

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Lancaster, Capt. West, arrived at Philadelphia, we have received the Liverpool Mercury to the 18th February.

After a discussion which lasted four days, Mr. Goulburn's motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend the existing laws relative to unlawful associations in Ireland, was carried at three o'clock on the morning of the 16th.

The principle object of this bill, though directed against all societies in Ireland, is the suppression of the Catholic Association. The numbers were 278 in support of the motion, and 123 against it, leaving a majority of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE in favor of the ministers.

Public attention being nearly engrossed by the subject, the London papers give little but the debates on the question. The speeches were extended to an unreasonable length, that they fill twelve columns in the journals of each day.

The Courier rejoices with exceeding great joy at this result, but the opposition papers contend that the measure is absurd, and will prove inefficacious. The following is the language of the Times on the subject:—

"The more we consider the subject of this strange measure, the more is our early opinion confirmed, that ministers might as well attempt to catch the winds as to destroy the body against whom they have declared hostilities. It asked how this coercive law can be evaded, we answer, by any one of a thousand acts, which under any conceivable system of law, each individual of the three thousand composing the association, might every day perform. The law may be eluded by any man who can put his hand into his pocket and pay money to another. It may be eluded by the change of a name. It may be eluded by a weekly or half-weekly calling together of an aggregate meeting—by a dinner or a succession of dinners, where speeches are made and reported—where seditious sentences may be conveyed under words that are infangible; and what is worse than all, but what the government would do well to prepare for, the defeat of the law would be consummated by deep concealment, by meetings at which no speeches are reported, and where transactions take place, of which we shall know nothing until we see them developed by their fruits."

A letter from Copenhagen, of the 5th Feb. states, as a report, that Sweden had determined on following the example of England in the recognition of the South American States; and that M. de Manswof, who, four months before, had left Stockholm, for Columbia, would be intrusted with the negotiation of treaties with the republic.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica. "You will learn with great regret the deplorable state in which our island now stands; there is likely to be a general bankruptcy, in consequence of the failure of Mr. Muirhead, the Receiver General, who has been in the habit, for some years past, of issuing private notes, which passed equally as cash; and in fact people had such a high opinion of his responsibility, that they kept them as old gold. There was nothing else in buying, paying and receiving, among the merchants, but these checks, and he has now failed for upwards of \$500,000 in these papers, now in the hands of merchants, public officers, and various other persons, without the chance of a cent in the pound for it."

SMYTH'S

EXPLANATION OF THE APOCALYPSE.

Having heretofore given a brief view of the contents of this Work, we now give the following opinion expressed of it by the Editor of the Christian Examiner, published at Boston, in one of the late Nos. of that Work:—

It is not our purpose to enter into the details of this singular pamphlet. But, as it seems to have attracted some attention, our readers may expect that we should offer them a few words of comment upon it. The object of the author is to show that the Apocalypse is a forged book, written by Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons, towards the end of the second century, in praise of the Roman tyrant Caracalla; and that its contents are nothing else than sketches of contemporary history in symbolical language.

The question concerning the authenticity of the Apocalypse is a very complicated one, & we have not the smallest desire to go into the discussion of it. We cannot avoid saying, however, that Mr. Smyth's summary way of setting it at rest is as superficial as any thing we ever saw, that made the least pretension to learning or criticism. It has been the fortune of that remarkable book to be the earliest controverted, and among the earliest mentioned, of all the writings of the Christian canon. We say among the earliest mentioned, because the testimony of Justin Martyr to its existence in his day is as express as words could make it; and, until we paid fifty cents for these lucubrations of Mr. Smyth, we never heard it denied that Justin was acquainted with the work, and ascribed it to John the Apostle. Whether or not it was really composed by that eminent disciple, and on which side the weight of evidence preponderates, many men grown old in

these studies have found harder to determine, than our member of Congress appears to have done. But, happily, the question is not one, in which the Christian religion has any deep concern. This we are anxious to make understood, because the popular impression is not apt to be discriminating on these subjects. To assail the authority of an established opinion, or of a writing that is generally accounted holy, seems to many to be an attack on Christianity itself; but our faith is placed quite beyond the borders of these debateable lands."

The Apocalypse has met with a singular fate in another respect. It has always been a riddle without a full solution. Visionary men have interpreted it into whatever they wished to make it. The curious have so puzzled over it, and the ingenious so trifled with it, as long since to have convinced many sober men, of orthodox repute, that it was either inexplicable or unmeaning. Luther, in the prefaces to his German translation of it, made no scruple of speaking of it in the following language: "Let every one think of it what his own spirit suggests. My spirit can make nothing out of this book, and I have reason enough not to esteem it highly. Though many have made the attempt, no one to the present day has brought any thing certain out of it, but several have made incoherent stuff out of their own brain." Since the days of Luther, the same superstitious & insipid schemes—or dreams—of interpretation, have been resorted to, of which he complained, and of which some of our readers may have seen fair specimens in Newton and Faber. It was a small thing that the Pope & the Mussulmans should make a conspicuous figure in it. The minutest points of modern history have been found distinctly described there, and even the leading events of the French revolution down to the entrance of the allies into Paris.

A very different system of explanation, however, has grown up of late years. Many learned men look for nothing in the Apocalypse but an "enigmatical relation of past events," and a prophecy of Christ's second coming according to the prevailing conceptions and imagery of that age. Mr. Smyth is not without authority then, for supposing that the history and opinions of that early time are the proper clue through the labyrinth: but his historical researches seem to us very perversely applied, and his utter ignorance or disregard of the religious thoughts and language of the primitive Christians is perfectly astounding. Who in his senses could imagine, that a Christian writer of the second century should apply the terms "lamb of God," "word of God," and many expressions that had long become appropriated to the Saviour, to any other person whatever,—especially to a Roman prince, and that through a whole book? But nothing staggers Mr. Smyth, who will have them all belong to Caracalla.

Our author has usually no lack of confidence in his statements, and his unquestionably stands out in very imposing capitals. But when he comes to the number of the beast, he seems carried beyond himself by the transports of his demonstration. "His number is 666." The name of Decimus Clodius Albinus, written in Greek, contains this number. This is the proof required by the writer that his enigma is solved. There can be no mistake. The interpretation is sure. Now, though we should grant that 666 is the precise number contained in the name of Albinus when written fully out in Greek letters; what would this prove, but that Mr. Smyth had added one more to the many names, from which that number may be extracted? We had enough of them before, in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, from Simon Zelotes, through Genseric, Mahomet, Pope Benedict IX. Loyola, Luther, and many more, down to Bonaparte himself. But no one was ever so presumptuous before, or counted so largely on the ignorance of others, as to pretend that he had thus proved beyond all doubt that his theory was the true one. It unluckily happens however, that the power of the letters in the name of D. C. Albinus, when that name is written in the nominative case, is not 666, but 1116. The only reason that can possibly be given for our author's preference of the accusative case, is that no other could be twisted into his theory.

One word on the effrontery of charging Irenæus with having forged the Apocalypse. "In this passage," says Mr. Smyth, after quoting a sentence from that father, "Irenæus intimates that, if he thought proper, he could disclose the name which contains, by the Greek letters, the number 666." This may seem very cunningly said. But it is not so cunning as to conceal from his readers the fact,—if he knew it himself,—that Irenæus does disclose the name which contains, by the Greek letters, the number 666. And though that venerable bishop who spoke Greek as his native tongue, sixteen centuries and a half ago, was not near so sure of being right as our General, he does not disclose Decimus Clodius Albinus in any ease whatever. He tells us in his 5th book against heresies, chap. 30th, of two names, which give the desired

number. *Laticinos* and *Tetras*, of which he is inclined to adopt the latter, as, on the whole, the more probable.

The little that we have now said of this pamphlet, is more than we meant to say.

"Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat prata biberunt." We have heard it called very ingenious; and it certainly is nearer that than ingenious. But it should not be forgotten how easy it is to be ingenious with enigmas. Even Faber, and they of his school, have not been deficient in such small exercises of their wits; and, if it seemed serious enough, we would say, that Faber in the enigmatical language of the Roman alphabet, has exactly the same power with Smyth.

List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Raleigh on the 1st of April, 1825, which (if not taken out before the 1st of July) will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- Andrews Nelson
Allen Mary
Allen Rebecca
Averit Lucinda
Athius John
Andrews Joseph
Andrews David
Artois Lucretia
Avera Samuel
Allen William
Barham B. A. 2
Bell Henry 3
Burton Miss A. H. 2
Barham Benjn.
Brown John
Bryant Jesse
Benneth & Tharpe
Browning Thomas
Burt Alfred
Bullock Josiah
Burton C. W.
Boyce Isham
Byrd Jethro
Bullock Josiah
Briggs John J.
Booth C. H.
Brown Benjn.
Brown Richard R.
Branch Arthur
Bell Wm. W.
Clark Charles
Carter Thomas 2
Caffron John A.
Cooper Blount
Cooper Bennet
Cook Captain
Chamlee James
Collier John G.
Card Benson
Carter Jonathan
Creath Jacob
Crawford Henry
Curtis Aaron
Curtis Tabitha
Dunn Grey
Daniel William 2
Davis Thomas
Dunn Thomas
Dillings Joseph
Duskin William
Davis John
Daniel Mary J.
Dudley G. B.
Depo John
Douglas J. R.
Daniel Zachock
Davis Sally
Ellis Nathan
Ellis Frederick
Freeman Thomas
Fletcher Joshua
Fowler Wm. B.
Ferguson Joel
Ferral James
Foster Thomas
Gale Geo. W. 3
Gaddy Robt.
Gilmore Wm.
Gillet Sarah A. R.
Graves William C.
Gorman A. M.
Grimes Wm. G.
Griffen D. B.
Gillet Jasper.
Gallin Hon. Mr.
Hinton G. W. 2
Hicks Josiah R. 2
Hunt Thomas 2
Haywood John L.
Halls Lucas
Hendon James
Hardy Rev. H.
Hill William H.
Hendley Elmore
Holloway William
Hocutt Robert
Harwood Miss M.
Holding Benjn.
Harris William
Haywood Miss M. C.
Hartsfield James
Hill Robert
Hollenman John
Herrin Mitchell
Harrison John
Harder Jacob
Hutchins Isaac
Hutchins Merritt
Hutchins Wm.
Haul Levi
Hall William B.
Hunter Nancy
Herbert J.
Hooks Hon. Mr.
Hall Hon. Mr.
House Joseph
Irish Tillinghurst
Persons calling for the above letters will say that they are advertised, as it is probable they will not otherwise get them.
DAN'L PECK, Jr. A. P. M.

Stray.

RODRICK McCrumm, living on the waters of James' creek, three miles north of the Yadkin road, and about 28 miles west of Fayetteville, enters my books as a Stray, a Bay mare, marked with the collar and some saddle spots, about fifteen hands high, supposed to be 15 years old, and valued at 30 dollars. MALCOLM RAY, Ranger of Cumberland county. March 21st 1825.

For Sale, at J. Gates & Son's Bookstore, Price Twenty-five Cents.

A REVIEW of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North Carolina, on Sunday the 12th of December last, by the Rev. J. B. Ravenscroft, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, by the Rev. John Witherspoon, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Hillsborough. March 30, 1825.

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, that on the 1st of May next, he will apply to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for Duplicate Certificates of the following Certificates of the Stock of said Bank, now standing in his name, but which are lost or mislaid, to wit: One Certificate, No. 1471, for sixty-eight shares; one certificate, No. 1822, for thirty-nine shares, and one certificate, No. 1833, for eleven shares: Of which all concerned are desired to take due notice. J. A. CAMERON: Fayetteville, March 28th.

Union Canal Lottery.

SIXTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES. To be drawn on the 11th May, and finished in a few minutes—60 numbers—3 ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

Table with 2 columns: Prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000, 1 of 20,000 is 20,000, 1 of 10,000 is 10,000, 2 of 5,000 is 10,000, 1 of 4,720 is 4,720, 20 of 1,000 is 20,000, 50 of 500 is 15,000, 52 of 100 is 5,200, 156 of 50 is 7,800, 1248 of 20 is 24,960, 10,608 of 10 is 106,080.

Whole tickets \$9 00 | Quarters \$2 25
Half 4 50 | Eighths 1 12
The price of tickets will be advanced to Ten Dollars the 10th of April, (if any remain unsold.)
Orders, postpaid, enclosing the cash, for tickets or shares will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to YATES & MCINTYRE, RALEIGH.

Notice.

ON the 2d Monday in April next, will be sold for ready money at the Court-House in Snowhill, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax thereon for the years 1821 and 1822, to wit:

- 2 28 acres on Sandy Run belonging to John H. Albritton.
54 do do belonging to Thos. Dail (S. T)
193 do Contentnea Creek do James Dail
900 do do do Zach' Elliott
692 do do do Joseph House.
100 do Sandy Run do Uzzel Lassiter*
600 do Cotentnea Creek do Heirs of Chas. Carr. (not given h)
200 do do William Aldridge do
315 do do John H. Edwards do
400 do do Ethelred Mitchell*
121 do do Sarah Mitchell
71 do do Christopher Reynolds
56 do do Joseph Reynolds*
255 do do Josiah Suggs, jun.
400 do do do Josiah Whitby*
50 do do do Nancy Ward
121 do do do Christopher Wood
322 do do do Joshua Rouse
218 do do do Samuel Whitley
300 do do do Henry Forrest
1554 on Sandy Run do do Joseph Rasbury*
595 do do do John Joyner
1817 do do do Stephen Rogers
41 do do do May's heirs
656 Naughtunto do do William Aldridge*
78 do do do Elizabeth Barrow
34 do do do Cullen Edmondson*
525 do do do James Glasgow
125 do do do Heirs of Burwell Edmondson
50 do do do Isaac Hay
320 do do do William Williams*
278 (1821) do do do John Aldridge
200 do do do John Mooring
200 do do do as Guardian
60 do do do Sally Sauls
570 do do do James Taylor
213 do do do Avy Taylor
200 do do do Elizabeth Dawning (not given in)
140 Contentnea c'k do Mary Coward*
100 do do do Jesse Coward
615 6 lots in Hookerton Wm. Hooker
790 5 do do Hymerick Hooker
200 Contentnea c'k do Richard Hodges
1334 do do do Wm. Kilpatrick
337 1 lot in Hookerton Grey Westbrook*
640 do do do John Dunn for Walter Dunn.
220 do do do Susanna Dixon
410 do do do William Phillips for Lassiter's heirs
676 (1821) do do Simon Breerton for heirs of Kilpatrick
168 do do do John Creech
220 do do do Kinchen Dixon
216 do do do Obed Dixon
50 on Cotentnea c'k do Edmond Breemons
490 do do do Solomon Brand for Rasbury's heirs*
136 do do do Moses Cobb*
334 do do do Asa Daniel*
203 do do do W. Shackelford
700 do do do Elisha Woodward*
486 1/2 do do do Theophilus Eason*
662 do do do Abram Moore
55 do do do John McKeal, jun.
50 do do do Absalom Price*
50 do do do Isaac Price
412 do do do James R. Price*
252 do do do John Pope
253 do do do Jesse Rasbury*
270 do do do William Rasbury
370 do do do Sabrina Daniel
483 (1821) do do do John Glasgow
100 do do do John McKeal, Sen'r
12 do do do Sarah Minshew
200 do do do Arthur Shackelford
All those having receipts for either of the above named years, are requested to produce them, as it is impossible for the subscriber to know who has and who has not paid—and he is under the necessity of collecting from those who have not paid, if not by fair means by law. JOHN HOLLIDAY, Ad'r. of Rich'd D. Bright late Shff. Greene co. Feb. 8, 1825. 12-3t

Notice is hereby given.

THAT a Quarterly Meeting, for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this City, will be held on the 29th and 30th inst. Preaching to commence on Saturday night, at 7 o'clock, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to be administered on Sabbath. The Presiding Elder, the Rev. Tho. Howard, will superintend the Meeting. March 31st.

Committed

TO the Jail in Ashboro', N. C. in October last, a Negro Man, as a Runaway, about 27 or 30 years of age; 5 feet 10 inches high; has lost some of his upper teeth; as a small scar above his right eye. Says his name is SHADRICK; and that he was taken from Maryland, by Joseph Williams, from whom he Runaway, in the State of Alabama. SHAS DAVIDSON, Jailor. Nov. 1825.—6mo.

State of North Carolina.

Granville County. February Term, A. D. 1825. Nelson Thomason, Original attachment, Levied in the hands of Parker F. Stone, and summoned as Garnishee—also levied on all the right, title and interest of Defendant in and to a tract of land lying on the waters of Fishing creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. N. Pulliam, George Thomason and others; supposed to contain 520 acres; being the land belonging to the heirs of Thomas Thomason, sen. deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-house in Oxford, on the first Monday in May next, and plead or demur to the said attachment, or judgment will be rendered against him for the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Stephen K. Sneed, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1825. Witness. STEPH. K. SNEED, Clk.

State of North Carolina.

NASH COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825. Mary Vester,

Willie Vester, Jos. Vester, Nancy Vester, Chloe Bruce, widow of Cornelius Bruce, Henry Etheridge, Patsey E. Etheridge, Eliza Sellers, Mary Bottoms, Susan Vester, Mary Matthews, John Etheridge, Peter Etheridge, & the heirs of Malachi Vester, heirs at law of Michael Vester.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary Matthews, Peter Etheridge, John Etheridge, and the heirs of Malachi Vester, are not inhabitants of this State; it was ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register three months, that unless they come forward, at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, on the second Monday of May next, and show cause to the contrary, or the cause will be heard ex parte as to them, and the prayer of the petitioner granted.

Witness Henry Blount, Clerk of our said Court, at Nashville, on the second Monday of February, in the forty-ninth year of American Independence, A. D. 1825. Pr. Adv. \$8 75 H. BLOUNT, C. C. C. 42-3m.

PROPOSALS

By James A. Patterson, FOR PUBLISHING AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. A WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER.

ENTITLED

The Fayetteville Sentinel.

THE Press is a powerful engine to direct and control public sentiment, promote genuine Republicanism and extend pure morality. For these objects the subscriber proposes the above Publication.

It is intended that this paper shall contain interesting selections from foreign and domestic advices; Commercial intelligence and every subject connected with Mercantile transactions; Information and instruction for the improvement of Agriculture, that most essential branch of national prosperity; Mechanic Arts and Manufactures will also receive that notice to which they are justly entitled.—Abstracts of the proceedings of our national and State Legislatures, public Documents, and sketches of such debates as shall tend to elicit, defend and support political truth and justice, shall likewise be inserted.

Considering that the Constitution of the United States is the Ark of Political Safety and that the Washington Policy should be the Polar Star to every American Statesman, public measures shall be candidly reviewed, and censured or approved according to their course and tendency. Believing that virtuous manners have more efficacy than good laws, and are altogether essential to the very existence of true liberty, that pure system of morality shall only be supported, which is equally removed from the cold formality of monkish superstition, and the varying fashions of a vain philosophy. The cause of Religion shall be advocated without supporting the infallibility of the Bible, espousing the dogmas of the Sectary, or applauding the licentiousness of the Libertist. To interest the mind and improve the taste, Original and Selected Literary Essays shall be frequently inserted.

While the Editor solicits the assistance of men of literature and leisure, he assures the public that his constant endeavors will be used to render THE SENTINEL worthy the confidence and support of a judicious and candid community.

THE SENTINEL shall be published every Wednesday upon a royal sheet of good quality and with new type.—Terms—Three Dollars per year, payable on the delivery of the first number. Subscribers not residing at Fayetteville, will have their papers forwarded by the first mail after publication, or otherwise as they may direct. Advertisements will be inserted upon the most reasonable terms, and the paper issued as soon as a sufficient subscription is obtained. Holders of subscription papers are requested to return them to the Subscriber at Fayetteville, by the 1st day of May next.

Fayetteville, Feb. 7, 1825. Editors of Newspapers throughout this State, will confer a favor, by giving the above, two or three insertions, in their respective papers.