

ACTS,

Passed by the General Assembly at its last session.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

An Act further to prescribe the duty of the Public Printer.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the Public Printer, annually to attach to the Acts of the General Assembly, the Statement of the Revenue of North-Carolina, agreeably to the Comptroller's Statement, and publish the same in the State Paper, immediately after it is reported to the General Assembly.

An Act to amend an Act, passed in the year 1810, entitled "An Act prescribing the manner in which the Public Printing shall in future be regulated."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That at the close of each session of the General Assembly, the Public Printer shall render his account in detail, of all extra printing of the session, stating each document or paper by him printed as extra work, and the number printed, and with his account shall return one copy of each of the papers so charged for, and shall make oath that the work there charged has been done, and that the prices charged for the same, are the fair and usual charges made in this State for such work.

EXTRAORDINARY STEAM GUN.

The following account of Mr. Perkins's newly invented Steam Gun, is extracted from the London Mechanics' Register. The effects of this discovery will leave plague and pestilence at an immeasurable distance behind in point of destructiveness.

"We were enabled on Wednesday, through the kindness of Mr. Perkins, to examine minutely, at his manufactory in the Regent's Park, the extraordinary piece of Mechanism, called the Steam Gun. It is simply formed by introducing a barrel into the steam generator, any engine, and by the addition of two pipes towards the chamber of the gun, introducing a quantity of balls, which, by the action of a handle to the chamber, are dropped into the barrel and fired one by one, at the rate of from four to five hundred in a minute.

"The explosive force of the steam which rushes from the generator and expels the balls is about 700 lbs. the square inch; with this force, a musket ball fired against an iron plate at the distance of an hundred feet from the gun is completely flattened; and when a force of 840 lbs to the square inch is applied, the ball is actually driven to pieces in such a way that none of its fragments can be collected. As the gun is now fixed, having a direct communication through a wall with one of Mr. Perkins's engines, it cannot of course be removed from the spot, the barrel merely being susceptible of alteration; but in the event of the invention being applied to the purposes of warfare, it would be easy to attach a portable steam engine of small dimensions, which could be removed with as much rapidity as any piece of ordnance now in use. The cost of such a machine would be comparatively small, and as Mr. Perkins is about to construct a four pounder which can be moved about with great facility by two horses, the public will have a good opportunity of judging of its practical merits, of which, however, there cannot be a doubt, after the experiments already made at the manufactory.

"The most extraordinary part of the affair is the smallness of the expense in charging artillery of this nature, compared with that of the present system. In Mr. Perkins's Steam Gun one pound weight of coals is found to produce the same effect as four pounds weight of gunpowder, viz. one pound of coals will generate sufficient steam to expel with equal force, as many balls as four pounds of powder. Of the rapidity with which the discharges are made, we say little, after what we have observed of the mode in which the balls are expelled; but there is another great advantage, which on the score of humanity deserves commendation. An explosion from this gun is next to impossible; for the rapidity of firing, the less is the danger, as the stream of vapor rushes forward, without check and finds vent in the open air. How many lives on the contrary have been lost by the bursting of our common field pieces, and how little reliance is to be placed upon the greatest care in cleansing them in the heat of battle. Ten guns upon this principle, would, in a field of battle, be more than equal to 200 on the present system, and a vessel with only six guns would be rendered more than a match for a seventy-four.

"If any two rulers of the earth were to know, that in the event of declaring war against each other, a plague or pestilence would blast both armies, and sweep them from the face of the earth, they would pause before they made such a declaration—but what plague, what pestilence would exceed in its effects those of the Steam Gun? Five hundred balls fired every minute, and one out of twenty to reach its mark—why, ten of such guns would destroy 150,000 daily! Mr. Perkins considers steam discovery as in its infancy, and says he is convinced, that a steam engine might be made to throw a ball of a ton weight from Dover to Calais."

What a beautiful illustration of the importance of industry, perseverance, and economy, does not the following statement of facts present to the youth of this and every other country!

"Mr. WILLS, who lately died in the City of Philadelphia, has bequeathed the whole of his large estate to charitable purposes. We understand that to five Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends in that city, he has left five thousand dollars each; to the Orphan Asylum, ten thousand dollars—the valuable house No. 86, Chesnut street, is now the property of that society. The houses No. 89 and No. 84, Chesnut street, are left to the three Dispensaries—the Philadelphia, the Northern and the Southern. Five thousand dollars are bequeathed to the Friends' Asylum for Lunatics. The Magdalen Asylum receives five thousand dollars; and the Philadelphia Society for the establishment and support of Charity Schools, (the Walnut street Society,) receives one thousand. The residue of his estate, valued at 100,000 dollars, he has left to the Mayor and Councils of the city of Philadelphia, for the establishment of a Hospital for the Indigent, Lame, and Blind, to be called WILLS'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. Wills was a grocer in Chesnut street, and his fortune was inherited from his father, who, in the capacities of a sailor—coachman—workman in hat-making and lastly a grocer, acquired by economy and industry the means of founding the charity which will ennoble his name."

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 31.

Mr. King, of Alabama, presented a resolution of the Legislature of that state, requesting their Senators and Repre-

sentatives in Congress to use their influence to obtain specific appropriations by Congress for certain internal improvements, to be made within that state; and to obtain the passage of a law giving authority to the said Legislature to levy and collect a tonnage duty on certain vessels entering the port and harbor of Mobile, for the purpose of providing a fund for improving the navigation thereto.

Mr. Kelly presented a memorial of the Legislature of the state of Alabama, suggesting the expediency of withholding from sale, the relinquished lands in that state, for at least one year, except such as are already advertised.

The Senate again proceeded to the consideration of the bill "for the suppression of Piracy in the West Indies;" the motion to strike out the 3d section, which authorizes the blockade of the ports of Cuba, under certain circumstances, being still pending—

Mr. Mills rose, and spoke at great length, against the motion to strike out. He was followed by Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Van Buren on the same side and by Mr. Barbour in opposition, and the Senate adjourned before any question was taken.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom the message of the President of the United States on the subject was referred, reported a bill "for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States;" which was read, and passed to a second reading.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

The Senate again proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies; the motion to strike out the third section, (which authorizes a blockade of the ports of Cuba, under certain circumstances,) being still pending.

After considerable debate, the question was taken and decided in the affirmative as follows: Yeas 37—Nays 10.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, then offered the following, as a substitute for the section just stricken out.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no armed vessel of the United States, authorized and employed for the suppression of piracy, shall be engaged or employed in the transportation of specie, or any other article of freight, unless specially designated therefor by the President of the United States.

Before the question was taken on this amendment, Mr. Van Buren moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the following instructions:

Resolved, That the bill "For the suppression of Piracy in the West Indies," be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to report amendments thereto, giving power to the President, on its being satisfactorily proved to him that any of the cities or ports of the said Island of Cuba, or other Islands mentioned in the said bill, and that the local governments of the said Islands, on being requested so to do, neglect or refuse to aid the apprehension, prosecution, and conviction of such pirates, to give authority to the crews of the armed vessels of the United States, under such instructions as may be given them, to land on the said Islands, in search of pirates, and there to subdue, vanquish, and capture them, and bring them to the United States for trial and adjudication, as the said instructions of the President of the United States may prescribe: and further, to authorize reprisals on the commerce and property of the inhabitants of the said Islands.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, the proposed amendment and instructions were ordered to be printed; and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 31.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the extinguishment of the Indian title to land lying in the state of Georgia, by purchases from those Creek and Cherokee Indians who reside within the limits of the said state.

Mr. Forsyth said, that the Message of the President on the civilization of Indians, communicated to the house last week, suggested the propriety of making an appropriation to comply with the obligations of a treaty which it was expected would be formed with the Creek Indians for a cession of land in Georgia. The Secretary of the War Department stated, in his report to the President, that the Creek Indians in Georgia were desirous to make a cession, if the consent of the whole nation could be obtained. Mr. F. said his information on this subject differed from that of the Secretary. The Creek Indians in Georgia were willing to make a cession without the consent of the rest of the nation. The Executive doubted the propriety of making such a contract, because those willing to treat were only a part of the tribe. It was with a view to obtain the expression of the opinion of Congress on this point that he had offered this resolution.

By referring to the statute book, it would be found that two treaties, in 1816, had been made with portions of Indian tribes. The treaty of Fort Jackson was in fact made with a part of the Creek nation. A large portion of the nation were neither present, or represented, but were in fact at war with us when the treaty was made.

During the last session of Congress, a treaty was ratified by the Senate with the Florida Indians; it contains an additional article, made with six chiefs only. Mr. F. did not doubt that the President might have given, or might give, the power to Commissioners to treat with a portion of a nation. That all doubt might be removed, he proposed a reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs, & could not but hope, as there was now a man by which the extinguishment of the Indian title to land in Georgia could be obtained peaceably, and upon reasonable terms, that Congress would adopt it without hesitation. He proposed to procure from the War Department, by a resolution which he should presently offer, the documents necessary to enable the committee to act on the subject.

Mr. Forsyth then offered the following, which lies one day: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Department of War be, and he is hereby, directed to lay before the House a copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed by the President to treat with the Creek Indians for the extinguishment of their claim to land lying in the state of Georgia, of the journals kept by the said Commissioners, and the correspondence respecting the causes that have prevented them from effecting the object of their appointment; also, a copy of all the letters written to the Creek Indian Agent on that subject, from the Department of War.

On motion of Mr. Gatlin, of North-Carolina, it was Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of placing a light-boat near Wade's Point, in Albemarle Sound; and also buoys near Tulsher's Point, and the Cross Rock in Croatan Sound, North Carolina.

The engrossed bill to reduce into one the several acts regulating the Post-Office Department, reported by the committee, of which Mr. J. T. Johnson is Chairman, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. McLane moved to postpone all the orders of the day previous to the bill making appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1825, which was carried, and the House went into committee of the whole on that bill.

Several amendments were made in the bill, none of which, either from the amount, or the principal involved, are of sufficient importance to require a detailed report; when the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Forsyth, calling for the report of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Creek Indians for a cession of their lands was taken up and agreed to.

The House then passed to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1825.

On that section of the bill which makes appropriation for the public buildings in Washington city, Mr. Cocke of Ten. moved an amendment, which went to provide that no part of the sum appropriated should be applied to pay the sum offered by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings for a design to ornament the tympanum of the Portico of the Capitol.

On this amendment some conversation arose between the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the member from Tennessee. It was stated on the one hand, that the offer made by the Commissioner was done in consequence of the advice and direction of the Executive; that it was in coincidence with the course pursued on other similar cases; that the ornament for the Capitol was fit and necessary; and the reward calculated to call forth taste in preparing it, &c. On the other hand it was contended, that the providing of this design, was a part of the duty of the architect, who receives a salary for his services—that the offer was unauthorized on the part of the Commissioner, and unnecessary. The amendment however, was at length withdrawn by the mover.

Mr. Tatnall, of Georgia, moved to add to the bill a clause making provision for the payment of the Georgia militia claims, of the period of 1793-94, in which he was supported by Mr. Forsyth. A question of order arose, which gave occasion to considerable discussion on the part of Messrs. Tatnall, Taylor, Forsyth, Hamilton, Campbell, Clay and Webster. It was finally decided, that inasmuch as the report of the Military Committee in respect to those claims, had been taken from a committee of the whole and recommitted to the committee with instructions, it was not in order to introduce a proposition into this bill on that subject.

The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And then the House adjourned.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

EXPLANATION OF THE APOCALYPSE.

Gen. Smyth's pamphlet is at hand—occupying 59 small pages. We have merely dipped into it—and submit the following very brief sketch of its general design. He sets out with stating that "the important question respecting the book of the Revelation of St. John the divine, is, whether it is a prophetic vision of future events, or an artful enigmatical relation of past events, under the form of prophecy." He decides that it is the last—that it is in part made up of passages from the prophets, the talmud, the theology of the rabbins, the pastor of Hermas, and the more ancient Apocalypses, applied by the writer to the history of his own time. He is of opinion, that Ireneus, bishop of Lyons, was the author of it—that his personal acquaintance with the Niger, Albinus, Severus, Julia Domna, & with the history of the infancy of Caracalla, who was probably born as well as nursed at Lyons, particularly qualified Ireneus to write the Apocalypse—he was appointed bishop of Lyons, on the death of Pothimus in the year 177—that in Chap. 6, the writer shadows out the reign of Commodus and his death—in Chap. 8, the heresies in the mite of Commodus—in Chap. 11, the fall of Pertinax and Didius—in Chap. 12, Septimius Severus, his wife and eldest son, &c. &c. &c.—that some of the fathers supposed this book not to be genuine—that it was rejected by the Council of Laodicea in 363.—Mr. S. finally concludes with calling upon the clergy to "expunge from the Canon of faith a forged book, written in the spirit of insatiable revenge," &c. &c.—We presume, that persons conversant in such studies will soon take this pamphlet in hand, and pass it through the fiery furnace of criticism.

\$50 Reward FOR CUT-FINGER CAD,

WHO took himself off on Sunday the 30th of last month for Lexington (as he informed his comrades, I being from home) to see a Wife—he claimed near there—But from his carrying all his best clothes, consisting of two Frock Coats, a blue and bottle green, also a blue close-bodied Coat, and several pair of nice pantaloons and waistcoats, together with a Dirk and Pistol he had procured to travel with, I have no doubt his object is to pass as a free man.

He is a yellow fellow of common size, bushy head of hair rather curled, with very large feet and hands, has lost the fore finger of one of his hands (I believe his left).

He was hired for most of the two last years to William Nichols, Esq. and worked at Chapel Hill and Lexington, which course he may attempt to pass again as a hired fellow.

I will give \$25 for the securing him in any Jail so that I get him, and \$50 if taken without the limits of this State, secured, &c.

JO. HAWKINS.

Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 7.

The Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Cape Fear Recorder, Carolina Sentinel, Western Carolinian, Edenton Gazette, and Petersburg Intelligencer, are requested to insert the above twice, and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

Runaway.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Wake County, on the 24th inst. a Negro Man about 20 years old, stout built, dark complexion, who says his name is YEARLY, and that he was bought of Col. Staples of Patrick county, Va. by a Mr.ammel, who he believes lives in some part of Kentucky, & has been runaway more than 12 months. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs. SAMUEL H. PULLEN, Jailor. Raleigh, Sept. 27.

PROPOSALS

By James A. Patterson,

FOR PUBLISHING AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

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 authors; 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 Liberalist. 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'y. 7, 1825

State of North-Carolina.

Rockingham County.

In Equity—Fall term, A. D. 1824.

Charles Mills, vs. Matthew Mills & others.

IT appearing to the Court, that William T. Mills, Menan Mills, Wm. F. Ellington and his wife Frances, Walter Ingram and his wife Martha, Mary Larimore and Sarah Larimore, part of the defendants in this case, are inhabitants of other States: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for 6 weeks successively, in the Raleigh Register, for the defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Rockingham at the court-house in Wentworth, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them. JAS. T. MOREHEAD, C.M.E. Wentworth, Dec. 23, 1824. 19 6w.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 21st inst. a Negro Fellow, supposed to be a runaway slave, who says his name is Cornelius Jones, and that he has lived in New-York four or five years last past, but cannot, or will not name the state, county or town in which he was raised. He is about five feet seven inches high, black complexion, with a small scar over his right eye, and one near the corner of the same. His dress is a drab pea-jacket; blue round ditto, and dark trousers. He was brought to this place in the schooner Hetty, Wright, last from Charleston.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOS. GARRETT, Shif.

Washington county, Nov. 23, 1824. 19 6m.

Committed.

TO the Jail in Ashboro', N. C. in October last, a Negro Man, as a Runaway, about 27 or 30 years of age; about 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. SILAS DAVIDSON, Jailor. Nov. 1824.—6mo

Strays in Orange County.

ENTERED by Henry Berry, waters of Flat River, a Sorrel Horse, 3 years old 4 feet 9 inches high, valued at 26 dollars.

By Mechsans Bledsoe on Flat river, a sorrel mare, 15 years old, blaze in her face, nearly blind; mob tail valued at 10 dollars.

BARNABAS O'FARRILL, Ranger. Hillsboro' Jan. 14, 1825. 24-3t.

State of North-Carolina.

Tyrell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 4th Monday in October, 1824.

Enoch Hassell, }  
vs.  
Amelia Hassell, }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, to notify said Amelia Hassell personally, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Tyrell, and shew cause if any she can, why she shall not be removed from the guardianship of the minor heirs of Joseph Hassell deceased.

Witness, Wilson B. Hodges Clerk of said Court at Office the 4th Monday of October 1824. WILSON B. HODGES, C.P.L.

Blanks for sale here.