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[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 & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, 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 their crews, from piratical aggressions and depredations.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, & hereby is authorized to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels of the United States to subdue, seize, take, and send into any port of the United States, any armed vessel or boat, or any vessel or boat the crew whereof shall be armed, and which shall have attempted or committed any piratical 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 upon any other vessel owned as 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 also may 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 piratical 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 condemned to their use, and that of the captors, after due process and trial, in any court having admiralty jurisdiction, and which shall be holden for the district into which such captured vessel 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 brought into, or found in, the United States, every such offender or offenders shall, upon conviction thereof before the circuit 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 for the relief of Joseph Wheaton.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department be authorized and directed to settle and adjust the account of Joseph Wheaton while acting in the quartermaster's department, during the late war, upon principles of equity and justice.

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 Isaac Minis and others.

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 to audit and settle, on just and equitable principles, the accounts of Minis and Henry, merchants, of Savannah, Theodore A. Schoedde, Steph. Hall, Israel Howe, Wm. T. Williams, Dunham and Reed, Meigs and Reed, and Elias Reed, for payments by them made to the troops of the regular army; and the militia employed in the service of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

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 Patrick Callan.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department be, and he is hereby, authorized to audit and settle the accounts of Patrick Callan, late lieutenant in the Second regiment of light dragoons, on principles of justice and equity.

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 continue in force, for a further term, the act, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, & for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and which was by subsequent acts continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall be, and the same is hereby, further continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and no longer.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall have power, and he is hereby authorized, in every case where he shall judge it expedient, to transfer any of the Indian agents, whose compensation was fixed by the act, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of Indian agents and factors," from the places designated by said act, for the discharge of their duties, respectively, to such other places as the public service

may require; and shall also have power to appoint, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, an Indian agent for the Upper Missouri, whose annual compensation shall be one thousand eight hundred 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 regulating the payments to Invalid Pensioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in cases of application for payment of pensions to invalids, under the several laws of Congress granting pensions to invalids, whose credibility, as such, shall be certified by the magistrate before whom the affidavit is made, stating the continuance of the disability for which the pension was originally granted (describing it) and the rate of such disability at the time of making the affidavit, shall accompany the application of the first payment which shall fall due after the fourth day of March next, and at the end of every two years thereafter; and if, in a case of continued disability, it shall be stated at a rate below that for which the pension was originally granted, the applicant shall only be paid at the rate stated in the affidavit: *Provided,* That where the pension shall have been originally granted for a total disability, in consequence of the loss of a limb, or other cause which cannot either in whole or in part be removed, the above affidavit shall not be necessary to entitle the applicant to payment: *and provided also,* That this act shall not extend to the invalids of the revolution, who have been, or shall be placed on the pension list, pursuant to an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," approved the eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight.

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 regulate the duties on certain wines.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the duties now by law levied, collected, and paid on wine not enumerated in the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, passed the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, when imported in bottles or cases, of seventy cents per gallon, and on wine not enumerated in said act, when imported otherwise than in bottles or cases, of twenty-five cents per gallon, shall cease and determine; and there shall be levied, collected, and paid in lieu thereof, the several and specific duties hereinafter mentioned; that is to say: on wines not enumerated in the act aforesaid, when imported in bottles or cases, thirty cents per gallon, and when imported otherwise than in bottles or cases, fifteen cents per gallon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified, and imposed upon the several goods, wares, and merchandise, aforesaid, which, after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: *Provided,* That this additional duty shall not apply to such goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act or

acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed drawback of the duties by this act imposed on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, on the exportation thereof, within the time, and in the manner prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the U. States; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of a fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully & effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture provision, clause, matter, and thing, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That wines and distilled spirits, imported and deposited in the public stores, under the direction of the surveyor, in the manner prescribed by the "Act providing for the deposit of wines, and distilled spirits in public warehouses," passed the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, may be transported coastwise, from the public warehouses, in one district, to those in another district, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, without loss of debenture.

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 concerning tonnage and discriminating duties in certain cases."

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act passed on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act concerning tonnage and discriminating duties in certain cases," be, and the same hereby is, extended, in all its provisions and limitations, to the vessels of Prussia, of the city of Hamburg and of the city of Bremen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the act, passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, entitled "An act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of [] ships and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States," and also the act to which this is an addition, together with this act, shall cease and expire on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

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

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

PARIS, APRIL 16.

It appears that the petition of the merchants for removing the obstacles to the navigation of the Seine, and for establishing Paris as an *entrepot*, which has now become a manufacturing city, has been most favourably received by the minister of the interior.

A frightful event signalized the day before yesterday. Two individuals, animated with the most inveterate hatred to one another, went to the Boulevard St. Hilaire, near the Barriere de L'octroi. They were without witnesses. (Would they ever have found any?) Their swords are crossed—already both are wounded.

One of them wishes to desist—the other refuses to break off. The weapons again are crossed. He who showed such a ferocious obstinacy, falls dead on the spot. We do not wish to announce the names of these individuals—scarcely do we dare to say they were brothers.

The royal yacht which in 1688, carried William third from Holland to England, is now a New Castle collier, and is called the Betsy Cairnes. She is of consequence 131 years old, and might afford a fruitful and profitable subject of enquiry, as to the causes of her durability.

The ship Isabella, which bore the flag of Capt. Ross, in the late voyage of discovery, sailed from Hull for America, with 200 English passengers. The emigration from the north of England is said to be more extensive this season, than at any former period.

DENMARK.—A letter from Copenhagen says, that the Danish Capt. Schumaker has invented a kind of Rocket, far superior in force and precision to the Congreve Rockets.—They ascend to a prodigious height, and form themselves into a globe of fire, which casts a light so brilliant that it is visible at the distance of 17 or 18 German miles.

Moonlich, of Cassel, who has lately invented *bullet-proof felt*, has sold the secret of his invention to the king of Prussia for 20,000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 19.

LATE FROM BOMBAY.

The ship Tea Plant, capt. Robinson, arrived this morning, in 108 days from Bombay.

Spoke the English East-India Company ship Lady Banks, from Bengal, the Cape, and St. Helena, who had left the island the morning of the day we passed it—informed us that Bonaparte was in good health, but continued in his old sulky mood, and kept himself quite shut up.

The war in India is carried on with great slaughter. In storming the fort of Nowah, by the British troops, the garrison, which consisted of 500 men, chiefy Arabs, having twice refused surrender, and all their attempts to escape proving fruitless, were the greater part of them put to the sword—426 bodies having been buried after the assault and 100 being prisoners, of whom 80 are grievously wounded.

In another affair, 200 of the rebels, as they were termed, were put to the sword. The strong fortress of Raree has capitulated to the British after a long siege. The garrison consisted of 1200 men.—We may now consider, says the Bombay Courier of Feb. 27th, the whole line of coast from Cape Comorin to Yeat, as either in our possession or under our control.

MAGNETIC NEEDLE.

Mt. Hansten, professor of astronomy in the University of Christiania, has published, recently, several interesting observations on the irregularity of the Magnetic Needle. He has been a long time occupied on the subject, and has finally come to the conclusion, that there are four magnetic poles, or two axes, which form angles of 28 to 30 degrees with the axis of the earth. These axes vary in their position every year, and thus occasion the variation of the compass. Of the two North Poles, one is near Hudson's Bay, the other north of Siberia, in the neighbourhood of New Zembla; one South Pole below New-Holland, in the Indian Ocean, and the other a little west of Terra del Fuego, in the Pacific.

NEW YELLOW DYE.

A Chemist of Copenhagen has discovered a means of producing a lively yellow colour for dyeing cloth. He gathers the tops of potatoes, when ready to flower, presses the juice, mixes it with more or less water, and suffers the cloth to remain in it during 24 hours. He then dips it in spring water. The cloth may be either of wool, silk, cotton, or flax. By plunging the cloth thus tinged with yellow into a vessel of blue, a beautiful and lasting green is obtained.

RANCID BUTTER.

Butter that has become rancid, may be purified, and its primitive sweetness restored, by the following simple process: Melt it by a slow fire in a well glazed earthen vessel; which put to suit water, working them together, and when it is cold, take away the curd and the whey at the bottom; dip it a second and a third time in rose water, always working them very well together. The butter thus clarified will be of the sweetest delicious taste.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CRACKING.

A sprig of Peony-Royal, or a few drops of the essence, it is said, will keep clothes free from fleas.