



**CAROLINA CENTINEL**  
NEWBERN, APRIL 24, 1819.

The following Gentlemen were elected Wardens of the poor for this County on Monday the 19th inst.

Amer Neale,  
Durant Hatch, Esq.  
John F. Smith, Esq.  
Jeremiah Brown,  
Joseph Rhem,  
Norman Wiley,  
Jacob Gooding.

The Steam Ship Savannah, has arrived at Savannah, from New-York. She sustained no damage on her passage, though the weather was extremely boisterous.

It is stated that a committee of the British House of Commons has recommended a reduction in the appropriation for the expenses of the King's household from 100,000l. to 50,000l. A vote was taken in the House of Commons, on the 22d. Feb. after debate, on an amendment offered by the opposition, proposing a further reduction, and negatived, 180 to 230.

**DIPLOMATIC SNEET BOXES.**

During the last year, the British government expended 22,000 pounds sterling for snuff boxes presented to foreign ministers. This sum was paid to Randall and Bridge, the manufacturers—a neat round sum, \$100,000!

The estimates of the army services for the year 1819, in England, are put down at L. 6,582,802 12s. 5d.—F. Journal.

Among the laws enacted during the recent session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was a supplement to an act entitled, an act regulating Banks; which enacts that any of the banks established in that state by the act of March 1814, which shall, after the first of August next, refuse to redeem its notes with specie, shall forfeit its charter, and, on proof of such refusal being made to the Governor, he shall issue his proclamation declaring the charter of such bank null and void, except for the purpose of paying and collecting its debts, and continuing & renewing the notes or obligations of those who may be indebted to it. If, after the date of this proclamation, any such bank shall continue to issue its own notes, the directors consenting to it shall be liable in their individual capacities for the payment of the same, &c. All notes presented for payment, and specie refused for them, are to bear an interest of six per cent from the day of presentation.—Nat. Int.

**JONESBOROUGH, (TEN.) MARCH 30.**

On Thursday, the 25th inst. six persons, whose names we understand were Joshua Greene, Benj. Terry, Mrs. Terry, J. Bird, and Mrs. Ira Green and child attempted to cross the Nolachucky river in a small canoe—after leaving the shore some distance, owing to the mismanagement, the canoe sunk. Mr. Terry and lady, who but a few hours before had been united in wedlock, and Mr. Bird, who had been married but a few weeks, both to the daughters of Mr. Arnold Greene, met with a watery grave. The other three persons before named, through the exertions of Mr. Montgomery Stewart, who accidentally heard of the catastrophe, were rescued.

**From the Upper Canada Gazette.**

Mr. Gourlay has been brought up by a writ of habeas corpus, examined and remanded to prison. On this subject the public mind is much agitated. High and low, rich and poor, saints and sinners, all seem to unite in condemning the measures which have deprived him of his personal liberty. How the matter may terminate the Lord only knows; but I am certain that such another transaction would throw the whole country into a ferment. The question whether Mr. Gourlay is a good man or a bad man has nothing to do in the business; we must view him as a British subject, crammed into the common jail of the district, without trial by jury—without bail or mainprise. This is one of those tyrannical measures, by which the last James forfeited his right to the crown, and as a barrier to such tyranny in future the Bill of Rights was framed and enacted in Parliament, when the Prince and Princess of Orange became King and Queen. Therefore, no law exists that can justify the commitment of Mr. Gourlay; indeed if such a provincial act did exist, it would be contrary to Magna Charta; it would be contrary to the habeas corpus act; it would be contrary to the Bill of Rights—in a word, it would be unconstitutional.

It is a duty which every public journalist owes to himself and to the community at large, to animadvert strongly and vehemently against all such gross violations of the constitution.—For my part,

I entered my caveat against this novel proceeding two weeks ago, under the signature of *Honestus*, and the more I contemplate the subject, the more terrible it appears.

I have ever been of the opinion, that he who administers the law, ought to be severely punished if he does not restrain himself within the bounds prescribed by law.

**REPUBLIC OF HAYTI—DEGREE.**

Jean Pierre Boyer, president of the Republic of Hayti, seeing that the public edifices require repairs, that the planters are in want of materials to construct necessary buildings, decrees, that, until the 31st December, 1819, lumber of all descriptions, except spars, may be imported free of duty and wharfage into all the ports of the Republic.—The secretary of state is charged with the execution of this decree. Given at the National Palace of Port au Prince the 1st of March 1819, and 16th year of Independence.

Signed, &c. BOYER.

[The duty and wharfage on pitch pine lumber was \$3—other kinds \$1 50 per month.]

**INTERESTING FROM VALPARAISO.**

NEW-YORK, APRIL 13.

The ship *Essex* from Nantucket, which arrived at the Vineyard 3d inst. left Valparaiso on the 1st December. Captain Russel reports that he left there three frigates, six guns brigs and five transports, just taken from the Royalists, 1200 troops, and an immense property in goods. He also states that Lord Cochrane arrived at Valparaiso, with his family, on the 28th November in a ship of about 600 tons. Salutes were fired from every armed vessel in the port, and from the fort; a public dinner was given, and great joy manifested.

HAVANA, APRIL 4.

"The U. S. ship *John Adams*, Captain WADSWORTH, is here. She has been at Jamaica and Campeachy, and off Vera Cruz, but was not allowed to enter there. She will sail for Norfolk in a few days, and is only waiting an answer from this government to an application for some American prisoners, who are implicated in piratical charges. I send you a few of our papers.

"Two midshipmen of the *John Adams* fought a duel on the 2d inst one of whom was killed the first fire.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 9.

**LATE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.**

The first movements of every people, in the act of throwing off an oppressive system of government, are always interesting to the friends of humanity—even though these movements be injudiciously directed. The present seems to be a critical period in the fate of *Venezuela*, as indicated by the letter of our friend, than whom a more ardent votary of human liberty, never put pen to paper.—Balt. Am. Farmer.

AGOSTURA, FEB. 16: 1819.

Yesterday was the commencement of an auspicious era for *Venezuela*, if the congress and the people have wisdom and integrity enough to improve the occasion. I shall briefly relate the civil occurrences, and leave you to judge for yourself.

Having received a courteous invitation from Gen. Bolivar to attend at the solemn ceremony of installing the congress, in the palace of government, I was at the rendezvous at the appointed hour, and accompanied the general and other officers, to the capitol, where the members were drawn up in the passage in open ranks, facing inwards, to receive him (the supreme chief.) They passed into the hall and took their seats—salutes being fired then, as well as at sun-rise, for it was rainy and cloudy, and so invisible.

After a short pause, the supreme chief addressed the assembly, in an elaborate discourse on government, and on the peculiar condition of *Venezuela*—taking a survey of free states, ancient and modern. His enunciation was clear and distinct; his action correct, but his voice somewhat feeble. The political institutions of the U. States, he regarded as singularly fortunate in escaping so far the common ruin of free governments, and promising to be lasting, [which God grant!] This happy exemption was owing to the habits in which the North American people were nurtured and educated. They had been born in a free state. Little of this, he feared, was applicable to *Venezuela*, where different casts form a compound, uniting the mingled blood of America, Spain and Africa; and he submitted his plan of a proper constitution of government.\* England seemed to afford finished models in three forms or compartments of government: in the executive or monarchical part, as in the aristocracy and democracy. He strongly declaimed against a federal system for *Venezuela*, while complimenting the United States extravagantly. In short, the drift of his argument was to recommend a permanent senate, for one thing; insisting on the policy and justice of rewarding the benefactors of their country (as the military officers) by seats in it—for them, their heirs! The abominable chaos under the name

of *law*, which are so fruitful of mischiefs, impunity, vexation, and crime, he described very properly. He also urged the necessity of freedom of religion, and the press, and of encouraging education.

I do not pretend to great exactness or particularity; but so far as I give a sketch, I am sufficiently accurate, I think. As soon as possible I shall obtain, a copy of his document.

As he concluded, with *viva el congreso!* another salute was fired, drums beat and bells were tolled.

Dr. F. A. ZEA was then called to the chair; gen. B. however, officiated to administer the oath of office to the members. Mr. ZEA addressed the assembly, from the chair, in a pertinent and elegant speech, *extempore*. He adverted to the history of other states, in the formation of their governments, comparing, or contrasting, their situation with that of *Venezuela*. He passed a flattering panegyric on the magnanimity and disinterestedness of Gen. BOLIVAR, justly extolling his more recent act, as an example to every patriot, &c. or soldier.

Gen. Bolivar rose after the president of congress (ad-interim) had finished his remarks, to reply, on behalf of the officers more particularly, to the observations made. He renounced for himself, then and forever, any and every civil trust. When peace should be established, he would become a private citizen, and never be any thing more.

When he retired, *viva el general Bolivar!* resounded through the assembly.

The concluding declaration gave satisfaction to every one whom I heard make mention of the subject. But, whatever his passed conduct may have been, and here are various opinions concerning it, his last political act is unequivocal. He must be disinterested, because he precludes himself from filling any civil station.—This, I say, caused much wonder and conversation. Let the historian of this revolution weigh his merits and failings impartially, and award him that quantum of censure or applause which is his due. For myself, though previous information had strongly biased me against general Bolivar, as a man of inordinate ambition and sinister management, I had rather praise than blame any man, if truth permit. I am, at any rate, so pleased with events, that I dismiss censorious enquiries into causes.

All the proceedings of congress were marked by decorum. To-day, during a few minutes that I attended the debates, I perceived their extreme want of rules for conducting the business of the house. They adopted a proposition, or resolution, investing general Bolivar with executive powers of presiding *pro tem* and appointing him generalissimo of the army. A committee is named to draw up rules of debate, &c. another to consider and report on Bolivar's project of a constitution for *Venezuela*.

Accounts from the armies leave room for doubt and apprehension, as I am sorry to state. The enemy, whose policy it is to defeat Paez before he is reinforced, have crossed the *Ayacucho* and *Arauca*. They have received reinforcements to a considerable extent, if we may rely on their statements. The boldness of Morillo's movements, is the strongest evidence of it. Should Paez be defeated (which Jove forbid!) the country has yet to pass through a second ordeal—Things are at a crisis. However, near 500 men have arrived from England, and as many more are expected daily, besides another expedition of 1500 or 2000 men from the same quarter; they cannot come to soon—but no temporary reverse can prevent the independence of the country, sooner or later. I therefore hope the government of the United States will manifest their good disposition without delay. We can show our friendship without going to war with Spain, and we ought to befriend the congress and patriots of *Venezuela*.

\*A manoeuvre which detracts much from the merit of subsequent renunciation. All this he ought to have left to the constituent congress. His proposition, however, is offered respectfully (in terms) as the right of every citizen.

Some people are not disposed to render him any homage, or give him any credit for the measure; averring that necessity alone compelled him to it. I do not argue the point: I cannot swear to motives, for they are hidden; but acts that please us, we are not inclined to ascribe to unworthy intents.

Pity but they had Mr. Jefferson's manual in Spanish.

FEBRUARY 19.

News from the army, of the 7th inst. state that, general Paez, had surprised and defeated a corps of 600 of the enemy's cavalry, killing 400 of them. One army or the other, it would seem, must be destroyed. The enemy cannot support himself in his present position, near the *Arauca* (in crossing which he lost 500 men;) Paez's cavalry hovering round him, have driven off the cattle, and set fire to grassy plains in his rear. His (P's) infantry, and a corps of artillery, are posted on the island before Urbana, formed by two branches of the *Arauca*, disamboguing their waters into the Orinoco, with the latter, of course. It is the ene-

my's best plan to attack Paez before he is reinforced; and it is the order of Bolivar, to P. not to come to a general action until he be reinforced, but to take advantage of circumstances.

PORT OF SPAIN (TRIN. MARCH 12, 1819.

I arrived here this forenoon, from Augustura, where prospects are encouraging. Certainly the patriots must triumph this campaign, English reinforcements, (chiefly Irish however) will turn the scale unalterably.

Roscio, Pallacios, Cadiz &c. are struggling for the establishment of a free constitution. I know not what success they may have. If they make a good beginning, they do enough for the present. As the people advance in information they will improve their fabric, *poco a poco*, and that is all we ought in reason to expect.

I hope, under all circumstances, our government will act liberally; depend upon it our policy consists in so acting.

Ere this reaches you, though I send it via St. Thomas, for speed, you will have heard of Paez's success over Morillo. A descent from Margaritta, on the coast, and a junction of forces under good officers, (amongst them is Col. Needham newly re-appointed,) will complete the reign of the Godos in *Venezuela*, by May day, at farthest—I hope.

Letters from the Spain mention, that an entire regiment, which had left Zaragoza, under orders to proceed to Valencia, where it was supposed popular commotions existed, broke out into a state of open mutiny, at a place called Caspe where the soldiers declared they would not take up arms to enslave their fellow countrymen. The colonel endeavored to appease them, but, it is added, they rose upon and killed them, together with some of his officers, and then disbanded themselves. On the other hand, if a Ministerial Evening Paper is to be credited, letters have been received from Madrid, which represent Spain to be in the most complete tranquility; Ferdinand VII. to be the idol of his subjects, and a model of virtue; and the clergy to be without the slightest influence in the decisions of the Spanish Cabinet!!!

**FOR THE CAROLINA CENTINEL.**

There is a town of wondrous fame,  
No matter where or what's the name;  
Of fame!—Not such as graced old Rome;  
But such as goes not far from home;  
The fame that kindles family strife,  
Sets neighbour's wife 'gainst neighbour's  
wife;  
The fame that injures reputation,  
And makes it worse by reparation;  
That fame that busily goes about,  
To find men's private doings out;  
The secret keeps for friends alone,  
Yet tells the tale to every one;  
Augmenting fast as such things use,  
From mouth to mouth the secret goes,  
Till Phoenix-like, it only dies  
That some new scandal may arise.  
I know her train; age every devil,  
And though not often I uncivil,  
Still I declare upon my faith,  
That they shall feel my deadliest wrath;  
Unless they bush their falsehoods base,  
And let good people rest in peace.  
Moreover I can let them know,  
The Knowing Club is still their foe;  
And will assist, when'er I ask  
Such genius to so poor a task.

**CAUSTIC.**

**MARRIED.**

On Saturday evening last, by Edward C. King, Esq. Mr. JOHN QUIRK, to Mrs. SALLY SHANAWOLF.

**PORT OF NEWBERN.**

ENTERED,

Schrs.; Paragon, Chadwick, Savannah; Live Oak, Thomas, Charleston; John Burney, Dixon, N. York; Utility, Brown, Phila. John Wallace, Jasper, Savannah; Sloops Julia, Hazzard, Providence; Packet, Cowing, New-York.

CLEARED,

Schrs. Linnet, Wood, Bermuda; Rufus King, Wallace, St. Barts; Pigot, Gould, St. Martins; John Burney, Dixon, N. York; Sloops Phebe, Smith, Phila. Valiant, Hallock, Philadelphia; Mechanic, Rhodes, N. York.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber was appointed, at the last March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of Craven County, Administrator, *de bonis non* on the estate of Lewis Bryan dec'd. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, within the time limited by law, or they will be barred recovery; and those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

JNO. M. BRYAN.

April 19th, 1819—3w. 59 pd.

FOR SLE, T THIS OFFICE,  
ARROWSMITH'S  
MAP OF THE WORLD.

**Public Sale.**

WILL be sold at the Court House in Beaufort, Carteret County, on the 28th day of May, 1819, as much of the following property as will pay the taxes for the year 1817, on each piece—Viz:

Description of property.	By whom given in	Where located.
33 Acres land, given in by Wm. Lewis,		[the location unknown]
48 do. by Thomas Lewis,		do.
140 do. by John Pitman,		do.
50 do. by Jacob Smith,		do.
14 do. by Ananias Salter,		do.
100 do. by Merida Smith, on Nelson's bay		
50 do. by Sam'l Smith, on Piney Point		
50 do. by Abigail Smith, on Nelson's bay		
89 do. by James Salter, location unknown		
50 do. by Joseph Willis, on Piney Point		
350 do. by Elij. Diekson, Hunting Quarter		
50 do. by Asa Gilbert, Cape Look out		
125 do. by James Hamilton, Steep Point		
50 do. by Richard Huff, Piney Point		
58 do. by William Lewis, North River		
50 do. by James Roberts, White Point		
100 do. by Joseph Salter, Hunting Quarter		
50 do. by Henry Smith, jr. Long Bay		
50 do. by Wilkins Smith, Berry's Bay		
15 do. by Reuben Willis, Nelson's Bay		
100 do. by John Willis, Piney Point		
100 do. by James Willis, Styron's Creek		
100 do. by Abby Willis, Hunting Quarter		
50 do. by John Banner, Bogue Sound		
600 do. by Freeman Davis, Davis' Shore		
50 do. by Solamon Davis, Jarrat's Bay		
100 do. by John S. Davis, Laves' Bay		
140 do. by James Davis, Jarrat's Bay		
50 do. by Freeman Ellis, Straits		
150 do. by Benjamin Fulford, North River		
15 do. by Uriah Fulford, Straits		
75 do. by Labeed Guthrey, Core Banks		
300 do. by James Gillikin, North River		
50 do. by George Gillikin, do.		
150 do. by Uriah Gillikin, Fanner's Creek		
100 do. by Jesse Gillikin, North River		
100 do. by William Gillikin, do.		
65 do. by George Gillikin, do.		
100 do. by John Lawrence, do.		
44 do. by Abigail Lawrence, do.		
70 do. by Thomas Piner, do.		
50 do. by George Piner, do.		
50 do. by Joseph Piner, Jarrat's Bay		
50 do. by Thomas Russel, in the Sound		
125 do. by James Simpson, Fanner's Creek		
Beaufort Lots Nos. 26 & 27 by Robert Woods.		
250 do. Acres land by Owen Stanton, Core Creek		
119 do. by Abram Simpson, North River		
92 do. by James Willis, Willis' Creek		
104 do. by Abner Willis, Jarrat's Bay		
92 do. by Seth Willis, Fanner's Creek		
50 do. by Jedediah Wade, Jarrat's Bay		
25 do. by John Wade, do.		
50 do. by Elijah Canaday, jr. Russel's Creek		
1 do. by Barth'w. Chadwick, Chadwick Point		
Beaufort Lot No. 62, by Richard S. Davis		
117 Acres by William Davis, North River		
100 do. by Jesse Davis, Newport River		
50 do. by Benjamin Ellison, Straits		
45 do. by Thomas Evans, North River		
450 do. by Stephen Fulford, do.		
50 do. by James Gabriel, Island Creek		
63 do. by Samuel Guthrey, Pawell's Creek		
Beaufort Lot No. 37 by Clarrissa Hatterick		
50 Acres by Calvin Hancock, Bell's Creek		
100 do. by Mary Morse, Core Creek		
Beaufort Lot No. 29, by John Mack		
Do. Do. 56, Clemons Runley		
Do. Do. 39 & 40, Ann Sabistan		
Do. Do. 3, Wm. Ramsey, se'r.		
50 Acres, by Roger Simpson, North River		
200 do. by Jacob Benthall, Bogue Sound		
43 do. by James Bell, sen'r. do.		
350 do. by Joseph C. Bell, Newport		
50 do. by Asa Bell, do.		
100 do. by James Bell, sen'r. Hull's Swamp		
520 do. by Cornelias Canaday, Newport		
250 do. by Phillip Cully's heirs, Bogue Sound		
150 do. by John Dennis, Newport River		
73 do. by Edward Dill, Gloyer's Creek		
300 do. by James Elliot, Pettiford's Creek		
50 do. by Thomas Elliot, Nethercut's Creek		
134 do. by Elizabeth, Bogue Sound		
108 do. by Cideon's heirs, Newport		
250 do. by William Herbert, Broad Creek		
253 do. by Josiah Harris, Newport		
75 do. by Leonard Mann, do.		
95 do. by John Oglesby's heirs, Hull's Swamp		
100 do. by Thomas Oglesby, Bogue Sound		
150 do. by John Porter, Nashes Swamp		
50 do. by William Willis, Shepard's Creek		
300 do. by Jacob Henry, Harlow's Creek		
Beaufort Lot No. 2, by the heirs of Wade		
Do. Do. 1, by Jonathan Gooding		
50 do. by John R. Jackson, North River		
Beaufort Lot No. 6, Given in by William Morse		
300 Acres by James Shackelford, North River		

THO'S. MARSHALL, Sheriff of Carteret County.

April 20, 1819.

**Wanted to Purchase,**

SEVEN Shares State Bank Stock.—Apply to JNO. M. ROBERTS. Newbern, April 17, 1819—564