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UNIVERSITY NORTH CAROLINA.

The committee of visitation having discharged the duties of their appointment, present the following report of the examination of the students belonging to this institution.

1. The *Senior Class*, consisting of JOHN A. CAMERON, JAMES HENDERSON, DURANT HATCH, JAMES MARTIN, was examined on Hutton's Lectures upon Natural Philosophy, Ferguson's Astronomy, Blair's Lectures, Hutcheson's Moral Philosophy, Duncan's Logic, and on Murray's English Grammar from the eighth rule to the end of Syntax. This class is highly approved; and the committee recommend these young gentlemen as being worthy to receive the honors of this University.—David Hay was examined with this class in all its studies; but having been obliged to omit at a former period some of the studies required in a full and regular course of education, could not be a candidate for the like honors; though his examination was highly approved.

2. The *Junior Class* consisted of Frederick Becton, Green Campbell, Stephen Davis, John Donnell, Gavin Hogg, James A. Harrington, and John L. Taylor, who are in full standing; together with John C. Montgomery and Bartlett Yancy, who are not. These were examined on Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration of heights, distances and surfaces, and Murray's English Grammar from the beginning to the eighth rule in Syntax. The whole of this class is very highly approved. It has given proofs of much diligence and application to its studies. The committee however, deem it proper to say, that John Donnell, Frederick Becton, Stephen Davis, Bartlett Yancy and John L. Taylor, appear to be most accurate; and of these, John Donnell is esteemed the best scholar.

3. The *Sophomore class* was as follows: John Bobbitt, William Cowan, William Ferrand, Alfred Gatlin, William Henderson, Samuel Jackson, John D. Jones, Andrew Murdock, Lewis Williams and Thomas Williams. Besides these, who are in full and regular standing,* the following persons are attached to this class: John Brown, Robert Campbell, Lewis Duke, William Green, William Hayes, John Lytle, Palmer Mosely, John Paifer, William Routhae, and James Tignor. They were examined on American Geography, having been heretofore approved at a public examination on the Geography of Europe, Asia and Africa. After stating a general approbation, the committee distinguish John D. Jones, Samuel Jackson, Andrew Murdock, William Green, Alfred Gatlin, William Cowan, John Paifer, William Ferrand, Lewis Williams and Thomas Williams, as being in the first rank. William Routhae, John Bobbitt and Palmer Mosely are entitled to the second. Those who are stated above to be in full standing, together with William Hayes, Robert Campbell, William Green, John Brown, Palmer Mosely, James G. Tignor, and William Williams were examined on the Satires and Epistles of Horace, and on Cicero's Orations. Andrew Murdock, Alfred Gatlin, John D. Jones, John Bobbitt, Samuel Jackson and William Williams appeared most correct. William Cowan and Palmer Mosely hold the next rank. This whole class, together with Henry Long, was examined on Arithmetic from the Rule of Three as far as Fractions. William Williams, James G. Tignor, Lewis Duke, Alfred Gatlin and John D. Jones excelled. The whole are generally approved.

4. In the *Freshman Class*, are John Coleman, Benjamin Douglas, Thomas Polk, and Henry Watters. These are in full standing. To this class are attached Albridgeton Burgess, Philemon Hawkins, Frederick Hall, William Hinton, Henry Long, John Williams, and William Williams. The whole of this class was examined on Horace's Satires and Epistles and art of Poetry, and was highly approved. The best scholars are William Hinton, John Williams, Frederick Hall and Albridgeton Burgess; and they are pronounced equal to one another.

The *Sophomore and Freshman Classes*, in full standing, were examined on the Greek Testament. The whole of them did very well. Alfred Gatlin, John D. Jones, William Williams, Samuel Jackson, & William

Ferrand, hold the first rank. William Cowan, Frederick Hall, Thomas Polk, and Henry Watters hold the second rank in this united class. Both were likewise examined together on Murray's English Grammar. John D. Jones, Alfred Gatlin, Samuel Jackson, William Williams, Lewis Williams and Thomas Williams, particularly excelled. Many of the rest did well.

In the Preparatory School.

John Angell Batson was examined on reading in Scott's Lessons, and approved.

A class consisting of John Barker, John Hall, and Rufus Jones, were examined on 16 Fables of the select Fables of Laop, and much approved—the two first are decidedly best and equal.

A class consisting of Richard T. Brownrigg, Joseph Eagles, Egbert Sheppard, and Henry Sheppard, were examined on 15 chapters of the 1st book of Caesar's Commentaries—20 pages in Selecte Profanis—10 rules in Mair's Introduction—20 rules in Pro-ody—and Webster's Grammar to the 4th rule. This class is much approved; and the order in which they are named designates their merit.

These two classes were examined on reading in Scott's Lessons. John Barker the best, John Hall and Richard T. Brownrigg are the next best and equal—the rest deserve much commendation.

A class consisting of Leonard Lyne, Henry Lyne, Frederick Jones, William Polk, Charles Wright, Gabriel L. Stewart and Samuel P. Ashe, were examined from the beginning to the end of the 4th Rule—on 4th chap. of Job, in Greek—and Arithmetic to the Rule of Three. Of these, Charles Wright is decidedly the best. Gabriel Stewart and Leonard Lyne deserve much praise—the rest are highly approved.

The last class, together with Julius Walker and James Hogg, were examined on Mair's Introduction to the 4th rule—Webster's English Grammar, and Scott's Lessons. Of these, Gabriel L. Stewart, Charles Wright, Leonard Lyne and Julius Walker are the best—the rest were approved.

A class consisting of Julius Walker and James Hogg, were examined on the first book of Virgil's *Aeneids*, and on the Greek Testament, from the gospel of John to the acts of the Apostles. Julius Walker is considered best.

WEST-INDIES.

BRIDGETOWN (Barbadoes) June 10

Gen. Miranda—We have been excited by the interest which is generally felt in General Miranda's expedition to South America, to trace the leading principles & origin of this laudable enterprise; and shall endeavor, from time to time, to afford our readers such particulars as may elucidate his views, and convey to them every interesting detail of his progress and success. The history of the early part of the French Revolutionary War affords ample proof of Miranda's ability as a General; and the confidence which the most experienced Generals, and the then Governing Power in France placed him, shews his capacity to undertake the most extensive and arduous enterprise. The project of breaking the yoke of oppression which Spain groaned under, was not, originally, confined to the revolutionising her colonies, but we find that in October, 1792, while Miranda was engaged with Dumourier in a plan for the invasion of Belgium, the Executive Power and leading Members of the French Revolution had formed a design of attacking and revolutionising Spain itself. For this purpose they sent by an express, an order to General Miranda, recalling him to Paris; on his arrival there he was informed that an army was collected towards the frontiers of Catalonia, for the purpose of introducing liberty into Spain, and that he was appointed to the chief command. Miranda, however, at this time beginning to suspect that the true principles of a free government were little understood in France, declined the command, from the impolicy and impracticability of the enterprise at that time, and was successful enough to persuade the members of the Military Council to relinquish the undertaking.

Miranda having immediately after rejoined his army, was pursuing the most uninterrupted successes in favor of France, and having entered Ruremonde, was following the enemy to Wassenberg and Berchem, when he received an express from Dumourier, requiring his immediate presence at Liege.

"The motive upon which Dumourier had written to General Miranda to join him was, a letter from a Member of the Committee of General Defence, informing him that Government had agreed to appoint General Miranda, Commander in Chief of the French Islands in the West-Indies, where an army of 12,000 regulars, 15,000 people of color, and a fleet of some sail of the line was collected for the purpose of making the Spanish colonies in America free and independent: That Gen. Miranda was to be entrusted with this command, and to act as he should think proper: That a frigate was waiting for him at Brest, and should immediately sail, &c. Though the object of this plan was not disapproved (as that of the Revolution of Spain had previously been) by General Miranda, yet he thought that the position of France at that moment was not safe, and above all, not less sanguine than many others in his expectations of the benefits to be expected from these political principles than began to be propagated in France at that period: he therefore remonstrated strongly against the undertaking at that moment, and begged them to postpone it for a better opportunity, being a matter of too great importance and of too much consequence to mankind to be hazarded in that indigest manner, and at a period of much uncertainty, confusion, and disagreement. The force of his reasoning was justly admitted, and his counsel followed.

"Some people have blamed General Miranda for not having seized that opportunity of extending freedom and independence to his native country. But it has sufficiently appeared, by subsequent events, that if he had followed the line of conduct proposed, he might have been the instrument of establishing anarchy and despotism instead of liberty: and it must be a matter of sincere satisfaction to General Miranda, that he was the means of preventing insupportable evils both to Spain and South America."

In our last we drew an hasty sketch of the progress of this expedition, as far as it had proceeded, and the transient miscarriage of his first attempt; we are now enabled to add some more accurate particulars. General Miranda left the United States, in the American ship *Leander*, on the 21 of February; he touched at Jacquemel, expecting to be joined by other American vessels and troops, and not for the purpose of engaging the revolted blacks of that colony in his enterprise, as some of the agents of Spanish oppression (of course enemies to this noble design) by resorting to falsehood (the miserable subterfuge of a weak head and depraved heart for supporting a bad cause) have endeavored to persuade the unfortunate people of South America.

In the skirmish of the 28th April, upon the coast, the Spanish brig commenced her fire upon the *Bacchus*, (one of the tenders) men close in shore, when she had been ordered to reconnoitre: no landing was effected. As soon as the *Leander* could bear down (being then to windward, with a very light breeze) an exchange of broadsides took place between her and the brig; the latter was afterwards joined by the *Guarda Costas* schooner, which gave two broadsides, without, however, doing any injury to the *Leander*; by whose spirited and well-directed fire they were beat off, the brig having received several shot in her hull. She carried 20 long 12's, and the schooner 16, both full of men, having sailed the preceding day from Porto Cavallo. During the action, the two unarmed pilot-boats (*Bacchus* and *Bevy*) fell so far to leeward, as to render it impossible for the ship to protect them. The *Guarda Costas*, after failing in their attempt to get to windward of the *Leander*, in order to secure her between them, bore down upon the tenders, both of which were captured, and carried into Porto Cavallo; having on board a few officers and forty soldiers, belonging to the expedition. This circumstance, together with the unexpected appearance of a naval force upon the coast sufficiently strong to prevent his landing at the place where his friends and adherents were assembled to meet him, induced the General to direct his course for Trinidad, where he had resources to furnish a naval and military reinforcement adequate to the execution of his original plan; but having fallen in with the *Lilly* sloop of war, was induced to touch at Grenada, and from thence to proceed here, where we are happy to state he has been received with that attention and respect, which not only his own high

personal character entitle him to, but as fully convince the most cordial disposition in our civil, military and naval commanders to co-operate with, and assist him in, the furtherance of this laudable enterprise, and as must ultimately tend to ensure him the amplest success in a measure so well calculated to contribute to the essential interest of the British West-Indies at large, while it breaks the enthralment of the people of South America.

Under those favorable auspices, we are sufficiently authorised to state, that the most advantageous terms are held out to any person who may wish to enrol under the banners of General Miranda on this expedition against the enemies of Great Britain, and by an application to the Printer of this paper, a further explanation will be given.

Sir Alexander Cochrane, in the *Northumberland*, with the *Ethalion* and *Osprey*, sailed last night to the Northward; as did the *Dolphin* for Antigua. We believe the object of the Admiral to be the blockade of the enemy's line of battle ship lately arrived at Martinique. His Majesty's ship *Cygnet*, from a cruise, arrived this morning.

The Secret History of the COURT AND CABINET OF ST. CLOUD.

In a series of Letters.

LETTER I.

Paris, August 1805.

MY LORD,

I promised you not to pronounce in haste on persons and events passing under my eyes: thirty-one months have quickly passed away, since I became an attentive spectator of the extraordinary transactions, and of the extraordinary characters, of the extraordinary Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud. If my talents to delineate equal my zeal to inquire, and my industry to examine; if I am as able a painter as I have been an indefatigable observer, you will be satisfied, & with your approbation at once sanction and reward my labors.

With most princes, the supple courtier and the fawning favorite have greater influence than the profound statesman and subtle minister; and the determination of cabinets are therefore frequently prepared in drawing-rooms, and discussed in the closet. The politician and the counsellor are frequently applauded or censured for transactions, which the intrigues of anti-chambers conceived, and which cupidity and favour gave power to promulgate.

It is very generally imagined, but falsely, that Napoleon Bonaparte governs, or rather tyrannizes by himself; according to his own capacity, caprices, or interest: that all his acts, all his changes, are the sole consequence of his own exclusive, unprejudiced will, as well as unlimited authority; that both his greatness and his littleness, his successes and his crimes, originate entirely with himself; that the fortunate hero, who marched triumphant over the Alps, and the dastardly murderer that disgraced human nature at Jaffa, because the same person owed victory to himself alone, and by himself alone commanded massacre; that the same genius, unbiassed and unsupported, crushed factions, erected a throne, and constructed racks; that the same mind restored and protected Christianity, and proscribed and assassinated a d'Enghien.

All these contradictions, all these virtues and vices, may be found in the same person; but Bonaparte, individually, or isolated, has no claim to them. Except on some sudden occasions, that call for immediate decision, no sovereign rules less by himself than Bonaparte; because no sovereign is more surrounded by favorites and counsellors, by needy adventurers and crafty intriguers.

What sovereign has more relatives to enrich, or more services to recompense; more evils to repair, more jealousies to dread, more dangers to fear, more clamors to silence; or stands more in need of information and advice? Let it be remembered, that he, who now governs empires and nations, ten years ago commanded only a battery; and five years ago was only a military chieftain. The difference is immense, indeed, between the sceptre of a monarch and the sword of a general, as between the wise legislator, who protects the lives and property of his contemporaries, and the hireling robber who wades through rivers of blood to obtain plunder at the expense and misery of generations. The lower classes of all countries have produced persons, who have distinguished themselves as warriors; but what subject has yet

* Having omitted any study in the plan of education, places a student out of full standing.