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## TERMS.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of America,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded, between the United States of America and the Great and Little Osage Nation of Indians, at St. Louis, on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain considerate men, Chiefs and Warriors, of all the several bands of the said nation, on the part and in behalf of the said nation, which Treaty is in the words following to wit :

A Treaty made and concluded by and between William Clark, Governor of Missouri territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner in behalf of the United States, of the one part; and a full and complete deputation of considerate men, chiefs and warriors, of all the several bands, of the Great and Little Osage nation, assembled in behalf of their said nation, of the other part have agreed to the following articles :

Art. 1. Whereas the Osage nation have been embarrassed by the frequent demands for property taken from the citizens of the United States, by war parties and other thoughtless men of their several bands, (both before and since their war with the Cherokees) and as the exertions of their chiefs have been ineffectual in recovering and delivering such property, conformably with the condition of the ninth article of a treaty entered into with the U. States, at Fort Clark, the 10th Nov. 1803, and as the deductions from their annuities, in conformity to the said article, would deprive them of any for several years, and being destitute of funds to do that justice to the citizens of the United States, which is calculated to promote a friendly intercourse, they have agreed and do hereby agree, to cede to the United States, and forever quit claim to the tract of country, included within the following bounds, to wit : Beginning at the Arkansas river, at where the present Osage boundary line strikes the river, at Frog Bayou; then up the Arkansas and Verdigris, to the falls of Verdigris river; thence Eastwardly to the said Osage boundary line, at a point twenty leagues north from the Arkansas river, and, with that line, to the place of beginning.

Art. 2. The United States, on their part, and in consideration of the above cession, agree, in addition to the amount which the Osage do now receive in money and goods, to pay their own citizens, the full value of such property as they can legally prove to have been stolen, or destroyed by the said Osage since the year 1814: Provided, the same does not exceed the sum of four thousand dollars.

Art. 3. The articles now stipulated will be considered as permanent additions to the treaties, now in force, between the contracting parties, as soon as they shall have been ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said United States.

In witness whereof, the said William Clark, commissioner as aforesaid, and the considerate men and Chiefs, aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed their names, and affixed their seals, at St. Louis, this twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen and of the Independence of the United States the forty-third.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Canlenonpe x  
Yoibatice x

Thehonache x  
Chonqueauga x  
Voipoqua x  
Mannansoudhe x  
Nequivoire x  
Nantagregre x  
Manshepogran x  
Pachique x  
Tacinthe, x  
Voiletanchinga x  
Voisabevoiquanddague x  
Nanchache x  
Thequalanan x  
Theoucoudhe x  
Nihecounache x  
Voudenache x  
Conchestavoilla x  
Naquidatonga x  
Voitaigau x  
Huquevoire x  
Hurathi x  
Houneagon, or the gentleman x  
Hoquithivoico x  
Voiscaidhe x  
Thedocavoichipiche x  
Voithevoihe x  
Mitanija x  
Thecanjique x  
Voibisonthe x  
Nicanthevoire x  
Honhonquecon x  
Tanhemonny x  
Sandhecaan x  
Paheskaw, or the White Hairs x  
Kohesegre, or the Great Tract x  
Nichenmanee, or the Walking Rain x  
Tadhesajaudesor or the Wind x  
Nihuhleeque, or Sans Oreillez x  
Caniquechaga, or the Little Chief x  
Grimachie, or the Sudden Appearance x  
Volhasache, or the Raised Scalp x  
Dogachiga x  
Tabehchinga x

Signed, sealed, and delivered,

in presence of  
Pierre Choteau  
Pierre Mepard, Ind. Agent,  
Jno. Ruland, sub-Agent,  
P. I. Chouteau Interpreter,  
Paul Loise, Interpreter Osage,  
J. T. Houre, Indian Interpreter,  
Merriwether Lewis Clerk.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, James Monroe, President of the U. S. of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, this 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty-third year of American Independence.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President :  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
Secretary of State.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of America,  
TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS a Treaty between the United States of America and the Delaware nation of Indians, was concluded, at St. Mary's in the State of Ohio, on the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain Chiefs and Warriors of the said nation, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit :  
Articles of a Treaty made & concluded at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, Commissioners of the United States and the Delaware nation of Indians.

Art. 1. The Delaware nation of Indians cede to the United States all their claim to land in the state of Indiana.

Art. 2. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, the United States agreed to provide for the Delawares a country to reside in, upon the west side of the Mississippi, and to guarantee to them the peaceable possession of the same.

Art. 3. The United States also agree to pay the Delawares the full value of their improvements in the country hereby ceded; which valuation shall be made by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States; and to furnish the Delawares with one hundred and twenty horses, not to exceed in value forty dollars each; and a sufficient number of perogues, to aid in transporting them to the west side of the Mississippi; and a quantity of provisions, proportioned to their numbers, and the extent of their journey.

Art. 4. The Delawares shall be allowed the use and occupation of their improvements, for the term of three years, from the date of this treaty, if they so long require it.

Art. 5. The United States agree to pay the Delawares a perpetual annuity of four thousand dollars, which, together with all annuities, which the United States, by any former treaty, engaged to pay them, shall be paid in silver, at any place, to which the Delawares may remove.

Art. 6. The United States agree to provide and support a blacksmith for the Delawares, after their removal to the west side of the Mississippi.

Art. 7. One half section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely, Isaac Wobby, Samuel Cassman, Elizabeth Petchaka, & Jacob Dick, and one quarter of a section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely, Solomon Tindell, and Benoni Tindell, all of whom are Delawares; which tracts of land shall be located, after the country is surveyed, at the first creek above the old fort, on White river, and running up the river; and shall be held by the persons herein named, respectively, and their heirs, but shall never be conveyed or transferred, without the approbation of the President of the United States.

Art. 8. A sum, not exceeding thirteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-five cents, shall be paid by the United States, to satisfy certain claims against the Delaware nation, and shall be expended by the Indian agent, at Piqua, and fort Wayne, a greable to a schedule, this day examined and approved by the commissioners of the United States.

Art. 9. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

In testimony whereof, the said Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners as aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the Delaware nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JONATHAN JENNINGS.  
LEW. CASS.  
B. PARKE.

Kitcheeleland, or Anderson, x  
Lapahnihe, or big bear x  
James Nanticoke x  
Apacahud or white eyes x  
Captain Killbuck x  
The Beaver x  
Netahopuna x  
Captain Tunis x  
Captain Ketchum x  
The Cat x  
Ben Beaver x  
The War Mallet x  
Captain Caghfoo x  
The Buck x  
Petchenapalas x  
John Quake x  
Quenagthoothwait x  
Little Jack x

In presence of  
James Dill, Secretary to the commissioners.

William Turner, Secretary.  
Jno. Johnston, Ind. Agent.  
B. F. Stickney, S. I. A.  
John Conner,  
William Conner, Interpreter.  
John Kinzie, Sub. Agent.  
G. Godfroy, Sub. Agent.  
John F. Chunn, Maj. 3d. U. S. Infantry.  
J. Hackley, Capt. 3d. Infy.  
William Oliver.  
Hillary Brunet, Lt. 3d. Infantry.  
David Oliver Sergt. of the commissioners.

R. A. Forsyth, J. Secry. Ind. Depart.  
Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen & considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and in the forty-third year of American Independence.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President :  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
Secretary of State.

From the Raleigh Register.

JUDGE SEAWELL'S RESIGNATION,  
Raleigh, 18th February, 1819.

SIR, Late last night I received a note from the Secretary of State, informing "that Judge Daniel having rode the Eden on or First Circuit last fall and appointed to the same this spring, the Governor directs" that I should "take that circuit this spring, and Judge Daniel this." The Secretary adds, "that the Governor regrets being compelled to interpose."

I shall not, sir, attempt an examination of the propriety of this interposition further than it becomes necessary for me in justification of the course I have resolved to pursue, at this late period: But anxious that my conduct should at all times be regulated by proper motives, and that it should be viewed by the public in its proper light; I feel compelled on this occasion to lay before them a short detail of circumstances relating to this business, and which I hope escaped your Excellency when you so reluctantly interposed:

And, if in the discharge of this duty, it shall become necessary to invite your attention to any thing unpleasant, you will bear in mind that you have made it so; and nothing would be more mistaken, than a suspicion that I have been influenced in the least from any other consideration, than barely setting up a claim to a common portion of justice with the other members of the Bench—discarding every thing like pretensions to exclusive privilege or personal accommodation, at the expense of public justice or individual convenience. It will be recollected by you, that the Western or Mountain Circuit was assigned to me last Fall, which required an absence from the first of September till nearly the first of December. A circuit more laborious in every respect than any other in the State, both as regards distance and the business of the Courts—one which, beyond the Blue Ridge, stretches from the Virginia Line to the Cherokee Nation. That during the last General Assembly, four new members were appointed to the Bench; and that three of these Gentlemen reside within sixty miles of this place. That by the allotment of circuits published, and in which I had no part—Mr. Paxton, on his first coming on the Bench, is assigned to the circuit which he practiced extensively in nine of the counties composing it, and is nevertheless permitted by your Excellency to ride it, notwithstanding your power to alter the arrangements, where in your opinion the public interest shall require it; and it will also be recollected by your Excellency, that Judge Daniel, who is made, or rather authorised by your Excellency in virtue of this power, to ride the circuit assigned to me, has never yet rode the western riding. Thus it must be apparent, that when public considerations required you to break in upon the allotment, the impropriety attached to Mr. Paxton's riding his own circuit escaped you, or your "reluctance" to interpose, prevented you from proceeding further, than as related to Mr. Daniel.

Again.—It only required a few hours more to notify Judges living in Hillsborough and Fayetteville, than those who might reside at this place, of any alteration made in the circuits; and indeed had your Excellency been at the seat of Government when the allotment arrived for publication, which was before February, there was then, as the Legislature contemplated, ample time for notification in any part of the State. The consequence is, that I who rode the extreme Western circuit in the Fall, am required by your Excellency in the Spring, to ride the extreme Eastern circuit, whilst, one Gentleman, to the manifest hindrance of Public Justice, and three others within convenient distances, all of whom, as yet, have performed no duties, are permitted to ride convenient circuits.

The result would there, be seem as if the alteration made by your Excellency, was either with a view of personal accommodation to the Gentleman appointed to ride it; or for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent of inconvenience & privation I would submit, for the sake of retaining an office. No one more sincerely regrets the inconvenience which the counties must feel, than I do, from a temporary suspension of the Courts of Justice; but as my course has been forced upon me, my consolation is, that I am not responsible for the consequences—your Excellency will therefore accept this as my resignation of the office of one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity of this state; and I hold my commission ready to be surrendered when I shall have the pleasure of seeing your Excellency at the Seat of Government.

HENRY SEAWELL,  
His Excellency Gov. Branch.

OF THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

Interesting extracts from letters addressed by a gentleman on board of the United States frigate Guerriere, then in the North of Europe, to his friend, a Member of Congress.

PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, SEPT. 24, 1818.

I had the pleasure of writing you by the Hornet from Elsinour. We proceeded thence to Copenhagen, and remained till Mr. Campbell finished his business with the court of Denmark, the principal part of which was this: The King had asked of our government the reason for not maintaining a Minister at his court, which it seems, has been deemed inexpedient, on no other ground than that the intercourse between the two countries was considered too unimportant to require it.—It was however, deemed expedient to make this explanation in as respectful a manner as was convenient; for which reason, Mr. Campbell was directed to do it on his way to Petersburg.

He was graciously received by the King and Mr. Rosencantz, the prime minister, and treated in a manner, I suspect, rather flattering to his feelings.—Our three days detention here gave me a favorable opportunity to see this capital; but as it contains very few objects of interest, a particular description could hardly be acceptable. I can, however, say, that its magnitude and splendor are about suitable for the capital of Denmark. The principal objects of curiosity are two or three very elegant equestrian statues in bronze, an observatory about 100 feet high, connected with a church, to the top of which leads a winding passage, so large and firmly built that a horse and gig have been driven to the summit & back with safety. The King's palace, unlike that of many other monarchs, is reasonably splendid; his gardens rather too expensive; & if there be any thing very extravagant, it is that of keeping in the city a hundred of the best horses that can be procured in the kingdom, merely to amuse himself with their prancing. The King is however, very popular with his subjects, and attentive to their interests. His prime minister, who has great influence over him is possessed of superior talents.

Denmark, you know, was exceedingly reduced by the continental wars—lost her navy &c.; but she is gradually recovering, though it will be many years before her navy will be rebuilt. As a mark of rigid economy in public expenses, I may mention, that a captain in the army is allowed only 25 pounds sterling per ann. for pay and subsistence.

We anchored at Cronstadt a week since, and after a rarying one night, I took passage with Mr. Campbell in a steam-boat for Petersburg, the distance being about 18 miles. The view of this city is rather unfavorable to one who approaches it in this direction, in so much that I felt quite disappointed till I had penetrated it half a mile when it began to wear a more imposing appearance; and, when arrived at my lodgings, I felt willing to repeat what many others have said, that it was the most magnificent city I have beheld, or ever expect to see.

Cronstad', Oct. 1, 1818.

After a visit of ten days, I very reluctantly took leave of Petersburg. The appearance of this city, I have already told you, is magnificent beyond any I expect to see again. That it should wear so imposing an aspect will appear less extraordinary when it is considered, that no house is erected till the plan of it is submitted to the examination of the emperor's council, who have power to make any alteration in position and style that are calculated to render it an ornament to the city.—Hence, instead of an assemblage of various and incongruous tastes, as is seen in other cities, you are here presented with the symmetry and uniform majesty of style that flows from the judicious taste of two or three skillful individuals, selected by a monarch who possesses the means and inclination to make it the rival city of the world. As an instance of his power and pride exercised upon it, I may mention, that preparatory to the reception of the King of Prussia, in a late visit, he directed every house to be painted anew.

Unfortunately for us, the Emperor left this place for the European Congress a week previous to our arrival. The Empress and Empress dowager being also absent, with many dignitaries of state, left the city quite destitute of its usual display of military parade, and other imperial appendages; and it was only a week previous to his departure that the Emperor reviewed 40 thousand of his best troops, in presence of the King of Prussia—a circumstance which made us still more regret our late arrival. The Emperor is very popular, and, no doubt has the welfare of his subjects much at heart, as is