NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,

" Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace, "Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

Vol. IV.

Friday, July 27, 1827.

ग्रहाक स्थानिक दिल्ली JOSEPH GALES & SON,

At Five Dollars per annum-half in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding sixteenlines nextly inserted thre

times for a dollar, and 25 cents for every succeed f g publication , those of greater length in the same proportion Communications Quankfully received Letters to the Editors must be post-

STEAM NAVIGATION.

In noticing the completion of Perkin's improved Steam Engine, in a late Register, we stated, that ere long it was probable that Steam bonts would supplant men of war. We now copy the following extracts from a well-written article addressed to the Falitor of Blackwood's Magawine, a British Work of merit which shews the the opinion of experienced naval men on this

Sir-Believing you the friend of re 1 improvement, we offer you the following observations and statements respecting Steam Navigation, and the changes to which it must, sooner or later, leaden the system of naval warfire. Notwithstanding the prejudices of early education, and the pride conflict, is not to be maintained by the and as the subject is one of the deepest im

It is not our intention to animadvert upon, or throw out any reflections against the naval experiments which are now so zealously pursued. On the contrary, it has afso laudable a pursuit the improvement of the royal navy, which has been justly callid the bulwark of the empire : but as offiters, who have, during the late war, faithfirmly, to state our opinions on a subject and essentially necessary to the safety of the nation. It may be proper then, first. nature of the steam engine, and to make many voyages in Steam vessels, for the express purpose of obtaining information; and therefore their opinions are not formed on hearsay or hypothesis, but on the sound basis of practical and theoretical knowleige. We have been on board of them in storms, and in all situations; and have positively ascertained what their qualities others, who have looked forward to see their fligs displayed at the mast held of a first British navy, we now find it our duty to discard these selfish prejudices, and de-

be the truth. We believe an person conversant with naval factics will dispute, that the steam stance : it must therefore be admitted that mouth, on the 23rd November, 1824 .she can obtain without difficulty any relu-The steam vessel, depending on only one and and spiendid objects in the world, with the smoky streamer-das! what a filing hamiliation! Can we expect those of attack and defence are essentially diffe-

true state of the case, should at once aban- by those who have the responsibility and trading as usual. The commerce of the don what has been dearest to their hearts chief direction. for forty years? But it is too true-no The Regent, Britannia. Howe, Nelson ever-a steam privateer may attack and er in chief of the British fleet, pace the none of those magnificent ships have ever seam vessel can sail after both, therefore quarter deck of such a ship, even in secu- been at sea. It is a lamentable truth, but recapture must always be the consequence. rity from the attack of a little steam ship it is indeed too true, that the best, nav, the Besides this, steam vessels can keep merbattery of her opponent, at the distance of coals for the steam vessels, which will then ratively less trouble, than any other class hall. 600 yards, and can maintain that distance, most assuredly form the nation's bulwark, of vessels. Assistance would be rendered which are facts now beyond a doubt, it mat - and the protection of our commerce! A- often much better, and more speedily, to ters little whether the sailing ship has one las! instead of inhabiting a palace, like merchant ships in distress, or under varigun or one hundred, since they cannot pro- the spacious and superb accommodations ous circumstances of danger and difficulty; grey mixture, chiefly cotton material decent in duce any serious consequences to the as- of a first rate ship of war, our gallant ad- and although it might be necessary to have appearance and cheap in value, and of v sailants; who, on the contrary, fire in secu- mirals must condescend to live in one small one or two vessels laden with fuel for the rity, red hot shot, and missiles of all de- cabin, like that of a sloop of war, and the use of the steam vessels, that kind of conscriptions, every one of which must tell on blast of the steam-pipe must supply the voy, on the whole, would not exceed the their opponents, and eventually sink, or place of the band of music ! Yes, there is usual plan in expense; and merchant ships blige the ship, which may verily be called another use they can be put to-they will taking convoy might, by act of Parliadefenceless, to strike her colours!

Much has been said respecting the com parative safety of steam vessels in stormy weather; but it is only by those who have natural to every Englishman on consider- had no experience, that they have been ing what the valur of our seamen, under deemed unsafe. Those who have had the present system, has achieved, we have practice, and also every unprejudiced sea been irresistably led to believe, that the man, must admit that the superiority in superiority of the British navy, in actual this respect, too, is most decidedly in their favor. Steam vessels have at ail times means hitherto so efficacionsly employed; precisely the masts and sails, which every seamen would wish to have in a storm portance to the security and welfare of the therefore, they may be truly said to be nation, we feel a corresponding anxiety to always prepared for one. They cannot far the grounds of the conviction before the upset in a squall, or be sent down stern foremast, by being taken aback. A mistake, neglect or error in judgment, which might be fatal in a ship, would be in a steam vessel attended with no serious consequences. The paddles and various proforded is the most unqualified satisfaction, jections from their sides, are much in their to see those who are at the head of our na- favor, instead of against them, as general val administration exerting themselves in ly supposed; for by breaking the wave hef re it reaches the ship, it is rendered comparatively harmless. It is well known that if a ship were surrounded with Chevaux de frise, she would never ship a sea fully served our king and country-we feel because it would always be broken before par-elves called upon, respectfully, but it reached the body of the ship; for it is only when a heavy unbroken billow rolls which we believe to be of vital importance, over the gunwale in an entire mass, that tiere is any danger. The top branches of a common fir-tree will break and render to mention, that the writers of this letter harmless the heaviest wave in the Bay of have, from a sense of duty, made it their Biscay. If the steam is kept moderately business onth to study the principles and applied during a gale of wind, it must have the salutary effect of keeping the ships head or bow in the easiest position for resisting the waves, and prevent her falling off into the hollow of the sea, which is the situation of the greatest danger : therefore, besides making less lee-way, she must be actually more safe. When a s'eam vessel is near a lee shore at the commencement of a gale, she can apply directare of every description; and although like ly in the wind's eye, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred get into a position of safety at a distance from the shore, or rate, we have regarded steam vessels as perhaps into a harbour, when a sailing vessomething beneath the character of the sel caunot accomplish either of these objects before she is overtaken by the storm: and the steam vessel will often make way clare what we have, by experience, found to against a gale, when all other vessels are obliged to bear up or lie to. We were on board a steam ship, and made our passage from Liverpool to the Isle of Man, directvessel has in velocity a decided advantage by against the memorable storm which did over sailing vessels, under every circum- so much damage to the Breakwater at Ply-It has been advanced by some, that the tive position; and also that she can main- machinery of the steam engine description tain it in spite of her sailing opponent, is liable to get out of orders but as this arises principally from inexperience, in the element, and being moved by machinery, practical part, either of the construction is not impeded in her velocity by any addi- or the management, it only shews more tional weight, added to strengthen her con- forcible the necessity of our naval men be- steam navigation consider not the least, where, without the consent of the faculty, or struction, or to render her proof against coming better acquainted with the subject; shot at a particular distance, while shot and it is another powerful reason why disadvantageous to the safety and to the thrown from her at this distance would be steam navigation should be, in preference, effectual against a sailing vessel, which practised and encouraged, that the most here they are still more at fault; and we cannot be so protected without injury to dvisable and perfect methods, both of shall presently make it manifest, that the her sailing qualities. We have ascertained construction and use, might be established, that steam vessels can be made proof taught and understood, by those who are from invasion, but that the commerce of to occupy it until the end thereof, unless he be against shot; and that even the paddles to have the management of them, in the the country will be far more effectually can be fully protected; therefore, the ob- defence of the nation. We have heard protected; and that on these very grounds jection, that "a shot in the boiler," or in the opinion of several of our brother offi- steam navigation ought to be particularly any other part of the machinery, would cers of the royal navy, who, like ourselves cultivated and encouraged. Let us supdisable them, is completely done away, have thought it incumbent on them to stu- pose that another "army of England," and they are thus rendered secure from dy the subject, and annually make several such as Bonaparte had collected, was asdamage, whatever may be the force of their voyages, on board steam ships, on purpose sembled on the opposite coast, and that the opponents. The suling vessel is much to make themselves master of the opera- enemy's steam vessels were prepared to more dependant on trim and symmetry of tions of the steam engine, and also the tac- tow their flotilla across the channel; it construction, than the steam vessel, in cics peculiar to these vessels; and we find must be kept in mind, that the steam veswhich, acting by momentum, when once them unanimously of opinion, that steam sels, which are made shot proof, will not put in motion, the vis incrtice is more sed navigation, even in its present state, has a do to contain a number of troops, but they by her solidity. The advantages are so decided superiority: They affirm, that must simply be employed to tow transports perfectly evident and undeniable, that it if those officers who, as sea -en, have their and defend them. Now, there can be no might be fairly asked, why do not all na. profession at their finger ends, think they doubt that the attack from an English floval officers agree at once on this impor- have nothing to learn in steam navigation, tilla, unincumbered with transports, would tant subject ? But it is not difficult to un- they will find themselves wofully mista- have a considerable advantage, admitting derstand the reason. Officers who are ken. The several excellent works writ- that each nation was equal in professional high in rank do not like to look forward to ten by Admirals Penrose, and Ekins, Cap- knowledge, in bravery, as well as in numberthis apparently uncomfortable mode of tain Griffiths, and others, on Practical rical force. If we may judge from what warfare; and they show a reluctance to Seamanship, which would have been inva- has already happened, and if the contest is suly a new sys em of naval tactics. luable during the late war, to which they to be determined sword-in-hand, which ties They cannot easily or willingly abandon were unfortunately subsequent, are now on such an occasion would certainly be the the near prospect they have of proudly dis. no longer of any service. The methods of case, as we could, in steam vessels, always playing their fl gr at the mast head of a mancevring a fleet of men of war, & a flotifla bring our enemies to close action, we canwhenever a false or injudicious evolution gain distinguish itself. and when compared, even in imagination, is performed in a steam vessel flotilla, immediate advantage can be taken of it, the modes

pinnacle of glory, and who have no oppor- vessels, without a thorough knowledge of have lately performed with much eclaty tunity or even desire, of inquiring into the theory, and very considerable practice, and that merchant ships are employed in

There are yet circumstances which re. steam ship. quire the serious consideration of those at the helm of affairs. The security of England from foreign invasion, was mainly. but naturally, owing to the superiority of her harbors for large ships over those on the opposite coast : indeed, it may be said. that there was no harbor, where a formidable fleet of men of war could be assembled between Brest and the Texel, & large sums of money were very properly expended in the improvement of this great national advantage. But now things are most which steam has occasioned in naval war fare. Harbors fit for any number of steam vessels are to be found every where on the the blockade system, and, indeed every and keep them in repair or cause the same to be other system which has hitherto been pursued with effect. We, therefore, most respectfully submit, that the attention of our ministers should be directed to these important circumstances. The fine and spacious harbor of Plymouth Sound, which has cost nearly 2 millions, will not henceforth be the place of rendezvous. We shall want our steam vesse's on every point harbor where the enemy has chosen to collect his force, or the most convenient for offensive operation, as the case may be. -Any little harbor is just as good and as Plymouth Sound-both Falmouth & Dartmouth will be much better, as being more advanced in the channel, but Shoreham Great-Britain.

It has been argued by some, that steam ships will be inefficient, because a shot in the boiler, or in any part of the machinery, shall so require. would dis ble them. But it is well known that the boilers can be placed below the water's edge, and the machinery can be made shot proof, even including the paddies, and that the vessel will not be thereby materially impeded in her sailing, but will still, with ease, be able to beat any sailing ship, and maintain such a distance, as will enable her shot to be effective,while that of sailing vessels can make no impression--and eventually either sink who are very sceptical on this point of the subject, that we have actually made experiments which put the question beyond a doubt; but we withhold the detail of them, as well as that of other important experiments, for obvious reasons.

The last, and which the opponents of commercial interest of the nation. But nation will not only be made more secure

Let us suppose, therefore, that we still maintain our naval superiority, and that a of a system which has led the nation to the tually performed in the management of these converted into transports, (a service they the temporary appointment.

nation will be far better protected than longer can the British first rate man of and Vincent, each of 120 guns, were built capture a merchant vessel belonging to a war be considered the monarch of the at an enormous expense, about the close and convoy, but it is impossible that she can ocean, or the gallant admiral and command- since the conclusion of the late war, and fow the prize away so fast as the protecting with only one gun! For if the steam-ves- only use they can be put to, when the na- chan ships much more effectually within sel is made effectually proof against the tion is again plunged into war, is to carry the limits of the convey, and with compamake good transports, if protected by steam | ment, be obliged to carry a certain quantity of fuel for the use of the protecting

ORDINANCES & RULES,

Adopted by the Board of Trustees at a special Meeting held at Chapel Hill during the late Anniversary Examination.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

1. There shall be appointed annually by the Board a Superintendent of the property and fi- ally appropriated for the gridual increase of nancial concerns of the University, who shall Library to be expended under the direction reside at the University, shall hold his appoint- the President of the Board and the President ment during the pleasure of the Board of Trus- the Faculty. completely changed, by the revolution tees, and shall receive for his services for each year a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars

to take care of all the property belonging to the University, whether real or personal, situate at French coast; and therefore, that natural Chapel Hill or in its vicinity, and particularly to advantage is entirely at an end -- as also take care of the public buildings and preserve done : and generally to carry into execution the various orders and resolutions which have be n or may be adopted from time to time by the Board of Visiters in relation to the buildings and property of the University.

3. It shall be the duty of each Student, at the commencement of each session, immediately af ter arriving at the University, to pay over to the Superintendent all movies which he may bring with him, or which he may receive during the session, and for the punctual performance of which is nearest or most adjacent to that which, he shall pledge his honor. And it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to receive the same, and pay out of the fund, the Board, College dues and other necessary expences of the student to the person entitled to receive the same. Out of this fund shall also be paid the expence of reconvenient for steam as the great harbor of pairs done to the Cokege buildings for injury done them, as heretefore -He shall pay for such | cupied for the last nine years as a Medd articles out of this fund as a student may be permitted to purchase in the village by order of the stories high, a perfectly dry cellar of t faculty, and he shall out of the same, regularly size, two tenements, on main stree, with will probably be the principal harbour in advance every month to each student a sum not shall keep a regular account with each student Grocery Store, a two story warehouse, a ki and make a report thereof at every Commence- smoke house, with others proper for a family ment to the Board of Visiters and oftener if they | This property is in the centre of business.

4. It shall be the du of the superintendent un til the erection of another boarding house attach- ous for the most extensive business. To those ed to the University, to pay for b arding in ad- who are unacquainted, it may be said, there are vance each half session, to the persons with whom but few better Stands, if any, in the State. the students shall heard, and no student shall be permitted to hoard in a y of the boarding houses | ed by the Rev. John S. Ravenscroft. This of the village without the consent of the faculty | perty is hand omely situated, about one bun in writing, which shall be filed with the super- yards out of the limits of the corporation. Hav

5. As so as a student aball have delivered over his funds into the hands of the superintend- pleasant sent a little retired from the bustle ent, it shall be the duty of the superintendent business. It has on it a two story dwelling to address a letter to the parent or guardian of house, with four rooms below and four above them or oblige them to strike. We may the student, containing an account of the sum stairs, with a large fertile garden, and a well of here mention, for the information of those received, with a specification of the sum paid water in the yard, inferior to none in the vicinity for each article of expenditure, and a letter shall of R deigh. be sent to the parent or guardian at the middle and the end of every session, containing a similar | hundred and lifty yards of specification of the account of the student, and of the corporation, direct designating the balance if any, remaining in his The whole will be sold on

any goods, wares, or merchandize, or spirituous cibly impressed with a sense of the propriety liquors, of any person in the village, or else- nay, the imperious necessity of closing objection to its practice, is, that it will be some one of the professors in writing, to be filed with the superintendent; and if any student shall violate this regulation, he may be admonished, or suspended, according to the discretion of

7. When a student takes and occupies a room at the beginning of a session, he shall continue permitted to remove into another room by the

8. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to visit all the rooms of College at least once a week, or oftener if necessary, and particularly DERSONS desirous of purchasing the intere examine if any injury has been done to the build. ngs, and ascertain, if practicable, its author; and at the termination of every session it shall be his duty to receive of each student the key of his room and return, it at the commencement of the next session; and it is hereby made the duty of each student to deliver him the key of his

9. If there shall be any scribbling on the walls in any of the pussages of the College buildings, thousand seven hundred and forty-eight; or other injury done to them and the superintendent cannot ascertain its author, the expense of repairs shall be charged to the students occupying that passage of the college

& his Successors in office, in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his du-

11. All the regulations made respecting the Su-

perintendent & the disposition of the funds of the students, shall commence in operation at the beginning of the ensuing session, and it is resolved trate ship of war, one of the most beau. of gun-boats, are completely at variance ; & not doubt but that British valor would a that I nomas H. Taylor Esq. of Chapel Hill be. appointed the Superintendent until the 1st day of Jan, next and that he enter into the bond required under the sanction and approbation of the Board of Visiters : And in the event of the navy of steam ships occupy the place of refusal of Mr. Taylor to act as Superintendent, who have been so long prejudiced in favor rent; and, in short, nothing can be effect men-of-war that our ships of the line are the Board of Visiters shall have power to make

BOARDING HOUS

1. Until the erection house, the Board of Visiter suitable person to hecupy as a the present steward's hall and tached to the same, with th fire wood from the lands be versity, and cultivating e such terms as they may with the interest of the in

2 Every student of the University shall have the right of boarding at the steward's hall, upon the terms agreed on by the Board of Visiters and the occupant, and it is recommended by the Board to the students generally, to board at that

UNIFORM DRESS OF T 'E STUE 1. The regular dress of the students University shall be uniform, and consist summer season of the year of a coatee of dar

pantaloons and waisloom : In the winter it consist of coatee, pantaloons and waistcoat of blue color, and of decent and cheap mater 2. The wearing of Boots by the students entirely prohibited ; and it is recommend them that other parts of their dress be pl but always decent, having due regard to eco

3. The regulation with regard to unifor of iress shall not extend to the senior class commencement, but their dress upon such oc sions may be as shall suit their convenience

my in price and to the cleanliness of their per

4. The regulations with regard to the unif a ity of dress shall go into operation at the co mencement of the Session in January next.

MISCELLANEOUS. 1. The Library Tax heretofore imposed upon each student, shall b abolished, and the sum of \$250, is hereby-

tutor, when his class shall be about to be exam-2. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent ined, at the annual examinations to have reads and furnish such of the Trustees as may b sent with a list of the names of their reclasses, so that the trustees may be enable vote their own opinions upon scholarship

> S. It shall be the duty of each profe tutor in the University to keep a regular of the scholarship of each student dur course, noting his regularity and moral c and shall at the end of each Session for parent or guardian of the student stract or account of the same, and care count to be laid, before the Board of T the public Anniversary Examination Published by Order of the Board.

CHARLES MANLY, Raleigh, July 10, 1827.

Valuable Property for S

NDER an expectation of shortly mov the western country, I offer for sal valuable lot at the corner of Favesteville Harget street ; the corner building has b Drug Store. It is thirty-two by forty f cient room in the rear for a large family, exceeding one dollar for pocket money; and he house froming Harget Street, now occupied as a two tenements are so connected, that by alteration a room may be made sufficiently

> The lot on Hillsborough Street, now ing the advantages of town and country, it is well worh the attention of those wishi

Also a four acre vacant lot, lying within one P. Prom the above circumstances, those in 6. No student shall be permitted to purchase dehted to the subscriber will be readily and for counts as early as practicable, by bond wise. This is thethird notice,

> RANDOLPH WEBB Raleigh, June 22, 1827. 75-0 a m t Jan. EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF N. C.

Raleigh, June 6, 1827. By His Ex'cy H. G. Burton, Governor, Sec.

To all whom it may concern.

possessed by the State in the lands mention ed in the following Resolution of the last General Assembly, are requested to forward their posals to this Office, to be disposed of as therein mentioned.

"Whereas the State possesses a reversionary interest in the lands allotted to the Tuscarore Indians, by an act of the General Assembly . D ed at Newbern on the fifteenth of Octobe whereas, by a sale of the said reversion, a considerable sum may be raised and applied to an

increase of the Literary fund in " Resolved, That his Excellency the Gover buildings.

10. The Superintendent to be appointed by the Board shall enter into bond and good security, payable to the President of the Board of Trustees thereof to the General Assembly at the period to the General Assemb

nual meeting.

Resolved further, That Simmons J. But the county of Martin, William R. S. county of Halifax, and William Br county of Bertie, be appointed Con to go upon the lands, and to ascertain to tity and quality of each tract, with its fee no value per acre, at the time of examination, report to the next General Assembly; and the expenses attending the execution of commission be paid by the pro-

H. G. BURTON By the Governo