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TERMS.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

ACTS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

AN ACT supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts."

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the third day of March next, it shall be the duty of the second auditor of the Treasury, to receive all unsettled accounts arising out of Indian affairs, with the exception of those appertaining to Indian trade, and examine the same, and thereafter certify the balance, and transmit the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the second comptroller, for his decision thereon; *Provided,* That if, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest and convenience would be promoted by assigning all, or any part of the said accounts to the third auditor, he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to make such assignment accordingly.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the auditor charged with the examination of the accounts, as aforesaid, to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money in regard to them; to receive from the second comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts with the vouchers and certificates. And it shall be the duty of the said auditor to make such reports on the business hereby assigned to him, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, and require, from time to time, for the service of the War Department.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Treasurer of the United States shall disburse all such moneys as shall have been previously ordered for the use of the Indian department, with the exception of those relating to Indian trade, before mentioned, by warrants from the Treasury; which disbursements shall be made pursuant to warrants drawn by the Secretary of War, and countersigned by the second comptroller, and registered by the second and third auditor, as the case may be.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act to which this is a supplement, as is inconsistent with this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 24, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT concerning the heirs and legatees of Thomas Turner, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the commissioners of the navy pension fund are hereby authorized and required to pay, out of the said fund, to the executors of Thomas Turner, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and legatees of the said Thomas Turner deceased, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars; the said sum being in consid-

eration of services rendered by the said Thomas Turner, deceased, as accountant of the Navy Department, in receiving and settling all accounts respecting the said fund, and for which no compensation has heretofore been made.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 24, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making provisions for the claim of M. de Vienne.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the War Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to liquidate, settle, and allow, the claim of M. de Vienne, for the pay, appointments, and emoluments of Lieutenant Colonel, for seven months' service during the revolutionary war between the United States and Great Britain.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 24, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Kenzie and Forsyth.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury department be authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Kenzie and Forsyth, for three mules and ten horses, which were lost in the public service at the evacuation of Chicago during the late war; and that the sum found due to said Kenzie and Forsyth, to be paid to them out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 24, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Thomas Hall Jervey.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid to Thomas Hall Jervey, surveyor of the port of Charleston, one half of the amount received by the United States on account of the condemnation of the schooner the *Lovely Cordelia*, and of the *James* and *Elizabeth*, and that an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, be appropriated for this purpose, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 24, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making provision for the claim of M. Poirey.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized to liquidate, settle, and allow, the claim of M. Poirey, a secretary and aid-de-camp to Major General La Fayette, during the time of his service in those capacities, in the time of the revolutionary war between the United States of America and Great Britain.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 24 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT allowing further time to complete the issuing and locating of Military Land Warrants.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the authority granted to the

Secretary for the Department of War, by the second section of the act to provide for designating, surveying, and granting, the military bounty lands, approved the sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and by the fourth section of the act making further provisions for filling the ranks of the army of the United States, approved December tenth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, to issue warrants for the military land bounties to persons entitled thereto, shall be revived, and continued in force for the term of five years from and after the fourth day of March next.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the time limited by the act supplementary to the act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants, and for other purposes, approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, for issuing land warrants, shall be extended to the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the time limited by the said act for the location of unlocated military land warrants shall be extended to the first day of October thereafter.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 24, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to regulate the pay of the Army when employed on fatigue duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall be found expedient to employ the army at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days, the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, so employed, shall be allowed fifteen cents, and an extra gill of whiskey or spirits each, per day, while so employed.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 2, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT regulating passenger ships and vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if the master or other person on board of any ship or vessel, owned in the whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States or the territories thereof, or by a subject or subjects, citizen or citizens, of any foreign country, shall, after the first day of January next, take on board of such ship or vessel, at any foreign port or place, or shall bring or convey into the United States, or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place; or shall carry, convey, or transport, from the United States, or the territories thereof, to any foreign port or place, a greater number of passengers than two for every five tons of such ship or vessel, according to the custom house measurement, every such master, or other person so offending, and the owner or owners of such ship or vessel, shall severally forfeit and pay to the U. States, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for each and every passenger so taken on board of such ship or vessel, over and above the aforesaid number of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel, to be recovered by suit, in any circuit or district court of the United States, where the said vessel may arrive, or where the owner or owners aforesaid may reside: *Provided,* nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall be taken to apply to the complement of men usually and ordinarily employed in navigating such ship or vessel.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every ship or vessel bound on a voyage from the United States to any port on the continent of Europe, at the time of leaving the last port whence such ship or vessel shall sail, shall have on board, well secured under deck, at least sixty gallons of water, one hundred pounds of salted provisions, one gallon of vinegar, and one hundred pounds of wholesome ship bread for each and every passenger on board such ship or vessel, over and above such other provisions, stores, and live stock, as may be put on board by such master or passenger for their use, or that of the crew of such ship or vessel; and in like proportion for a shorter or longer voyage; and if the passengers on board of such ship or vessel in which the proportion of provisions herein directed shall not have been provided, shall at any time be put on short allowance, in water, flesh, vinegar, or bread, during any voyage aforesaid, the master and owner of such ship or vessel shall severally pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance as aforesaid, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allowance, to be recovered in the same manner as seamen's wages are or may be recovered.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and, if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to the existing laws of the U. States, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation, of the said passengers, respectively; the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number, have died on the voyage; which report and manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as is directed by the existing laws of the United States, in relation to the manifest of the cargo; and that the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures, as are at present provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall, quarter yearly, return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 2, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if the number of passengers so taken on board of any ship or vessel as aforesaid, or conveyed or brought into the United States, or transported therefrom as aforesaid, shall exceed the said proportion of two to every five tons of such ship or vessel, by the number of twenty passengers, in the whole, every such ship or vessel shall be deemed and taken to be forfeited to the United States, and shall be prosecuted and distributed in the same manner in which the forfeitures and penalties are recovered and distributed under the provisions of the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That every ship or vessel bound on a voyage from the United States to any port on the continent of Europe, at the time of leaving the last port whence such ship or vessel shall sail, shall have on board, well secured under deck, at least sixty gallons of water, one hundred pounds of salted provisions, one gallon of vinegar, and one hundred pounds of wholesome ship bread for each and every passenger on board such ship or vessel, over and above such other provisions, stores, and live stock, as may be put on board by such master or passenger for their use, or that of the crew of such ship or vessel; and in like proportion for a shorter or longer voyage; and if the passengers on board of such ship or vessel in which the proportion of provisions herein directed shall not have been provided, shall at any time be put on short allowance, in water, flesh, vinegar, or bread, during any voyage aforesaid, the master and owner of such ship or vessel shall severally pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance as aforesaid, the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been on such short allowance, to be recovered in the same manner as seamen's wages are or may be recovered.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and, if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to the existing laws of the U. States, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation, of the said passengers, respectively; the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number, have died on the voyage; which report and manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as is directed by the existing laws of the United States, in relation to the manifest of the cargo; and that the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures, as are at present provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall, quarter yearly, return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 2, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 16.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fine ship *Rosalie*, arrived here yesterday afternoon in 36 days from London. Capt. Merry has favored the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with papers to the 6th of March.

A riot occurred in London on the 3d March. The mob was composed of several thousand persons, in the "universal suffrage party." The mischief committed in the different parts of the town was considerable, and several peace officers were wounded. The house of Lord Castlereagh was, for the time, rendered uninhabitable; the front of Mr. Wishart's premises was completely demolished; and the same destruction took place at the committee rooms in Henrietta-st in Park Lane, at the British Tavern, and at the Newcastle Coffee House; but what was still more horrible, the gentlemen who appeared on horse-back so shew respect to the successful Candidate, escaped with difficulty from being murdered.

The Earl of Liverpool stated in the House of Lords, on the 4th of March, that in a day or two he expected orders from the Prince Regent to lay the late treaty with the United States, before their Lordships.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

An express reached town yesterday afternoon, from Paris, stating that the French Funds had fallen to 64 on last Tuesday. It was besides, currently reported on Change, in the course of yesterday, that the Chamber of Deputies had been dissolved, and that the King of France was alarmingly ill. These sinister reports were fully believed in the city.—The probability of their truth is strengthened by the fall of Funds. For the dissolution of the Chamber, we were in some degree prepared by private accounts.—It was stated to have been determined on by the Cabinet, with the acquiescence, rather than the approbation, of the King. We are not surprised at the King's dread of a general election at the present moment. It is a fearful experiment. The attack upon the election law is represented, and felt as an attack upon the whole mass of what may be called revolutionary interest. A Chamber elected in such a temper of the constituent body—where even the ministers join in inflaming the popular mind, must be so violent, and so decidedly revolutionary, that no minister could wield it—and, least of all, a minister sincerely anxious to perpetuate the Bourbon dynasty. It is probable, that the King's illness, if his health has, in fact, become alarmingly worse, has been caused by the anxiety and application to which he is subjected at this momentous crisis, and the pain of mind which he must endure from pursuing a course of policy in direct opposition to all the Members of the Royal House, particularly those nearest the throne, and which we strongly suspect he does not himself wholly approve.

MARCH 5, EVENING.

By all the Private Letters from Paris it is apparent that the public mind is at this moment much agitated by the proceedings in the House of Peers on the Law of Election. One of our friends there, states, that among the better informed it is believed that prince Talleyrand is with the Ultras on the present question—or rather, perhaps, that he has contrived to make them play his cards on the present occasion. How the evils threatened by the present crisis are to be averted, remain in the womb of time. It was reported yesterday afternoon that the King had dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, a measure which would instantly suspend and nullify the steps taken by the Peers, but this fact is not confirmed by the papers received this morning.

From returns which have been made from the different departments of France, terms of title 4th of the Law of Recruitment respecting the organization of the legionary veterans it appears that there is a grand total of 500,000 veterans, of whom 200,000 are fit for active service, and have been inscribed on the rolls open for the approaching formation of this body of reserve.

It is reported in Brussels, that certain individuals who were lately ordered to be prosecuted before the Supreme Court, are accused of having formed a plot, the object of which was to assemble there a body of about 500 French military, of half pay, and with their help to seize on His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to carry him off to what place is not said, and keep him as a hostage for Europe.—It is added that the number of circular letters written to promote this insidious plot exceeded suspicion, and led to the discovery.