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TERMS.

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BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT, extending the time for obtaining military land warrants in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, the provision of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for designating, surveying, and granting, the military bounty lands," passed on the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, which limits the time within which persons entitled to military bounty lands shall make their application for a land warrant, to five years, from and after such person shall become entitled thereto, shall not be construed to apply to, affect, or bar any application for a military land warrant, which may be made by the heirs and representatives of a deceased person who was entitled thereto, by services performed in the late war, on application by the heirs and representatives of any non-commissioned officer or soldier, killed in action, or who died in the actual service of the U. States, and entitled by existing laws to a bounty in lands; but the heirs and representatives of such persons shall be allowed to make their applications therefor at any time before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
March 27, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION directing the distribution of the laws of the Fourteenth Congress among the members of the Fifteenth Congress.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to procure from the Secretary of State as many copies of the laws of the Fourteenth Congress as shall be necessary, and distribute one copy thereof to each Senator, Representative and Delegate from the territories, of the Fifteenth Congress, who have not been supplied therewith.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice-President of the U. States, and President of the Senate.
March 27, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT, in addition to "An act making appropriation for repairing certain roads therein described."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and payable out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing, and keeping in repair the road between Fort Hawkins, in the state of Georgia and Fort Stoddart, in the Alabama territory.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated and payable out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose

of repairing and keeping in repair, that part of the road leading from Columbia in the state of Tennessee, by the Chictay agency, to Maddisonville, in the state of Louisiana, which lies between the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee, and the Indian boundary line, near Zidock Brashears', in the state of Mississippi, which sums shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of War.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
March 27, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION directing the publication and distribution of the journal and proceedings of the convention which formed the present constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the journal of the convention which formed the present constitution of the United States, now remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, and all acts & proceedings of that convention, which are in the possession of the United States be published under the direction of the President of the United States, together with the secret journal of the acts and proceedings and the foreign correspondence, of the Congress of the U. States from the first meeting thereof down to the date of ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States in the year seventeen hundred and eighty three, except such parts of the said foreign correspondence as the President of the United States may deem it improper at this time to publish. And that one thousand copies thereof be printed, of which one copy shall be furnished to each member of the present Congress, and the residue shall remain subject to the future disposition of Congress.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
March 27, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT altering the time for holding a session of the district court for the district of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the district court heretofore by law holden on the last day of May in each year, at Portland, within and for the district of Maine, shall hereafter be holden at the same place on the first Tuesday in June in each year.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 3, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to establish the flag of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, on the admission of every new state into the union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 4, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION directing medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of Congress, presented to major-general Harrison, and governor Shelby, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to major general William Henry Harrison, and Isaac Shelby late Governor of Kentucky, and, through them, to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British & Indian forces under major general Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred & thirteen, capturing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to General Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 4, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION requesting the President of the United States to present a sword to Colonel R. M. Johnson.

Resolved by the Senate & House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to present to Colonel Richard M. Johnson a sword, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the daring & distinguished valor displayed by himself, and the regiment of volunteers under his command, in charging and essentially contributing to vanquish the combined British and Indian forces under major-general Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 4, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

POLITICAL.

FROM THE JOURNAL DE LA BELGIQUE.

ON THE POLITICAL INTERESTS OF FRANCE AND OF THE NETHERLANDS.

England, in uniting with France as it seems to intend to do, would leave the union imperfect if it did not admit the House of Orange as a third party, and this house would act in opposition to its own interest if it did not adhere to this alliance, especially since Belgium is united to Holland; for we must not look at France, such as she now is, but such as she has often shown herself after the tempest, haughty, terrible, and recriminating.—May we not fear, with some reason, that the southern frontiers of the Netherlands would be always in danger of being threatened, as long as this kingdom shall not make a common cause with France and England? (on the hypothesis that these two powers should unite cordially & sincerely.) If we may ever believe in a miracle so extraordinary as that of this triple alliance, it would awe Prussia, which always has its eyes fixed on Westphalia and the northern provinces of Holland; it would add the strength of Hanover to that of the Netherlands, whose too extensive frontiers would be secured on all points. This union might, in the sequel, be increased in the south, by Spain, Savoy, and Naples, and on the north, by Sweden, Denmark, & the Haseatic cities. These contiguous powers would form an inexpugnable maritime line on which they would rest with security; and, in case of aggression, they might concentrate, extend, or divide their force, as necessity required, and

successfully resist the invasions of the North.

The alliance of the Netherlands is not to be disdained. Holland formerly proved, that a small country, with but a few inhabitants, may, by its situation, its trade & its policy, balance the fortune of a great state and populous nation; whether we compare them for strength or for riches, there is nothing which more powerfully tends to establish this equality than a marine & commerce. The progress of commerce, in all countries, immediately follows the progress of the marine, and the marine, lending wings to commerce, increases its prosperity and promotes its extension.

The Netherlands unite at this moment every thing that is necessary to form an agricultural, manufacturing, and maritime power of the first order.

When Belgium and Holland united shall be fully aware of their strength, their means, their resources, and the advantages of their soil, and of their geographical position—when those two countries, amalgamated by policy, shall be blended together by confidence and their mutual interests—when they shall reciprocally favor the exchange of their several advantages—when a solid credit and various relations shall be established between these two parts of the same whole, we may predict, without presumption, that the kingdom of the Netherlands will be of great weight in the balance of Europe.

Let us cast our eyes upon the past—it is the school of the future. In 1699, Holland and Zealand contained a million acres of land, & France then contained six millions, yet the riches and strength of Holland were estimated at one third of those of France, and the rents of the lands in proportion to those of France, as nine to one.

The burden of all the vessels belonging to Europe in the same year amounted to 2,000,000 of tons; the English had 500,000, the Dutch 900,000, the French 100,000, & the rest was divided among the other nations. The sums levied in all the United Provinces, amounted to half those levied in France. Of 300,000, 000 of souls, at which the population of the globe was at that time estimated, the Dutch traded with 100,000, 000. Look at the Austrian monarchy, it possesses a great territory, a fertile soil, and abundant mines; and yet it is in the greatest embarrassment in respect to its finances, and this embarrassment has existed above 25 years. It has created paper currency of various descriptions, which has but increased its distress; it has adopted a great many plans of finance, none of which have had any success; and notwithstanding its good faith and its good will, it has not yet been able either to repay its loans, or even to discharge the accumulated interest of them. Whence comes this incurable malady, notwithstanding all the endeavors of empires to remove it? It comes from the obstinacy with which the great powers persist in maintaining in time of peace a military force disproportioned to the revenues and the population. It is this false system which throws Prussia into financial embarrassments, from which it tries to extricate itself at the expense of France.

We see by this, that it is not the extent of a kingdom which constitutes its strength and riches, & that the Netherlands, under a good administration, may, in the sequel, go on the same line as the powers which now seek to draw into their orbit what they call the states of the second order.

MISSOURI SALINES.

The Grand Saline is situated about 280 miles south-west of Fort Osage, between the forks of a small branch of the Arkansas, one of which washes its southern extremity; and the other, the principal one, runs nearly parallel with, and within a

mile of its opposite side. It is a hard level plain, of reddish colored land, of an irregular or mixed figure—its greatest length is from north-west to south-east, and its circumference full thirty miles. This plain is entirely covered, in dry hot weather, from two to six inches deep, with a crust of clear white salt, of a quality rather superior, I think, to the imported lower salt. In this state the Saline bears a striking resemblance to a field of brilliant white snow with a frozen crust on it after a rain.

The Grand Saline is environed with ridges of sand hills; some of which are perfectly naked; some thinly clothed with verdure & small trees; and others afford on their declivities thickets of dwarf plum trees not more than thirty inches high, which yielded us, (June 23.) a great abundance of ripe plums, the largest and finest I ever tasted. I think the salt may easily be waggoned from this place to the Arkansas, where keel boats may receive it at certain seasons. The road is through an open prairie all the way, and the distance not more than eighty or ninety miles.

The Rock Saline lies about 75 miles to the north-west of the Grand Saline, surrounded by naked mountains of red clay and gypsum. It is a level flat of hard red sand of about 500 acres, through which passes a small stream dividing it into two unequal parts, one fifth or about 100 acres, being on the south-west side, close under a tremendous hill, from the base of which issue several springs of salt water, which gradually covers the plain, and by the action of the sun, is, in dry or hot seasons, converted into a solid mass of salt, several inches in thickness. There are also within this plain four springs of salt water, perfectly saturated, around which are formed hollow cones of rock salt, from 12 to 20 inches in thickness. When I visited this Saline it had just been inundated by excessive rains, and all the salt was swept off, except that about the four springs; I found an immense quantity there, and actually blocked out with my tomahawk a very clear piece full 16 inches thick. From what I saw myself, and what my faithful Indian guides told me on the spot, and had often told me before, I have not the least doubt but there are times when this whole section, next the hills, is covered completely with a solid rock of salt from 4 to 12 inches thick, and, immediately around the 4 springs, 12 to 20 inches thick; resembling a field of ice in large flakes. The other section produces salt exactly like that of the Grand Saline. The country around the Rock Saline is very mountainous, and the Saline can be approached only on foot—or, with some difficulty, on horseback.

You have a specimen of the salt which I got at this Saline from one of the springs; therefore I need not describe it.

G. SIBBLY.

July 29, 1814.

Col. RECTOR.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—APRIL 3.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on finance, reported the general appropriation bill, from the other House, with a few amendments, which were ordered to be engrossed, and, with the bill, read a third time.

NAVIGATION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill concerning navigation, reported by the committee of foreign relations on Wednesday.

[The first section provides, that on and after the 30th of September next, the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic majesty, coming or arriving from any port or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic majesty, that is or shall be, by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade, closed