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TERMS.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

ACTS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

AN ACT confirming the claim of Alexander Macomb to a tract of land in the territory of Michigan.

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

That Alexander Macomb, of the territory of Michigan, be, and he hereby is, confirmed in his right and claim to a tract of land, being an Island, situated in the mouth of Detroit river, known by the name of Stony Island, which was formerly occupied and improved for the benefit of the heirs of William Macomb, deceased, under whom the said Alexander Macomb now claims title; and upon a regular plat and survey of the said Island being returned into the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a patent shall be granted for the aforesaid Island or tract of land: *Provided*, that the confirmation and grant, to Alexander Macomb, hereby made and directed, shall not prejudice the legal claim (if such there be) of any other person to the same tract of land.

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

AN ACT for the relief of Phoebe Stuart.

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

That the Secretary of War be, & he is hereby, directed to place on the pension list, Phoebe Stewart, widow of James Stuart, deceased, under the provisions of an act, passed the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, making provision for the widows and orphans of the militia who had died in the service of the United States.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of John Rice Jones.

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, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle, on equitable principles, the account of John Rice Jones, for services rendered, and expenses incurred, as an interpreter and translator of the French language, to the board of Commissioners appointed for inquiring into the validity of claims to land in the district of Kentucky; and the amount found to be due, on such settlement, shall be paid to him out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, The sum to be paid shall not exceed two hundred and eighty-one dollars.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT in behalf of the Connecticut Asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb.

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

That there be granted to the Connecticut Asylum, for the education and instruction of deaf and dumb persons, a township of land, or a tract of land equal thereto, to be located under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in tracts of not less than four entire sections each, in any of the unlocated lands of the United States, to which the Indian title has been extinguished; which land shall be and forever remain to the use of said Asylum, for the education and instruction of deaf & dumb persons, or if said Asylum shall sell said land, which they are authorized to do, the money arising from such sale shall be and remain forever to the same use.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT in addition to an act, supplementary to an act, entitled "An act for the relief of Thomas Wilson."

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

That [the] Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to revise, adjust, and settle, the accounts & claims of Thomas Wilson, arising under his contracts entered into with the Department of War, dated third and fourth of August, one thousand eight hundred and three; that all the powers vested in the accounting officers of the War Department, by an act of Congress for the relief of Thomas Wilson, passed on the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, by the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-eighth of March one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be and are hereby, vested in the Secretary of War.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Aquila Giles.

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

That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the claim of Aquila Giles, on account of a warrant issued by B. Lincoln, dated December twenty-eighth, seventeen hundred and eighty-two, and attested by Joseph Carleton, expressing on its face to have issued for the balance of his pay as a major for that year, for five hundred dollars, and the amount which may be found due shall be paid to the said Aquila Giles out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That any sum or sums of money which he may stand charged on the books of the Treasury be first deducted out of said amount.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT extending the term of half-pay pensions to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen and marines, who died in the public service.

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

That in all cases where provision has been made by law for five years half-pay to the widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, who were killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle, or who

died in the naval service of the United States, during the late war, the said provision shall be continued for the additional term of five years, to commence at the end of the first term of five years, in each case, respectively, making the provision equal to ten years half-pay, which shall be paid in the manner and out of the fund heretofore designated by law; and the said pensions shall also cease for the reasons mentioned in the said law.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. BARBOUR,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1819.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

EXTRACT

From "A view of the exertions lately made for the purpose of colonizing the free people of colour, in the United States, in Africa, or elsewhere."

The present age witnesses numerous and unexpected changes, and it is peculiarly grateful to the benevolent man to notice among these changes many which are ominous of good. As a traveller, wearied with the roughness and barrenness of the region he has past, enjoys the scenery of a cultivated and luxuriant country; so the philanthropist, distressed with the confusion and misery which pervade many portions of the world, may still fix his attention on those favorable occurrences in Divine Providence, and contemplate with peculiar pleasure, the rising glory of the kingdom of Christ and the prevalence of that religion which proclaims "peace on earth and good will to men."

The success which attends charitable and benevolent societies, has in many instances surprised the expectations even of their friends and patrons. And whether the public are encouraged and gratified with the success of past exertions, or whether they are alarmed and excited by the miseries which thousands feel, and in which other thousands sympathize, it is but just to acknowledge that there exists an unusual sensibility and desire to aid the cause of humanity and religion. The tone of public feeling is elevated. If any sufficient object can be assigned for benevolent exertions, and can be enforced by any sufficient reasons, it will scarcely fail to receive all deserved approbation and support.

Influenced by these considerations, the following view of exertions lately made for colonizing free people of colour, is presented to the public.

It is already known that the attention of many intelligent men in the United States has been recently turned with peculiar force and a corresponding zeal and spirit of perseverance to this subject.—Some very important preparatory steps to such a measure have been taken. Soon after the commencement of the present session of Congress, the expediency of colonizing free people of colour, became a subject of consideration with many gentlemen of respectability from the different states. The propriety of such a measure, could it be carried into effect, was generally admitted. It was thought that a design of such importance, so intimately connected with the best interest of the citizens of the United States, and promising at the same time to improve and meliorate the state of that class of the community for whom provision was to be made, should not be abandoned without a vigorous and a thorough effort to carry it into execution.

The formation of a colonization society was therefore proposed. Many were led more readily to approve of an institution of this kind, from a knowledge that this subject occupies the attention of many worthy citizens in different states; but particularly from the consideration which had been bestowed upon it by the legislature of a highly respectable sister state (Virginia.) As the following preamble and resolution were approved by the House of Delegates of that state, previous to the first meeting for the formation of the American colonization society, it will be proper to introduce them in this place, as they were afterwards amended by the Senate and adopted.

"Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia have repeatedly sought to obtain an asylum, beyond the limits of the United States, for such persons of colour, as had been, or might be, emancipated under the laws of this commonwealth, but have hitherto found all their efforts frustrated, either by the disturbed state of other nations, or domestic causes equally unpropitious to its success:

"They now avail themselves of a period when peace has healed the wounds

of humanity, and the principal nations of Europe have concurred, with the government of the United States, in abolishing the African slave trade, (a traffic, which this commonwealth both before and since the revolution, zealously sought to terminate) to renew this effort; and to therefore resolve, that the executive be requested to correspond with the President of the United States for the purpose of obtaining a territory on the coast of Africa, or some other place, not within any of the states or territorial governments of the United States, to serve as an asylum for such persons of colour, as are now free, and may desire the same, and for those who may be hereafter emancipated within this commonwealth; and that the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States be requested to exert their best efforts to aid the President of the United States in the attainment of the above object: *Provided*, that no contract or arrangement respecting such territory shall be obligatory on this commonwealth until ratified by the Legislature."

Believing that the Legislature of Virginia had entered upon this subject with a spirit and determination to prosecute the measure proposed, and desirous of producing a more general and simultaneous feeling and movement in aid of this object, by calling the attention of the general government to the subject, a meeting for the purpose of forming a colonization society was appointed to be held in this city on the 21st of December 1816. At the time proposed a very respectable number attended—when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That an association or society be formed for the purpose of collecting information and to assist in the formation and execution of a plan for the colonization of the free people of color with their consent, in Africa or elsewhere, as may be thought most advisable by the constituted authorities of the country.

Resolved, That Elias B. Caldwell, John Randolph, Richard Rush, Walter Jones, Francis S. Key, Robert Wright, James H. Blake, and John Peter, be a committee to present a respectful memorial to Congress, requesting them to adopt such measures as may be thought most advisable for procuring a territory in Africa or elsewhere, suitable for the colonization of the free people of color.

Resolved, That Francis S. Key, Bushrod Washington, Elias B. Caldwell, Jas. Breckenridge, Walter Jones, Richard Rush, and William G. D. Worthington, be a committee to prepare a constitution and rules for the government of the Association or Society, above mentioned, and report the same to the next meeting for consideration.

And the meeting adjourned until next Saturday evening, at six o'clock.

HENRY CLAY, *Chairman*,
THOS. DOUGHERTY, *Secretary*.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.
America taking the lead, and setting an example, which is followed by the Old World.

Doctor Reece, of London, after announcing the American National Pharmacopœia, in the Gazette of Health for December, 1818, observes, "that in January 1817, Dr. Lyman Spalding submitted to the New York County Medical Society, a project for the formation of a National Pharmacopœia, by the authority of the United States.

"The plan was, 1. That a Convention should be called in each of the four grand divisions of the United States, to be composed of the delegates from all the Medical Societies and Schools. 2. That each district convention should form a Pharmacopœia, and elect delegates to meet in general convention in the City of Washington, on the first of January, 1820. 3. That the general Convention should, from the district Convention Pharmacopœias, form the national work.* This plan was submitted to the Medical Society of the State of New York in February, 1818, and by them adopted, and ordered to be carried into execution by their committee, consisting of Drs. David Hosack, J. R. B. Rogers, Samuel L. Mitchell, John Stearns, John Watts, Jr. J. Romeyn Beck, Lyman Spalding, Wright Post, and Alexander H. Stevens.

"We are credibly informed that the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, conceiving their University to be the first school of Medicine in these realms, intend to apply to Parliament for authority to form a committee of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, and Chemists, for the purpose of preparing a National Pharmacopœia, to regulate the practice of pharmacy throughout the United Kingdom. The necessity of the measure is so obvious, and the proposal so honorable to the College, that the permission of

the Legislature will, no doubt, be cheerfully granted. This will lead to a revision of the obsolete charter of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the adoption of laws that are adapted to the present state of Medicine, that will encourage genius and suppress quackery."

"Our correspondent adds, that it is not the intention of the Edinburgh College to solicit the co-operation of the London College, and, praiseworthy as the undertaking is, that an opposition from the latter is expected."

*We are informed that this plan has met the approbation of all the institutions to which it was addressed, and that the district convention for the northern states will meet at Boston, on the first day of June; and that for the middle states, in Philadelphia, on the same day. The convention for the southern and western states will be held in the autumn.

NAVAL ÉTIQUETTE.

CAPTAIN BIDDLE AND LORD COCHRANE.
The Editors of the New-York Gazette having been favored with a file of Chilean papers, they feel themselves under obligations to the young gentleman who translated the following letters which passed between Lord Cochrane and Captain Biddle, at Valparaiso, in December last. As Captain Biddle is now at the seat of government, he will readily perceive whether or not there has been a false coloring given to his correspondence. Any correction from this gentleman, will be published by us with much pleasure.

Translated from the Ministerial Gazette of Chili, of the 23d of Jan. 1819.

The U. S. frigate Ontario, Capt. Biddle, having left Valparaiso suddenly on the 31st ultimo, which having excited various rumors, we now publish, for the satisfaction of all, the correspondence between the Vice Admiral of the naval forces of Chili (Lord Cochrane) and Captain Biddle.

No. 1.—*Copy of a letter from Lord Cochrane to Captain Biddle, dated Valparaiso, Dec. 27, 1818.*

SIR—I have been much flattered with the visit with which you have honored me, in consequence of the station I hold as commander in chief of the naval forces of the government of Chili. I cannot forget the respect due to you, and will call to see you the first opportunity.

The fulfilling my duty to the government I have the honor to serve, is superior to all personal considerations, and I therefore beg permission to remind you, that from the length of time you have been in service, you cannot have been left ignorant of the fact, that when vessels of a foreign nation enter friendly ports, it has always been a custom to give a public salute to the flag. I know of but one exception, which was, when the American frigate Essex arrived at Gibraltar in the year 1802, which vessel omitted to salute the flag of Lord Keith, who was the English Admiral and commanded at that station. The latter was of opinion, that it was the duty of the commander of the Essex to fire the customary salute, or if he refused he should leave the port immediately. Instead of saluting, the Essex left the port; but on the arrival of Commodore Truxton, he not only saluted the vessel which bore the Admiral's flag, but by the order of the Commodore, the Essex left Algeiras for Gibraltar, and was ordered to fulfil the compliment, not only for his former omission, but for his anterior return.

No. 2.—*Captain Biddle to Lord Cochrane, dated on board the Ontario, before Valparaiso, Dec. 28, 1818.*

SIR—In answer to your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to state, that the visit which I made to your Lordship on my arrival, was in the capacity of an officer of the U. S. Marine, and as a mark of my respect for the commanding officer of the naval forces of the Chilean government.

I know well that when a vessel of war arrives in a foreign port, it is customary to fire a public salute, and my knowledge of this circumstance was what induced me, when I entered this port in January, to give formal advice of my arrival to the Government, and notify him that I would fire the customary salute, if it would be answered with an equal number of guns. My offer to salute was not accepted, and consequently your lordship will see with how much propriety I excuse myself from not doing it.—I have the honor to be, &c.

No. 3.—*From Lord Cochrane to Captain Biddle dated Valparaiso, Dec. 28, 1818.*

SIR—I have received the letter with