

CAROLINA CENTINEL.

VOLUME II.]

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1819.

[NUMBER 54]

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA CENTINEL IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

JOHN I. PASTEUR,

At Three Dollars per annum, one third payable in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at 50 cents per square the first week, and 25 cents a square for each succeeding insertion.



[BY AUTHORITY.]

ACTS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

AN ACT to protect the Commerce of the United States and punish the crime of Piracy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to employ so many of the public armed vessels as in his judgment, the service may require, with suitable instructions to the commanders thereof, in protecting the merchant vessels of the United States, and take crews, from piratical aggressions and depredations.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels of the United States to subdue, seize, take, or send into any port of the United States, any armed vessel or boat, or any vessel or boat the crew whereof shall be proved, and which shall have attempted or committed any partial aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure, upon any vessel of the United States, or of the citizens thereof, or upon any other vessel; and also to retake any vessel of the United States, or its citizens which may have been unlawfully captured upon the high seas.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commander and crew of any merchant vessel of the United States, owned wholly, or in part by a citizen thereof, may oppose and defend, against any aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure, which shall be attempted upon such vessel, or any other vessel owned aforesaid, by the commander or crew of any armed vessel whatsoever, not being a public armed vessel of some nation in amity with the United States; and may subdue and capture the same; and may also retake any vessel, owned as aforesaid, which may have been captured by the commander or crew of any such armed vessel, and send the same into any port of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever any vessel or boat, from which any partial aggression, search, restraint, depredation, or seizure, shall have been first attempted or made, shall be captured and brought into any port of the United States, the same shall and may be adjudged, and employed to their use, and that of the captors after due process and trial, in any court having admiralty jurisdiction, as if which shall be holden for the district into which such captured vessels shall be brought; and the same Court shall thereupon order a sale and distribution thereof accordingly, and at their discretion.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons whatsoever, shall, on the high seas, commit the crime of piracy, as defined by the law of nations, and such offender or offenders shall afterwards be found in, or found in, the United States, every such offender or offenders shall, upon conviction thereof before the district court of the United States, for the district into which he or they may be brought, or in which he or they shall be found, be punished with death.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force until the end of the next session of Congress.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Department of the government of the United States, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all those persons who are, or shall hereafter become members of the Provident Association of Clerks, employed in the civil department of the government of the United States, within the District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby made a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of, "The Provident Association of Clerks," & shall continue till the 3d day of March, one thousand eight hundred & thirty-four, & by that name shall have perpetual succession, and by that name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of record, and in any other place whatsoever, and by that name may make, have and use a common seal, and the same may break, alter, and renew at pleasure; and shall have power to ordain establish, and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation, not being contrary to law nor the constitution thereof, and generally to do and execute all acts necessary or proper for the objects of said incorporation, subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations, and provisions herein described and declared.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations & provisions, shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation to wit:

1st. The association shall be composed of clerks employed in the civil Department of the government of the United States, within the District of Columbia; and its object shall be the benefit of the families of such clerks after their decease and the funds thereof shall be applied agreeably to the provisions of this act, and for no other use or purpose whatever.

2d. Every such clerk shall, before he is considered a member of the association, sign these articles.

3d. Every member shall pay, on or before the fifth day of January, April, July, and October, respectively, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents.

4th. In addition to the payments mentioned in the preceding article, every member is at liberty to pay such further sums as he may think proper, which payments may form a separate and special fund, and, on the death of any member by whom such payments shall be made his family shall, in addition to the relief provided by other articles of the association be entitled to an annuity or other benefit out of the special fund, proportionate to the amount of the payments made thereto by such member.

5th. Any member who shall omit to pay his quarterly subscription, within the time prescribed by the third article, shall forfeit and pay, for the benefit of the association, the sum of fifty cents, and the like sum for every quarter during which the said subscription shall remain unpaid. And if any member shall omit, for more than one year, to pay the subscriptions required by these articles, together with such fines as he may have incurred, he shall thereby forfeit, both for himself and his family, all rights to any of the benefits of the association, together with all the moneys which he may have previously paid, and shall cease to be a member.

6th. Any member ceasing to be a clerk, or removing out of the District of Columbia, shall not thereby be deprived of his membership.

7th. The officers of the association shall consist of a president, six directors, a secretary and treasurer, to be elected by ballot, at a general meeting of the association, on the last Saturday in March annually; and they shall form a board to be called the president and board of officers. In all the elections for officers, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be considered as elected, but when two or more persons have an equal number of votes, the balloting shall be repeated to fill the office or offices; for which no choice shall have been made. If any vacancy shall occur among the officers, a general meeting shall be called to fill the same.

8th. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the association, and of the board of officers. In the absence of the president, his duties shall be performed by the director present, senior on the list.

9th. The secretary shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the association and of the president and board of officers; and he shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him, either by the association or by the president and board of officers.

10th. The treasurer shall receive and keep all moneys of the association; he shall keep an account of its receipts and disbursements, and shall lay before the as-

sociation, at its annual meeting in the month of March, a general statement of all its monied transactions, as also a list of those members who are two quarters or upwards in arrear, which list and accounts shall be read and examined previously to the election of officers.

11th. The quarterly subscriptions, and all other moneys received on account of the association, shall be paid to the treasurer, and shall be by him deposited as soon as may be thereafter, in such bank as shall be fixed on by the president and board of officers, and shall, from time to time, be vested in the public stocks of the United States or in loans to individuals secured upon real estate, or in the stocks of any incorporated banking institution; and the money so deposited shall be drawn out of the bank only on the order of the treasurer, countersigned by the secretary, and approved by the president.

12th. The funds of the association shall be appropriated and paid to the families of deceased members at the following rates, to wit: to the families of those members who may die after the expiration of the first year, and within five years from the time of their admission, twice the amount of the subscription which shall have been paid by such members respectively; to the families of those members who may die within the sixth year, from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of two hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the seventh year from the time of their admission, respectively, the sum of three hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the eighth year, from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of four hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the ninth year, from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of five hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the tenth year, from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of six hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die within the eleventh year, from the time of their admission respectively, the sum of seven hundred dollars; to the families of those members who may die after the expiration of the eleventh year, from the time of their admission, not less than eight hundred dollars.

13th. In all cases, the widow and children of a deceased member shall be deemed his family, and as such, entitled to the relief provided under the foregoing article; but a member, having no wife or children, may adopt any other person or persons as his family, for all the purposes of this association, by giving notice in writing, to the president and board of officers of the name and residence of such person or persons.

14th. The relief to which the families of deceased members shall be entitled, may be granted either by the payment of a certain sum of money as prescribed by the twelfth article, or by annuity; the terms of which shall be fixed by the claimant, and the president and board of officers.

15th. In addition to the pecuniary relief to which the families of the deceased members are entitled, the members of this association pledge themselves to endeavor to provide for the permanent establishment in society of the persons composing such families.

16th. A general meeting of the association shall be held on the last Saturday in March annually; but the president and board of officers may call a general meeting whenever they shall think it necessary.

17th. The regular meetings of the president and board of officers shall be on the first Saturday of January, April, July, and October, annually; but a special meeting of the board of officers may be called by the President, on a requisition in writing from any member thereof.

18th. In all cases where it is not otherwise expressly provided, a majority of the votes of the members of the association, assembled at any meeting shall prevail.

19th. All legacies or donations made to the association, shall be appropriated to the general purposes thereof.

20th. The president and board of officers shall have power to make by-laws for their government, provided the same be consistent with these articles.

21st. If the association shall be dissolved by any event or in any manner whatsoever, otherwise than by the expiration of the charter, the funds then belonging to it shall, after all claims and demands thereon are satisfied, be divided among the families of deceased members, according to the sums paid by such members, respectively.

22d. The debts which the said corporation may at any time owe, shall not exceed the value of the property lawfully

held and owned by them; and in case of excess, the directors who may have been assenting thereto, shall be liable for the same in their natural and individual capacities, and an action of debt may, in such case, be brought against them, or any of them, in the proper court, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant, or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding, and the property of the corporation shall also be liable for and chargeable with the excess.

23d. It shall not be lawful for the said corporation to deal or trade in the manner of a bank, nor issue any note in the nature of a bank note, nor transact any other kind of business, or deal in any other manner or thing than is expressly authorized by the eleventh article of the second section of this act; and any director or directors who shall have assented to any such dealing or trade, shall, on conviction thereof, in the proper court, forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, one-half to the use of the poor of the City of Washington, and the other half to the use of the person who may prosecute for the same: Provided always, That Congress may, at any time, amend, alter, or annul this act.

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 supplemental to the act entitled "An act further to amend the charter of the city of Washington."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any lot, or part of a lot, or other real estate whatsoever, in the city of Washington, heretofore sold, or hereafter to be sold, for any tax due to the corporation of said city, or laid or assessed under the authority of the said corporation, pursuant to the powers vested in it by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement, or of any other act, passed or to be passed, shall and may be redeemed, so as effectually to reinstate and invest the proprietor, or his legal representatives, in and with all his former estate, as fully and effectually as if such sale had never been made; upon payment or tender of payment, being made, at any time within two years from the time of such sale, by such proprietor, or by his heirs, executors, or administrators, or by any other person in his or their behalf, to the purchaser of such lot or part of a lot, or other real estate, his executors or administrators, of the money actually paid by him for the same, with the addition of interest, at the rate of ten per centum per annum, to be computed from the time of payment of the said money by such purchaser; and if such purchaser, his executors or administrators, have no known place of residence within the District of Columbia, or be not to be found at such place of residence, at the time such redemption is desired to be made; or if such proprietor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, or any other person in his behalf, shall offer to pay such money, with interest as aforesaid, & such purchaser, his executors, or administrators, shall refuse to accept the same, & give a sufficient receipt and acquittance in writing for the same by way of redemption as aforesaid, then, in every such case, it shall and may be lawful for such proprietor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, or other person in his or their behalf, to make the redemption aforesaid as effectually by paying the said money with interest as aforesaid, to the clerk of the circuit court for the county of Washington, whose duty it shall be to make report of the same to the said court, immediately, if in session, otherwise on the first day of the session then next ensuing, and to deposit the said money for safe keeping, and pay the same over to such purchaser, or his legal representatives, under the direction of the said court: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the right of any person now entitled under any law heretofore enacted, to receive any other or higher premium than an interest of ten per centum per annum as aforesaid, upon the redemption of any real estate other than vacant and unimproved lots heretofore sold for taxes, nor to affect the vested legal right of such person to hold such real estate clear of such right of redemption, at any time less than two years from the time of the sale, such legal right being vested prior to the passing of this act; and that the said court may require such higher or other premium to be paid by the person redeeming to the purchaser in any case wherein it shall appear to said court

that a vested legal right to such premium existed before the passing of this act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several collectors of the said taxes, or such other officers of the said corporation as shall be charged with the duty of selling any such real estate for taxes, shall, within ten days after every such sale, transmit to the clerk of the said court an accurate report in writing, certified by the clerk or register of the said corporation, containing a particular description of the property sold, the amount of taxes for the raising of which it has been sold, the names and residence of the person or persons to whom such property belongs, or to whom such taxes have been assessed, and of the purchaser or purchasers, the amount of the purchase money; distinguishing how much has been actually paid, and the clear surplus, if any, coming to the proprietor; which report it shall be the duty of the clerk of the said court forthwith to record among the land records of the said county, and the expense thereof shall be paid by the party who redeems the same.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 20, 1819.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT providing additional penalties for false entries for the benefit of drawback, or bounty on exportation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the forfeitures and penalties heretofore provided by law, for making a false entry with the collector of any district, of any goods, wares or merchandise, for the benefit of drawback or bounty on exportation, the person making such false entry, shall (except in cases heretofore excepted by law) forfeit and pay to the United States a sum equal to the value of the articles mentioned or described in such entry; to be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties of imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred & ninety-nine.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 20, 1819.—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

INTOLERANCE.

One of the characteristic traits of the intolerants of the present day, is that, besides those inoffensive recreations which soften and chasten the manners, and give to polished society all its charms, it would seem as if some were anxious to cast off the features which make a people civilized; to give place, if not to the ferocity, to all the gloom of the dark, superstitious & bigotted ages of the world. Must man, to become a christian, put on the chain of the savage and the austerity of the Romish priest? Must he scourge himself and damn all those who will not scourge themselves, to become holy and pure? Must he refuse to join in the song and the dance; must he discard all the enjoyments of life, all the sweets of social innocent mirth to be a christian? No where is this commanded—no where is it enjoined in sacred writ. On the contrary, innocent recreation and amusements, a cheerful use of the blessings bestowed on us by Divine Providence, would seem to be a duty to be performed by every christian; and it is so notorious in all the societies and in all places, where pains are taken to proscribe them, that a large portion, casting off all fear soon become merged in the depths of vice; criminal and vicious usurp the place of innocent recreations; a few only are honest, while the larger portion become openly vicious, or else detestable hypocrites. Some captious individuals can defend habitual idleness, habitual meddling with other's affairs, habitual calumny, often habitual knavery, and sometimes habitual intoxication, who would start at the idea of a juvenile party of both sexes meeting for a dance, or any other modest youthful recreation. Of such people it may truly be said that they "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

Sav. Mus.

Something Singular.—A very singular instance of sagacity, says a London paper, was lately observed in a young cow, man inclosure not far from Libberton kirk.—The animal being in want of water, went to the pump-well, and taking the handle between her horns, worked the pump, and helped herself to drink!

The learned Figs—ye calculating Horses—and ye dancin' Loaves hide your diminished heads before this pumping Cow.