

CAROLINA CENTINEL.

VOLUME I.]

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1818.

[NUMBER 1.]

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA CENTINEL IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

JOHN I. PASTEUR,

At Three Dollars per annum, one third payable in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at 50 cents per square the first week, and 25 cents a square for each succeeding insertion.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on that subject.

Be it enacted by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That at every session of Congress, and every meeting of the Senate, in the recess of Congress, after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, each Senator shall be entitled to receive eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the Senate, and shall also be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles, of estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every session and meeting, and that all sums for travel, already performed, to be due and payable at the time of passing this act. And in case any member of the Senate has been, is or shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from the session or meeting, or after his arrival has, is, or shall be, unable to attend the Senate, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance. And the President of the Senate, pro tempore, when the Vice President has been, or shall be absent, or when his office shall be vacant, shall, during the period of his services, receive, in addition to his compensation as a member of the Senate, eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the Senate: *Provided always*, That no Senator shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of eight dollars a day, from the end of one such session or meeting, to the time of his taking his seat in another: *Provide also*, That no Senator shall receive more for going to, and returning from, the meeting of the Senate, on the fourth day of March last, than if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at every session of Congress, after the said third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, each Representative and Delegate shall be entitled to receive eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the House of Representatives, and shall also be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles, of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, and that all sums for travel, already performed, to be due and payable at the time of passing this act. And in case any Representative or Delegate has been, is, or shall be detained by sickness, on his journey to or from the session of Congress, or, after his arrival, has been, is, or shall be, unable to attend the House of Representatives, he shall be entitled to the same daily allowance. And the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his compensation as a Representative, eight dollars, for every day he has attended or shall attend the House: *Provided always*, That no Representative or Delegate shall be allowed a sum exceeding the rate of eight dollars per day, from the end of one session, to the time of his taking his seat in another.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said compensation, which shall be due to the members of the Senate, shall be certified by the President thereof, and that which shall

be due to the Representatives and Delegates, shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public Treasury.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts, on the subject of compensation to members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, & Delegates of the territories, be, and the same are hereby repealed, from and after the third day of March last.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate Pro tempore.

January 22d 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of the arrearages which have been incurred for the support of the Military establishment, previous to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it further enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying any expenses which may have been incurred for the support of the military establishment, and those which have been incurred for calling out the militia, previous to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, there be appropriated the sum of four hundred thousand dollars; and that there be appropriated the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars to defray any of the aforesaid expenses which may have been incurred from the first of July one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments,'" shall not be so construed as to prevent the President from making transfers from any appropriation which may have been made for the support of the military establishment, previous to the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, agreeably to the provisions of the act passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 16 1818.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Winslow and Henry Lewis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle, in such manner as may [be] just and reasonable, the claim of Winslow & Henry Lewis, for monies deposited in the hands of M. M. Noah, late Consul of the United States at Tunis and which may have been applied by the said M. M. Noah to the payment of certain bills of exchange, drawn by said Noah on the Department of State, for the purpose of ransoming American Prisoners at Algiers. *Provided*, That the sum to be allowed shall not exceed sixteen thousand three hundred & ninety-six dollars, and forty-nine cents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 22 1818.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred & eighteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, viz:

For the pay of the army of the U. States, one million three hundred & three thousand dollars:

For subsistence, one million twenty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars:

Forage for officers, three thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars:

For bounties and premiums forty-four thousand dollars:

For clothing, six hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars:

For the medical and hospital department, fifteen thousand dollars:

For the ordnance department one hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred dollars:

For fulfilling contracts already entered into for cannon and shot, seventy thousand three hundred dollars:

For completing the arsenals, and other works, at Watertown, near Boston, thirty-nine thousand dollars:

For an arsenal, near Augusta, in Georgia, forty thousand dollars:

For an arsenal at Baton Rouge, fifteen thousand dollars:

For an arsenal, at Detroit, ten thousand dollars:

For completing the arsenal, and other works, at Watervliet, near Albany, ten thousand dollars:

For completing the arsenal, and other works, at Pittsburg, five thousand dollars:

For armories, three hundred thousand dollars:

For the quartermaster's department, four hundred and sixty thousand dollars:

For contingencies of the army, sixty thousand dollars:

For the purchase of maps, plans, books and instruments, for the War Office, one thousand dollars:

For gratuities and travelling expences to soldiers discharged, seventy thousand dollars:

For fuel, transportation, class books, repairs of barracks, and other buildings, and for contingent expences, for the military academy at West Point, twelve thousand and seventy five dollars:

For the expence of medals, for the officers of the army, ten thousand dollars:

For marking and running the lines of the several cessions of land, made by the Indians, in the Illinois territory, five thousand dollars:

For defraying the expence, which may have been incurred, for running and marking the boundary lines of the several cessions of land, made by the Indians, in the Missouri territory, five thousand dollars:

To defray the expence of employing a brigade of militia, three hundred and six thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 19, 1818.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

FROM THE AMERICAN CENTINEL.

THE MUTABILITY OF HUMAN GREATNESS.

It may perhaps afford amusement for a leisure minute of our readers, to glance at the situation of Europe a few centuries past. 314 years ago (1504) the master of the ceremonies of pope Julius II. ranked the powers of Europe agreeably to the subsequent list, and the rule of precedence for their respective ambassadors was as follows:

- 1 Emperor of Germany
- 2 King of the Romans
- 3 France
- 4 Spain
- 5 Arragon
- 6 Portugal

- 7 England
- 8 Sicily
- 9 Scotland
- 10 Hungary
- 11 Navarre
- 12 Cyprus
- 13 Bohemia
- 14 Poland
- 15 Denmark
- 16 Republic of Venice.
- 17 Duke of Brittany
- 18 Duke of Burgundy
- 19 Elector of Bavaria
- 20 Elector of Brandenburg
- 21 Elector of Saxony
- 22 Archduke of Austria
- 23 Duke of Saxony
- 24 Grand Duke of Florence

What a humiliating reflection on the mutability of national greatness does the foregoing list present. The now powerful kingdoms of Russia and Prussia are not even mentioned, and the presumption is, that they were only considered in the same point of view by the rest of Europe as the Goths and Vandals formerly were by the Romans. Since that period the sword of Frederick of Prussia, had spread terror through the gigantic empire of Germany, & Alexander of Russia had dictated terms to the power at that time 3d only on the list of nations. But of all the changes which have been effected, there is none more striking than the destruction of the papal authority. The ROMAN PONTIFF, before whom at that time "princes refrained talking & laid hand on their mouth," whose very denunciations were more powerful than the united armies of Europe, he is now not only shorn of his authority and "fallen from high estate" but even the shadow of his power is departed from him.

SPAIN, which at that period led the taste of all Europe in a similar manner to what France has since done; Spain great and powerful, after reaching the pitch of national prosperity to which few kingdoms have ever yet arrived, has sunk almost into the vale of forgetfulness; her navy, at one time the most powerful in the world, is no longer known or respected, her armies, once the terror of Europe, are now the derision of the world, and her monarch, instead of contributing to the welfare of his subjects, and arousing to activity the latent energies of his countrymen, has been for this long time most usefully and piously engaged in embroidering drapery for the Virgin Mary!

ENGLAND, proud and arrogant as she now is, three centuries since stood only 7th on the catalogue of nations. She above all the rest has kept her place, and risen in power and dominion in proportion as the nations who preceded her have sunk into effeminacy and disgrace; yet England, extensive as her dominions now are, and guarded as she is, with her thousand ships of war, may be said to be already in the wane of her glory, & "tottering to her fall." Writhing, as she is, beneath an intolerable load of taxes, & burthened with a national debt of such magnitude as to mock all human means of disbursement, surely we dont venture too far in predicting, that ere three succeeding centuries have rolled themselves into the great ocean of eternity, the navy of Britain shall be "as a speck upon the ocean," and the land which gave birth to a Shakspeare, a Chatham and a Newton, in like manner with Carthage, Athens, and others, who have gone before her, no longer swell the list of independent nations.

FRANCE, humbled and disgraced as she is, in the eyes of Europe, still commands the attention of mankind; and though the monarch of her choice is now isolated on the black cliffs of St. Helena; though her bravest and best citizens are constrained to seek protection on a foreign soil, we do not hesitate to believe, that the period is not far distant when she shall emerge from the cloud which now overshadows her.

While the sanguinary nations of Europe have thus been vibrating from one form of government to another, now raised to the highest pin-

acle of glory, and now precipitated to the abyss of human misery; America has been advancing in improvements, and rapidly increasing in wealth, power and population. When we reflect that this western empire, at the period to which we have referred, in speaking of the governments of Europe, was a wilderness, rude and wild; the haunts only of the wandering savage and the roagh beasts of the desert; when we reflect on this, and contemplate the proud station in the rank of nations to which she has now arrived, who is bold enough to predict the pitch of glory to which she is destined to attain?—When populous towns & cities shall adorn the banks of her western majestic rivers and lakes, and the sails of merchantmen whiten the watery prospects—when her extensive forests which yet conceal the savage lurking for his prey, shall give place to vernal lawns, and fields of grain, waving to the harvest.

From the London Quarterly Review.

THE LEWCHEW ISLANDS.

The bay to which our people gave the name of Basil, would be situated, according to our charts, about 120 miles in the interior of Corea; of so much in width, along the western coast has the present expedition curtailed the dominions of his Korean majesty; but, in lieu thereof, they have ascertained that, along the southern part of the coast, there exists an Archipelago of more than a thousand islands, forming bays and harbors, in which all the navies of the world might ride in perfect security. His title therefore of "King of ten thousand Isles," is not altogether an empty one. They are all apparently inhabited, generally high, rising like so many detached mountains each on its own basis out of the sea, and cultivated where practicable. The inhabitants crowded to the tops of the highest eminences to gaze at the ships as they sailed through them.

From the summit of one of these islands one hundred and thirty-five other islands were distinctly counted. Few of them exceeded in length 3 or 4 miles, and the spaces between them were from 1 to 4 miles. The women, on perceiving boats approach to land, fled with their infant children, and hid themselves in recesses among the rocks; whilst the men, in a body but unarmed, hallowed to the strangers not to advance, making the same signal as the old chief had done, of drawing their hands across the throat. They afterwards became somewhat friendly, brought them water to drink, and offered them part of their humble fare;—then, as if suddenly recollecting that they were doing wrong in holding intercourse with barbarians, they would lay hold of some of the gentlemen by the shoulders, and push them away, pointing to the ship. This is a very curious and unexpected discovery, and the surveys of Captain Maxwell and Captain Hall of the *Lyra*, the latter of whom is particularly distinguished not only for nautical but general science, will form a very valuable addition to the geography and hydrography of the Yellow Sea. The error in longitude of that part of the main land at which they touched was not less than 2 1/4.

In proceeding to the Southward they passed close to a volcanic Island, apparently not more than 4 or 5 miles in circumference, rising precipitously from the sea to the height of 1200 feet. The surf broke with such tremendous violence that it was impossible to land, and the sulphurous smell was very strong even at the distance of 2 or 3 miles.—They gave it the name of Sulphur island.—Farther south they descried a large island, and, as the weather cleared up, a rich extent of cultivated scenery burst upon their view. "Rising in gentle ascent from the sea, the grounds were disposed more like the finest country seats in England than those of an Island of the Lewchew group, hitherto unvisited by any Europeans. They anchored in front of a town, where a number of vessels were seen lying in a harbour, the mouth of which was formed by two pier heads.

Thousands of the astonished natives, perched on the surrounding rocks and heights, gazed on the vessels as they entered. Several canoes with official men in them, came along side, wishing to know who they were, and what was the purport of their visit. By means of the Chinese interpreter, whose language some of them understood, it was explained to them that the ships had sustained some damage in the late gales, on the opposite coast; and, to give a color to this story, the sea water was let into the well, and the chain