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TERMS.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

ACTS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Military service of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and nineteen.

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:

For the pay of the army of the United States, one million of dollars.

For subsistence, in addition to two hundred thousand dollars already appropriated, seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars.

For forage for officers, twenty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For clothing, four hundred thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, fifty thousand dollars.

For the quartermaster's department, five hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For arrearages, arising from a deficiency in the appropriation for the quartermaster's department, during the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, twenty-six thousand dollars.

For extra pay to non-commissioned officers and soldiers employed in the construction and repairs of military roads, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, sixty thousand dollars.

For arrearages arising from a deficiency in the appropriation to pay outstanding claims, one hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and seven dollars.

For fortifications, five hundred thousand dollars.

For making a survey of the water courses tributary to and west of the Mississippi; also the tributary to the same river, and north-west of the Ohio, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance department, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the erection and completion of arsenals, to wit: for completing the arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia, fifty thousand dollars; for erecting a powder magazine at Frankford, near Philadelphia, fifteen thousand dollars; for completing the arsenal and other works at Watertown, near Boston, twenty thousand dollars; for completing the arsenal and other works at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, five thousand dollars; for a levee round the arsenal at Watervliet, New-York, six thousand dollars; for building a powder magazine at Baton Rouge, twenty thousand dollars.

For cannon, powder, and shot, to fulfil existing contracts, for mounting cannon, and for purchase of lead, one hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred dollars.

To provide for the payment of the retained bounty, and the per diem travelling allowance of pay and subsistence to soldiers discharged from the army in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, ninety-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of maps, plans, books, and instruments, for the War Department, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fuel, maps, plans, books, erection of quarters and other buildings, and for contingent expenses for the academy at West-Point, thirty-five thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For marking and running the boundary line of the several cessions of land made by the Indians, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the payment of the half pay pen-

sions to widows and orphans, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, three hundred and sixty-eight thousand and thirty-nine dollars.

For the annual allowance to the revolutionary pensioners, under the law of March eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, one million seven hundred and eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For arrearages arising from a deficiency in the appropriation for paying the revolutionary pensions in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand four hundred dollars and eighty-five cents.

For the Indian department, including arrearages incurred by holding Indian treaties, two hundred and forty thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars, including twenty thousand dollars to defray an expense incurred under the Chickasaw treaty lately concluded; and including, also, the further sum of seven thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars, being the aggregate amount of certain sums stipulated to be paid, within forty days, to certain individuals named in the above mentioned treaty.

For annuity to the Creek nation, under the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and two, three thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations hereinbefore made, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
February 15, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Charles Worthington, James H. Blake, John T. Shaff, Thomas Sim, Frederick May, Joel T. Gustine, Elisha Hafriison, Peregrine Warfield, Alexander M'Williams, Geo. Clark, Henry Hunt, Thomas Henderson, John Harrison, Benjamin S. Bohrer, Samuel Horseley, Nicholas W. Worthington, William Jones, James T. Johnson, Richard Weightman, George May, Robert French, and such persons as they may, from time to time elect, and their successors, are hereby declared to be a community, corporation, and body politic, forever, by and under the name and title of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; and by and under the same name and title they shall be able and capable in law to purchase, take, have, and enjoy, to them and their successors, in fee or for lease, estate or estates, any land, tenements, rents, annuities, chattels, bank stock, registered debts, or other public securities within the district, by the gift, bargain, sale, demise, or of any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable to make the same, and the same, at their pleasure, to alien, sell, transfer, or lease and apply, to such purposes as they may adjudge most conducive to the promoting and disseminating medical and surgical knowledge, and for no other purpose whatever; *Provided nevertheless*, That the said society, or body politic, shall not, at any one time, hold or possess property, real, personal, or mixt, exceeding in total value the sum of six thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the said society, above designated, shall hold, in the city of Washington, 4 stated meetings in every year, viz. on the first Mondays in Jan. April, July, and October; the officers of the Society to consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, one Corresponding Secretary, one Recording Secretary, one Treasurer, and one Librarian, who shall be appointed on the second Monday in March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and on the annual meeting in January forever thereafter, (not less than seven members being present at such meeting); and the society may make a common seal, and may elect into their body such medical and chiralurgical practitioners, within the District of Columbia, as they may deem qualified to become members of the society; it being understood, that the officers of the society now elected are to remain in office until the next election after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Medical Society, or any number of them attending, (not less than seven,) to elect by ballot five persons, residents of the district, who shall be styled the Medical Board of Examiners of the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to grant

licenses to such medical and chiralurgical gentlemen as they may, upon a full examination judge adequate to commence the practice of the medical & chiralurgical arts, or as may produce diplomas from some respectable college or society; each person so obtaining a certificate to pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be fixed on or ascertained by the society.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any three of the examiners shall constitute a board for examining such candidates as may apply, and shall subscribe their names to each certificate by them granted, which certificate shall also be countersigned by the President of the society, and have the seal of the society affixed thereto by the Secretary, upon paying into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of money to be ascertained, as above, by the society; and any one of the said examiners may grant a license to practice, until a board, in conformity to this act, can be held: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorise the said corporation in any wise to regulate the price of medical or chiralurgical attendance, on such persons as may need those services.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That after the appointment of the aforesaid medical board, no person, not heretofore a practitioner of medicine or surgery within the District of Columbia, shall be allowed to practice within the said District, in either of the said branches, and receive payment for his services, without first, having obtained a license, testified as by this law directed, or without the production of a diploma, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered in the county court where he may reside, by bill of presentment and indictment; one half for the use of the society, and the other for that of the informer.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who, upon application, shall be elected a member of the Medical Society, shall pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be ascertained by the society.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Medical Society, be, and they are hereby, empowered, from time to time to make such by-laws, rules, and regulations, as they find requisite, to break or alter their common seal to fix the times and places for the meetings of the board of examiners, filling up vacancies in the medical board, and to do and perform such other things as may be requisite for carrying this act into execution, and which may not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prohibit any person, during his actual residence in any of the U. States, and who, by the laws of the state wherein he doth or may reside, is not prohibited from practising in either of the above branches, from practising in this District: *Provided always*, That it shall and may be lawful for any person, resident as aforesaid, and not prohibited as aforesaid, when specially sent for, to come into any part of this district, and administer or prescribe medicine, or perform any operation for the relief of such to whose assistance he may be sent for.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress may, at any time alter, amend or annul, this act of incorporation of said society at pleasure.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
February 16, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year eighteen hundred and nineteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the navy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, nine hundred and eighty-six thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents.

For provisions, four hundred and five thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and all expenses on account of the sick; including the marine corps, thirty-six thousand dollars.

For repairs of vessels, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, three hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs of navy yards, docks, and wharves, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For completing medals and swords, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, one hundred and twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For clothing the same, two thousand and thirty dollars and ten cents.

For military stores for the same, one thousand and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

For contingent expenses for the same, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations hereinbefore made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
February 16, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

WESTERN SCENERY.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS ENQUIRER.

"The Falls of St. Anthony are in north latitude 44, and received their name from Father Louis Hennipin, a French missionary, who travelled into those parts about the year 1680, and was the first European ever seen there by the natives. The Mississippi here falls in a body, about thirty feet from the edge of a rock which crosses its channel, and the rapid below, in a course of three hundred yards, increases the descent so much, that at a distance they seem to be much higher than they really are.

"The country about them is extremely beautiful. It is not an uninterrupted plain, where the eye finds no relief, but composed of many gentle ascents, which, in the summer, are covered with the finest verdure, and interspersed with groves of trees, that give a pleasing variety to the prospect. On the whole, when the falls are included, which may be seen at a distance of four miles, a more pleasing and picturesque view cannot, I believe, be found throughout the universe. I could have wished to have enjoyed this glorious sight at a more seasonable time of the year, when the trees and hills were clad in nature's gayest livery, as this most greatly have added to the pleasure I received."—CARVER.

The Falls of St. Anthony belong to the United States. The late Gen. Pike purchased them and a district of country ten miles square, of which they are the centre, in the year 1805. He made this purchase with the eye of a military man, as a commanding position for an American Fort. The present administration has realized his plan, by directing a Fort to be built at the mouth of the St. Pierre, which enters the Mississippi just under the Falls. Those who know something of the Geography of their country, will see the propriety of this establishment. It goes to set up the American power in the neighborhood of many powerful Indian tribes, which have heretofore been under the exclusive influence of the British Fur Companies. The garrison at the Falls will have a ready access into the heart of the countries occupied by these tribes, by three distinct channels of communication: Northwardly, by the Mississippi, which is navigable six hundred miles above the falls, and on the banks of which are the towns of a part of the Sioux. 2. To the north-west, by the river St. Pierre, which is navigable four hundred and eighty miles, to its source in the Stone Lake, and which runs through the territory of the Sioux. To the north-east, by the river St. Croix, which is a narrow lake for many miles, joining the Mississippi a little below the Falls, and communicating with Lake Superior by a portage of half a mile, and upon which is situated the towns of the Chipewas. It is desirable that the American government should not limit their views to the establishment of a military post at the Falls of St. Anthony, but that they will send a civil establishment to the same place, and make it the seat of government for the North-Western Territory. The civil officers, in addition to their ordinary duties, might be charged with the counteraction of the British influence which has so long prevailed there, with the civilization of the Indians, which is now becoming an object of national concern; and with the exploration of the copper mines which lie between the Mississippi and Lake Superior, and which have been so long and so unaccountably neglected by the American government. For all these purposes the Falls of St. Anthony present the most eligible, convenient, and commanding position. For they are not only the thoroughfare and point of union for all the different nations which live on the three rivers which unite their waters at that place, but the sacred spot to which every Indian of the surrounding country comes,

sooner or later, on a pilgrimage of devotion, to offer up his adoration to the Great Spirit, one of whose chosen places of residence the Falls are supposed to be. (1.) No blood is spilt at that place, nor in journeys to it or from it. The United States, establishing a government there, in the power and beneficence of a great spirit, might the more readily acquire a dominion over the savage mind, which would eradicate the traces of British influence, and introduce among those children of nature the practice of the useful arts, which would bring so much comfort to themselves. The copper mines begin at the Falls and go out to Lake Superior. The channel which unites the river and the lake St. Croix, is lined with copper: the southern shore of Lake Superior, (2.) presents the largest and richest mines of this metal, perhaps in the known world. The present Gen. Bissell was sent by Mr. Adams, in the year 1797, to examine these mines; he did so at the imminent hazard of his life; his report, and the specimens brought in, were entirely satisfactory to the President, and eventuated in the project of forming a company to work them. A Navy was the favorite measure of the day, and copper was indispensable to its creation. But Mr. Adams went out of office; the navy lost its patrons; gun-boats and torpedoes amused the public for a dozen years, till the tug of war put an end to experiments, and re-established it is hoped forever, the public conviction of the necessity of a NAVY. We, who live upon the Mississippi, need a naval power as much as the people of the Atlantic States; and, sooner or later, we shall ask for it in the name of the *Farewell address of Gen. Washington*. (3.) And we are ready to contribute for its erection, as well in money which is derived from the sale of our lands, as in copper which lies useless towards the head of the Mississippi. A fort at the Falls will be the first step towards the working of these mines; a ship of war upon Lake Superior (4.) will be the second. Such a vessel will answer the three-fold purpose of transporting the metal to the arm of the lake which communicates with the St. Croix; protecting the miners; and keeping the British voyagers to their own side. The French kept a vessel upon this lake before the war of 1756, and it is hoped that the American government, in its negotiations with the British, have not compounded the right of doing the same thing.

(1.) "Before I left my canoe I overtook a young chief of the Winnebago nation, who was going on an embassy to some of the bands of the Naudowessies, and who turned off with me to go by the Falls.— We had no sooner gained the point which overlooks this wonderful cascade, than the young chief began, with an audible voice, to address the Great Spirit, one of whose places of residence he imagined this to be. He told him that he had come a long way to pay his adorations to him, & now would make him the best offerings in his power. He accordingly first threw his pipe into the stream; then the roll that contained his tobacco; after this the bracelets he wore on his arms and wrists; next an ornament that encircled his neck, composed of beads; and at last the earrings from his ears: in short, he presented to his God every part of his dress that was valuable. During this he frequently smote his breast with great violence, threw his arms about, and appeared to be much agitated. All this while he continued his adorations, and at length concluded them with fervent petitions that the Great Spirit would constantly afford us his protection on our travels—giving us a bright sun, a blue sky, and clear untroubled waters; nor would he leave the place until we had smoked together with my pipe, in honor of the Great Spirit."—CARVER.

(2.) "On the south side of the lake is found a quantity of virgin copper. The Americans, soon after they got possession of that country, sent an engineer thither; and I should not be surprised to hear of their employing people to work the mine. Indeed, it might be well worth the attention of the British subjects to work the mines on the north coast, though they are not supposed to be so rich as those on the south."—MACKENZIE.

(3.) The West derives from the East supplies requisite to its growth and comfort, and what is, perhaps, of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence, and future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union."—WASHINGTON.

(4.) "Lake Superior is the largest and most magnificent body of fresh water in the world. It may be called the Caspian sea of North-America; is sixteen hundred miles in circumference, and receives the