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TERMS.

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BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated land within the same," passed the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and six.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles, on all special entries and locations of lands in the said state, made pursuant to the laws of North Carolina, before the twenty-fifth day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, which were good and valid in law, and recognized by the act of the said state of North Carolina, called the cession act, passed the—day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and which lie west and south of the line described in the act to which this is supplementary; and also to issue grants and perfect titles on all warrants of survey, interfering entries and locations, which might be removed by the cession act of North Carolina aforesaid; and which are good and valid in law, and which have not been actually located or granted, east and north of the aforesaid line; and all interfering grants which are good and valid in law, or the warrants or certificates legally issued, in consequence of such interference, on land lying south & west of the said line, in the manner, and under the same and similar rules, regulations, and restrictions, as are prescribed by the laws now in force in the said state of Tennessee, for issuing grants and perfecting titles on claims of a like nature for lands lying north & east of the said lines.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That previous to issuing a grant or perfecting a title on any of the claims here before described, the warrant, or other legal evidence of such claim, shall be laid before the commissioner of land claims for West Tennessee, for the time being, appointed by the authority of the said state, & approved by him as valid, upon sufficient legal evidence being adduced of such a validity, according to the rules and regulations prescribed by the laws of the said state now in force for deciding on warrants and other land claims of the like nature, authorized to be perfected into grants, north and west of the aforesaid line; and upon such warrant, or other legal evidence, of any of the claims aforesaid being declared valid by said commissioner, it shall be lawful for the surveyor of the proper district, or county, to lay off & survey the same, in the manner prescribed by the laws of the said state in similar cases, and return such survey to the register of the land office of West Tennessee, who shall thereupon be authorized to make out a grant thereon, to be executed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of the said state, in the manner provided by the laws of the same: *Provided,* that no surveys shall be made, grants issued, or titles perfected, by virtue of this act, for any land to which the Indian claim has not been previously extinguished,

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That those persons who have had surveys made, and obtained grants from the state of North Carolina, since the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, for lands lying within the state of Tennessee, shall, upon surrendering such grants to the said commissioner of land claims for West Tennessee, for the time being, to be cancelled and vacated, be allowed to produce the entries, warrants, or other evidences, of claims, upon which such grants were founded; and if the said claims shall be deemed good and valid by the said commissioner, then it shall be lawful for the state of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles on such claims in the same manner as if no such grants had been issued by the state of North Carolina.

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

AN ACT for the relief of major general Jacob Brown.

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 the claim of major general Jacob Brown, on account of a judgment obtained against him in the supreme court of the state of New York, at the suit of Henry Utley, together with reasonable costs and charges; *Provided,* that the sum to be allowed on the settlement aforesaid, shall not exceed the sum of six hundred twenty one dollars and ninety-two cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sum 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.
April 13, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT concerning the territory of Alabama.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who have, or may hereafter purchase, from the United States, one quarter section or more of land in the Alabama territory, & shall have paid one-fourth part thereon, as the law in such cases requires, and shall have obtained a certificate of the proper land office to that effect, shall be competent to hold any office of honor or profit in the said territory, any thing in the ordinance or former laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 9, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT confirming the claim of Tobias Rheams to a tract of land granted to him by the Spanish government.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Tobias Rheams, or his legal representatives, be, and they are hereby confirmed in the title of a tract of land, situate in the territory of Alabama, on the east side of the Tombigbee river, granted by the Spanish government to the said Tobias Rheams, by warrant of survey, bearing date the tenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and containing, by actual survey, the quantity of two hundred and eighty arpens: *Provided,* the said land has not been already disposed of under the authority of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, on a re-

turn of the survey of the abovementioned tract of land, by the surveyor of lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee, to issue a patent for the same to the said Tobias Rheams, or his legal representatives, or to any person legally claiming under him or them.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 9, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to change the name of the District of Erie in the State of Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the district of Erie, in the state of Ohio, shall be called the district of Cuyahoga.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 11, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Lemuel H. Osgood.

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 the accounts of Lemuel H. Osgood, late quartermaster in the third regiment of artillery, in such manner, & upon such terms, as may be equitable and just.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
April 11, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of John Rodgers.

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 settle the account of J. Rodgers, for expenses actually incurred in the defence of a suit brought against him by John Donnell, of Baltimore, owner of the schr. Eleanor and finally reversed in the supreme court of the United States and pay him the sum of sixteen hundred and ninety-five dollars seventy-nine cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of sixteen hundred and ninety-five dollars seventy-nine cents, be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of said Rodgers.

H. CLAY, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
April 11, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making further appropriations for the construction of the Cumberland road.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty two thousand nine hundred and eighty four dollars and sixty cents, be appropriated for the claims due and remaining unpaid at the Treasury, on account of the Cumberland road, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That to meet the demands which will be made under existing contracts, on account of the Cumberland road, the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to 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.
April 14, 1818.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) APRIL 8, 1818.

VICTORY AND GLORY.

The reward of Valor and Patriotism.

The following is the most recent and correct news we have received here, and that through channels the most intelligent and least liable to the many absurd errors, which actually exist relative to the different contending parties in Venezuela, New Grenada, and in the provinces bordering upon the Pacific Ocean, &c.

Venezuela—Since I wrote you last, events of infinite moment have transpired in the aforesaid provinces of Venezuela; but to recite them all would be too lengthy for the limits of a letter. I will therefore be as concise as possible, mentioning only the most interesting.

On the 2d of December last, a severe and sanguinary battle was fought between a division of the Republican army, under the command of the Patriotic and brave Gen. La Torre, & Gen. Morillo, at a place called Hatode Hogazo; the forces of the former consisted of 1000 Infantry and 300 cavalry, and those of the latter 1500 cavalry, inclusive of both; and although you may have read the official reports of the Royalists, published in the United States, stating that they were the victors, yet it was actually the reverse, and no faith whatever can be attached to such (as the Royalists call them) official papers of their mandarine leaders—when the public shall be informed, that in the year 1813, on the triumphant entrance of the undaunted and indefatigable Bolivar, into the town of Truxillo, on his march from Santa Fee, to reconquer his afflicted country Venezuela, a royal salute was ordered to be fired by the Spaniards in Caracas, and Te Deum to be chanted in the churches, in consequence of the utter destruction of the Patriots, in the aforesaid place, and more particularly for having gouged out the eyes of the conductor Bolivar. Nevertheless, he soon afterwards marched amidst the huzzas of the Caraqueñans, into the same capital. And I presume it has not been forgotten, that these very Royalists officially stated, that they had taken the valiant Sir Gregor MacGregor prisoner, in 1816, and after having cut off his head, dispatched it for Caracas; but he is now in Europe—Many such like official documents they have circulated, both before and after those periods, too numerous now to count. But to the fact: in said hard fought action, the Royalists amounted to 1000 in killed, wounded & prisoners, amongst the former was the second in command, and a great number of officers, with their Gen. severely wounded; and the Patriots lost 900 men—but the cavalry of Zaraza not being engaged at the commencement of the attack, entered at the close and compelled the Spaniards to quit the field of blood, for a place called Calvavio, and this victory crowned the Patriots' invincible intrepidity.

General Morillo, maintaining his head quarters at Calabozo, to the close of January, or the very beginning of February, was surprised and entirely cut off from Caracas, by the skilful movement of the Independent armies of more than 8000 men, under the command of Gens. Bolivar, Zaraza, Scoublette, Urdaneta and Paez; and Morillo (there being no other alternative left him) resolved to form his army into a solid column, and break through the line of the former in order to escape if possible, to the coast; this he effected with prodigious loss, abandoning all his artillery, baggage and military train which he had deposited in Calabozo; and while pursued by a detachment of the Patriotic forces, he was joined accidentally by 5 or 600 men on his retreat, under the command of Loper; he then daringly ordered his but recently defeated army, with assistance, to advance upon the aforesaid detachment, which being much less in number, fell back

upon the main army after a slight skirmish; from this circumstance, Morillo wrote from Barbacoa, not in the form of a dispatch to his Secretary Uzelay, (who by the way had been killed the day before) stating that he had entirely defeated the Rebels, and that he should proceed the same night to Sombrero, to annihilate their remaining relicts—but on the night of the 17th of Feb. last, it is confidently affirmed that Morillo was himself taken prisoner at the Sombrero.

A letter dated at the city of Caracas, the 10th of February, says, that "on the 17th and 18th of the same month, the members of the Audiencia and other individuals inimical to the cause of the Patriots, to the number of 6 or 7000 souls, emigrated on said days to La Guira, (as well as from all the other points in the interior, and even from Valencia to Porto Cabello and Coro, taking every thing that they could carry with them on such occasions) when they immediately embarked on board the first vessel or canoe they could enter; and that every thing was in the greatest confusion, and Gen. Morillo had been completely defeated on the 15th, 16th and 17th instant, and nothing can positively be ascertained, here what has become of him (Morillo)—some say he is a prisoner, others that he has been killed, in short that nothing is to be heard of him." The aforesaid emigration in the port of La Guira was prevented at that moment by the commandant of the same, saying that such were the orders, not of Morillo, but other authorities, in virtue of the victory which he had obtained near Barbacoa, as mentioned in his (Morillo's) letter to Uzelay. Salutes and ringing of bells was the routine of the day; but these deceptive rejoicings will prove as fatal and disastrous to the Royalists, as those I have before cited on the occupation of Truxillo, by Bolivar, in 1813, and the beheading of Mac Gregor in 1816. In one word, these steps were taken by the old Spaniards only to give time to such of their unfortunate and defeated companions as might have escaped the conflict, to serve previous to their departure: otherwise they would fall, the victims of their own tyranny and cruelty, into the hands of their enemies, justly infuriated against their oppressors, whose weapons have been stained and are still wreaking with the innocent blood of thousands of their fellow-citizens. By a gentleman from Coro, with whom I have conversed, I am informed, that while there, (8th March) he learned that a despatch had been received advising them of the defeat of the army of Morillo, who was taken prisoner; every one there being in a state of consternation. Remarkable as it may appear, not a single vessel has arrived here either from Curacao, the Windward Islands, or Costa Firme, to give us the details of the above cited combats, or what has transpired since that period in Venezuela; yet it is confirmed from all quarters, that Morillo has been completely routed and cut to pieces in a general engagement, and that he has in all probability been made a prisoner, or that he has perished in the tragical catastrophe; for no more despatches nor news have been given or put into circulation here touching his fate. We await momentarily the pleasing official intelligence of the indispensable occupation of not only Caracas and Lagaira, but all the other sea ports of Venezuela, at the commencement of March ult. as the Independents have for a long time been in possession of all the interior provinces and towns, and these last battles fought at the distance of two and three days march from the capital, without any, or the possibility of any Royalist army to retard their operations.

FOUND—a small sum of money, which the owner can have, by calling at this office. May 9—18.