutenants in the British Navy.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

The Convention assembled for framing a Constitution and State Government for the people of Illinois, having completed the business for which it met, has dissolved itself by adjournment without day.

The following are some of the leading provisions of the new constitution, which we copy from the *Kaskaskia Intelligencer*:

"The governor is to be elected quadrennially, and is to receive until 1824 an annual salary of \$1000.
A supreme court is to be established, consisting of four judges, elected by a joint ballot of both branches of the general assembly, to hold their offices until 1824, and thereafter during good behaviour. This provision is to enable the state to avail itself of any accession of talents which it may receive, prior to that period, in forming a permanent judiciary. The judges receive an annual salary of \$1000; they form a council for the governor, and have an equal voice on the passage of all bills with the governor.

The general assembly is composed of a senate and house of representatives. The senators to be elected by the people quadrennially. They must be 25 years of age, and have resided one year in the country previous to their election. The members of the house of representatives are elected biennially, and must be 21 years of age. The general assembly is to sit biennially, on the first Monday in December. A lieutenant governor is to be elected quadrennially, having the same qualifications that the governor is required to possess. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor, until another is elected and qualified.

The sheriff and coroners of the several counties are elected biennially. The first election is to take place on the third Thursday in September next. All persons over the age of 21 residing in this state at the adoption of the constitution by the convention, are entitled to vote at the next election; and at subsequent elections, six months residence in the state is necessary to give a vote.

The seat of government is to be at Kaskaskia, until removed in this manner: the next legislature is to petition the general government for a donation, or right of pre-emption, for not more than four, nor less than one section of land east of the third principal meridian, on the waters of the Kaskaskia river, which will be north of the present surveys that have been made. If Congress will make the grant, then commissioners are to be appointed by the legislature to make the selection under such grant. And, if the grant is not made, the legislature may then fix it where they please.

The question of slavery is settled; the slaves belonging to the French are secure, as they were before the change of government. The legal and bona fide indentures of negroes brought into the state previous to this period are made good—their offspring to be free, female at 18, males at the age of 21. No contract hereafter entered into between a negro and white person, in the nature of an indenture, is to be valid for a longer period than one year. The introduction of negroes into the state is to be tolerated until 1825.

The first session of the general assembly is to be held at Kaskaskia, on the first Monday in October next.

From the Laurel, published at Mount Sterling, Kentucky.
An extraordinary spectacle was exhibited at the polls during the election in this place in the person of Mr. John Summers, one hundred and twelve years of age, who appeared and exercised the right of suffrage, having walked several miles for that purpose. He was born the 12th of July, 1706 in Virginia, and has been a resident of Kentucky about 30 years, and we are informed, has resided in this county, nearly the whole of that time. He has had 24 children 14 now living the youngest 11 years old; and has upwards of 300 grand children. His hearing and sight are good.

FROM THE SALERIE REGISTER.

Hanging has again been adopted in the U. States, and the same thing which has made it necessary, has brought back with it all the prejudices which formerly attended it. It is not uncommon to have it proposed as an inducement to some familiar duty, "if you do it in season, you shall go and see the man hanged." And these spectacles are among the amusements of those they are intended to benefit. It is the theatre for vulgar tragedy, and the scenery is a comedy before their eyes. See the thousands of every age and sex, pressing to this spectacle, and then conceive how many more things are adapted to delight than outrage. Reformation is no more sure by such examples than in Algiers, from frequent assassinations. Some children sport when fire is cried, and long for an execution as for a holiday. They run to see a servant whipped, or a dog killed, and take sides as

freely as the spectators be at a cudgelling. Sometimes even the criminal displays himself as an actor, and evidently takes pride in dying like a hero, as tho' he should have honor from such spectators, for despising his reputation, his country, and his God.

The mail between Georgetown, S. C and Fayetteville N. C, has been opened three times within a few weeks past, by the use of false keys.

Vermont.—JONAS GALUSHA is re-elected Governor, and the following gentlemen are elected to the Sixteenth Congress from that state; of whom, those whose names are in italics are Members of the present Congress: Samuel C. Crafts, Ezra Meech, William Strong, Charles Rich, Mark Richards, and O. C. Merrill. The members of the present Congress not re-elected are Heman Allen and William Hunter.

We felicitate our fellow-citizens (says the St Stephens Halycon) on the flattering prospects which are generally observed, throughout our territory of abundant crops.

Poetry.

FOR THE MINERVA.

TO THE PATRIOTS OF SOUTH-AMERICA.
Soul of the south, thou slumberest too long:
On thy stern mountains, and thy flowery plains,
Shall freedom never shout her choral song?
Is it eternal bondage that for thee remains?
Forever shall thee arm be wrapped in chains?
The insult unavenged, still wilt thou take;
Cold then the blood that circles in thy veins;
Rouse up; for shame these galling fetters break;
Fame calls thee to the field of death, awake! awake!

Thou art awake, from northern realms afar,
Lo Freedom comes, her purple banner spread,
Blows the loud trump, and shouts the alarm of war:
An iron helm is placed upon her head,
Her sword and vest, are all dy'd bloody red,
The ardent hosts, around her standard flock,
Freedom she shouts; that voice might wake the dead,
Through Andes length, the nations feel the shock,
The watchword, "Freedom" echoes shrill from rock to rock.

The humble peasant won in peace to bile,
For works of war, hath now his arm addressed,
The sickle for the sword hath thrown aside;
The last long kiss he takes; the sweetest best;
Alieu my love, such is the stern behest,
But part we must, perchance to meet no more;
Soon charging hosts shall clothe the mountains breast,
This flowery plain be reddened deep with gore—
And down yon silent vale the raging battle roar.

On, dauntless yeoman, to the dreadful strife,
For gold thou oft hast toil'd the weary day;
Thy wages now are liberty and life,
Then speed thee to the field of death, away!
The tyrant hosts shall mark thee with dismay,
For strong thine arm, and matchless is thy skill,
Yet mid the rank where lies thy bloody way,
He heard sweet mercy's angel accents still,
While sounds the clanging trump, the death-cries shrill.

Thy best beloved, shall fames unfading wreath,
Bind round the brows of her victorious swain;
Oh shuddering in the cold embrace of death,
Mild groans, and gore, and h-aps of freemen slain,
The shouts of freedom, round th' embattled plain,
Whilst evening shades are gathering dark and deep,
Like music sweet shall soothe thy dying pain,
Around thy grave, shall birds of maiden's weep,
Nor e'er the oppressors voice shall rend their iron sleep

M. N.

DEATHS.—On the return voyage from Sierra Leone, on the 15th June, the Rev. Samuel J. Mills, one of the agents of the American Colonization Society for exploring the west coast of Africa.

SALE OF LOTS IN BLAKELY POST-SPONED.—THE sale of lots in the town of Blakely advertised on the 15th October, is postponed.—A sale will take place in the course of a few months, of which due notice will be given.
JACOB LEVY & Co Auctioneers.
Fayetteville Sept. 24, 1818.

NORTH CAROLINA, THEATRICAL COMMONWEALTH, a company having succeeded in renting the Raleigh Theatre, during the session of the Legislature, and likewise, the Wilmington theatre—contemplate forming a Theatrical society upon the commonwealth system.—The most equitable mode in their opinion to remunerate Actors for their talents and labor—those Ladies and Gentlemen of the histrionic profession under no engagement with theatrical establishments, are solicited to give it a consideration with the least possible delay and communicate with the subscriber at Raleigh for the necessary information, By order of the company, R. DURANG.

Raleigh Oct. 1, 1818.
The Richmond Compiler, Petersburg Republican, Philadelphia Union, and Norfolk Herald, will please give the above three in errors in their papers and forward their accounts on to the Minerva Office, Raleigh.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of SOLOMON A. SUTHERLAND, deceased, I shall on the 16th day of November next, at his late dwelling house, in Wake County, proceed to sell at public auction, all his personal estate, consisting of Eleven likely negroes, men, women and children, sundry Horses, and among them the noted stud Horse, young Potomac, a pair of young Oxen, one cow and calf, some hogs, one half the title of a gig and harness, a parcel of Corn and fodder, plantation tools, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, and many articles not enumerated; the sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. The terms, six months credit, with bond and approved security.
HENRY GOODLOE, Ex'r.
September 23, 1818. 74-3t.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the last term of Wake County court, the subscriber qualified as executor of the last Will & Testament of Solomon A. Sutherland, deceased.—This is therefore to request all persons indebted to the estate to call and make payment, and those having claims to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of recovery.
HENRY GOODLOE, Ex'r.
Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1818. 74-3t.

NOTICE.—All persons having accounts with the "Raleigh Thesping Society" are requested to present them to Alex. Lucas, Pres't. By Order of the Society, S. COLEBURN, Sec'y.

October 1, 1818.
N. B. All persons having books belonging to the Society, are requested to leave them at the store of Messrs Ross and Parsley.

NOTICE.—I have the pleasure to announce to my friends and the public, that I have opened SCHOOL at Stanwixburg, Edgecombe county, under the patronage and inspection of Messrs. Rev. W. J. STANTON, Dr. BLAKE LITTLE, H. J. G. RUFFIN, JAS. STANTON, SAMUEL VINES, S. SETH SPEIGHT, THOS. SPEIGHT, Trustees.
Board can be had, either within or without town, in the most respectable families, on moderate terms.
WILLIE O'CONNOR.
Oct. 2, 1818. 74-4t.