

# CAROLINA CENTINEL.

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## TERMS.

THE CAROLINA CENTINEL IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN I. PASTEUR, AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, one third payable in advance.



BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An act for the relief of John Thompson."

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 required to review the settlement of the account of John Thompson, made under the authority of the act to which this is in addition, approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and to allow the said John Thompson interest of six per centum per annum, from the fourth of March, seven hundred and eighty seven, to the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and twelve, on the sum which was found due him, and paid under the act aforesaid, and that the amount of interest which shall be so found to be due him, 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.

AN ACT to abolish the port of delivery established at the mouth of Slade's creek, in the state of North Carolina. 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 April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the port of delivery established at the mouth of Slade's creek, within the district of Washington, and state of North Carolina, shall cease, and the emolument of the surveyor of said port shall terminate, from thenceforth, terminate, and be discontinued.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 18, 1818.—Approved. JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT regulating the pay and emoluments of Prevel Officers. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers of the army, who have brevet commissions, shall be entitled to receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank during their duty, and having accepted and according to their brevet rank, and at no other time.

ing of Congress shall be on the third Monday in November next. H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 18, 1818.—Approved. JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to establish a port of entry and delivery at Cape Vincent, at the Fork of Lake Ontario, and the head of the river St. Lawrence. 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 President of the U. States to establish, when it shall appear to him to be proper, in addition to the ports of entry and delivery already established on Lake Ontario, one other port of entry and delivery at the village of Cape St. Vincent, at the Fork of Lake Ontario, and the head of the river St. Lawrence, and to appoint a collector of the customs to reside and keep an office thereat.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 18, 1818.—Approved. JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Mary Sullivan. 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 liquidate & settle the claim of Mary Sullivan, founded upon a certificate dated the 10th of March, 1781, for ten thousand weight of tobacco, or money equivalent, signed by Richard Young, A. D. Q. M. according to the principles of equity and justice, and to allow to her such sum of money as may appear to be justly due; and the same 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 14, 1818.—Approved. JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Seth Sprague and others. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collector of the district of Plymouth, in the state of Massachusetts be, and he hereby is directed to pay to Seth Sprague, late owner of the fishing vessel called the schooner Nine Sisters, of sixty-two tons burden, and the legal representatives of the persons composing the late crew of said vessel, the amount of the allowance to which said vessel would have been entitled, had she returned into port according to law, to be distributed in the manner prescribed in the last section of the act, entitled "Allowing a duty on imported goods, and a bounty on the produce of the country."

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 16, 1818.—Approved. JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An act for the relief of John Thompson."

lection district, may appear to him reasonable and just. H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 20, 1818.—Approved. JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT in addition to "an act giving pensions to orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every case where a person has been put on the pension list, or granted a certificate of pension by virtue of the first section of an act passed the fourth day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, entitled "An act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized, at the expiration of the term of five years, for which any pension certificate shall have been granted as aforesaid, to allow the full monthly pension to which the rank of the deceased would have entitled him for the highest rate of disability; and that such pension shall continue to such person for the further term of five years: Provided, that such pension shall cease on the death of such widow, child, or children. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, or marine, shall have died since the eighteenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, in consequence of an accident or casualty, which occurred while in the line of his duty on board a public or private armed vessel, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children under sixteen years of age, the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized to place such widow, child, or children on the pension list, and allow to such widow, child, or children, the same monthly pension as if the deceased had died by reason of wounds received in the line of his duty: Provided, that all monies paid by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of the privateer pension fund, and no other.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 16, 1818.—Approved. JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian, the following salaries: To the Secretary of the Senate, five thousand dollars per annum; to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, four thousand dollars; to the Clerks employed in their offices, one thousand dollars; and to the Librarian, two thousand dollars.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore. April 16, 1818.—Approved. JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT in addition to an act, entitled "An act for the relief of John Thompson."

## LETTERS FROM THE SOUTH.

"In return for the interesting information conveyed in your letters, you ask me more questions than I can answer in six months. One of these has diverted me so much, that in pure gratitude for the amusement it afforded, I will take it in hand forthwith. I am sure aunt Kate put it into your wise head. You ask me, seriously, if there are any churches in this part of the world; and whether people ever go to church here, except when they are carried to be buried? I did not mention to you my stopping the Sunday before last at a rambling village, where I was smitten with the sight of a little church, for the purpose of attending the service. I generally keep these things to myself, for I think that a man who talks always about his religion, is pretty much on a par with one who does the same of his honesty. I would not trust either quite as far as I could see him. But, I will now answer your question by telling you all about it.

"You must know, that after riding about a dozen miles before breakfast one Sunday morning, we came to a village, at the end of which there was a little neat stone church, almost buried in a wood of lofty oaks, under which there was a green lawn without any underwood. It reminded me of an old familiar scene of early days, and also of a great duty; and after breakfast we went with our good lady to church. The pew was close by an open window, out of which you could see, through the opening trees, a little clear river. Farther on, a broad expanse of green meadow—beyond that a far fading mountain—and above it, a bright blue sky. What a path for a man's thoughts to ascend to Heaven! Nothing was heard but the chirping of birds, peeping sometimes into the window; or the cautious footsteps of the villagers, creeping up the aisles until the service commenced.

"The hymn was sung first, and began with, 'There is a land of pure delight,' &c. and sung with that plaintive simplicity we sometimes notice in the ballad of a country lad, of a summer's evening.

"The appearance of the preacher was as simple as his discourse; and there was nothing to mark any peculiarity, except a Spartan neatness that announced the propriety of his bearing, and the gravity of his bearing.

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see in the country is the work of the Deity, and every object common to cities, is the work of Man. Tho' we do not make the comparison consciously, yet the result is the same; or perhaps much more forcible, because the impression is that of feeling, rather than of reasoning. "If I doubted the divinity of the christian faith, which I do not, seeing as I do, the influence of its pure morality, its humane, and benignant, and softening precepts, I would never whisper of doubt. Independently of the sad effects that would result from weakening the foundation of this system of morals, in the minds of those who have not capacity to perceive its importance to the happiness of society, and therefore follow it from a conviction of its divine origin, the attempt would deservedly end in disgrace and discomfiture. None but a vain and foolish man would, therefore, undertake the task of weakening the force of any of those beneficial opinions, which, if not founded in truth, are at least necessary to the well-being of society. The ignorant will oppose him from the influence of an old established habit of thinking, and the wise from a conviction of the salutary effect of such impressions.

"Nothing can more completely show the importance of religion, not only to the morals, but the manners of the great mass of mankind; than the contrast afforded by a village where there is regular service every Sabbath-day, and one where there is none! In the former you see a different style of manners entirely. Instead of lounging at a tavern, dandy and unshaven, the men are seen decently dressed and shaved, for purpose of going to church; and the women exhibiting an air of neatness, quite attractive. Whether they go to church to pray, or to pass their time, to see their neighbors, and be seen, or to show off their Sunday clothes; it keeps them from misusing the Sabbath, & polluting the periods of rest and relaxation, by practices either injurious to themselves, or disgraceful to society. Whoever has become acquainted with the nature of man, first by his own experience, and next by an observation of others, may readily conjecture of the effect of such a view of the human mind. They are good cheer, they make them of a gigantic stature, and give them a monstrous belly. If the people fall in their offerings to these idols, (by which the Bramins maintain their families,) they threaten them with the anger of the Gods. They are hungry, and particularly in the silence and shade of deep groves, that is allied to religious emotions by some inscrutable tie. Perhaps it is because almost every object we