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TERMS.

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[BY AUTHORITY.]

ACTS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

AN ACT for the relief of William Barton.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of the land office at Vincennes be, and they are hereby, authorised to permit William Barton to withdraw his entry of the north-east quarter of section three, in township six, south of range twelve west, in said district, and to place the moneys by him paid on said entry, to his credit, on any purchase of public lands he may have made, or shall make, in the said district: *Provided*, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said register and receiver, that the numbers on the corner designating the north-east quarter of section thirty-one, township six, south of range twelve west, in said district, were so defaced, or imperfectly made, as to have caused a mistake in his aforesaid entry.

[Approved, December 23, 1818.]

AN ACT for the relief of Major General John Stark.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the War Department be, and he is hereby, directed to place upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, Major General John Stark, at the rate of sixty dollars a month, to commence on the 16th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pension aforesaid shall be paid at the Treasury of the United States; or in the same manner as invalid pensioners are paid who have heretofore been placed on the list of pensioners, at the option of said pensioner.

[Approved, December 23, 1818.]

FOREIGN.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 30.

We learn from the supercargo of the *Schr. Sea-Serpent*, reported yesterday from Chagres, that the ship *Two Catharines*, Hyatt, of Rhode-Island arrived at Panama, bringing accounts and letters from Lima as late as the 9th of March. Lord Cochrane made an attack on Callao, the port of Lima, on the 8th of February, but was repulsed. He then stood out for sea, but had subsequently arrived off the port, and issued the following proclamation, declaring the whole coast of Peru in a state of rigid blockade. The vessels in port at the time, a list of which is annexed, were allowed eight days to depart: the brig *Boxer*, of this port, immediately sailed for home.

There was no later intelligence at Panama from Valparaiso, than has been received here via Buenos Ayres.

The port of Payta, in Peru, had been taken by the Patriots. A Patriot frigate, said to be under the command of a Frenchman with a *schr.* in company, in the month of May, entered the port of Realazo, in

Nicaragua, and took four vessels, two of which she carried off, and destroyed the other. Two of the crew who deserted this frigate at this place, reported that she had recently captured a Spanish galleon from San Blas bound to Manila, having on board upwards of a million of dollars. The same frigate had been into Colema, on the coast of Mexico, and succeeded in making some plunder.

PROCLAMATION.

By Lord Cochrane, Vice Admiral of Chili, Admiral and Commander in Chief of the ships and vessels of the State.

Being authorised and commanded by the supreme Government of Chili, strictly to blockade the ports, bays, harbors, and the whole coast of the kingdom of Peru, I hereby declare as follows:

1st. That the port of Callao, and all the other ports, bays and harbors as well as the line of coast from the port of Guayaquil to Alacama, in Peru, are in a state of formal blockade.

2d. All vessels are strictly prohibited from carrying on any commerce, or holding any communication with the said ports and places, within the mentioned line of blockade.

3d. No ships or vessels belonging to the friendly or neutral powers, now in the bay of Callao or in any of the other ports or anchorages comprehended within the blockade aforesaid, shall be permitted to sail therefrom after the lapse of eight days from the date hereof.

4th. No neutral flag shall in any case be suffered to cover or neutralize the property of Spaniards or of the inhabitants of the country subject to the King of Spain.

5th. Any neutral vessel navigating under false or double papers, or which shall not have the necessary documents to prove the ownership of the property, shall suffer the penalties applicable to goods and merchandise of enemies.

6th. Every neutral vessel which shall have on board military officers, masters, supercargoes, or merchants, of the countries subject to the King of Spain, shall be sent to Valparaiso, there to be adjudged according to the law of nations.

7th. The present notification shall be transmitted to those whom it may concern.

Given on board the *O'Higgins*, bearing the flag of the commander in chief, in the bay of Callao, this first day of March 1819.

(Signed) COCHRANE.
By his Lordship's command.
ANTO. A. FONTE, Sec'y.

An obliging friend has favored the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser with the following extract of a letter from Trinidad, Port of Spain, dated May 2, 1819.

"We are never without political news of our unfortunate revolutionary neighbors, & my sentiments are so congenial with those of that party, who are struggling for independence, freedom, and good laws, that I feel a sincere & ardent interest for their success. Inspired with the god-like principles of the immortal father of United America, the pure milk of which was instilled in my mind, by the famed institutions of his happy country, I cannot but sympathize in the noble cause of a people, who have been enslaved for three centuries—a people, who have wallowed in the mire of tyranny and superstition.

When I contemplate the unhappy fate of the unfortunate independents of the south, it chills the very current of my blood. Their struggles have been long, constant and almost fatal. Their wars have been the wars of cannibals. The character of the chiefs of the royal power who acted their brutal parts upon the theatre of the south, are of the most gloomy complexion.—The misery suffered by the poor emigrants in this colony is unimaginal. However, things go on most gloriously with the independents at present. The generous aid of the English has

given this party a national character. This campaign, I think, will determine the fate of the royalists. Defeat and disgrace begin already to attend their impious arms.

I had the pleasure of being introduced to Mr. W. Irvine, the American Agent to Angostura, who, on his way home passed some time with us, and obtained a considerable fund of knowledge, respecting the history of this Island. He was very well received, and much attention paid to him, not by government, (for you must know our government detest the Yankees, as they stile all the people of the United States,) but by the liberal men, who are not engaged in government affairs, on account of their distinguished liberality. He will undoubtedly transmit to the President a very favorable account of the newly established government of Venezuela. He resided there about eight months, and is a great observer of men and things.

There have been several skirmishes between the vanguards of the two armies, who are at present near San Fernando, on the Apure. The Apure is a branch of Oronoco. The armies are reported to be equal in number, about 6000 strong.

The independents have about 2500 English and German troops with them under very able officers. They are all well clothed and in high spirits.—The greatest discipline and order reign among the troops. Gen. Paez's cavalry is 2500 strong, and extremely well disciplined. He is a fine officer, and may be well stiled the Leon of the Patriots. We daily expect to see information from that quarter. The Congress is at present in session in Angostura. The Governor is well established, and some very able men are at the head of departments.

Guiria, Mathurin, and Cumanaco, are in possession of the independents. Margaritta is still faithful, free, and independent.

An expedition is planning against Cumana. The fall of Cumana will put Barcelona and the whole sea-coast, as far as Laguria, in possession of the Patriots. Their success is certain.

The Royal cause cannot be sustained but a few months longer."

NORFOLK, JULY 21.

Our intelligence from Gibraltar, per the *Shepherdess*, arrived at New Haven, is to the 28th of April: The King of Spain, sometime in that month, called his council together to advise with them on the subject of his revolted colonies, and desired them all to express their sentiments without any reserve; accordingly, 22 of the members recommended a compromise with the revolutionists—which so exasperated the King, that, notwithstanding he had urged them to give their opinions freely, he immediately dismissed them from his service! A majority of the Council were in favor of prosecuting the war.

Two captains in the Spanish Navy, Brigadiers of Marine, have been broke for refusing to take command of two 74's destined for Lima—and the King says all shall be broke who refuse, in this critical state of his kingdom, to perform their duty.

Since the arrival of the last frigate from Vera Cruz with money (tho' it was all private property) the expedition at Cadiz has made some progress. About 40 English transports have arrived from England to take troops, (under private contract) which with the Russians, Danes, Swedes, and French, before employed, will make the armada a confederacy of all the Holy Allies.—This does not look much like neutrality—though it was whispered that the English had ordered their cruizers to capture all vessels under their flag having troops &c. on board to be employed against the Patriots.

The *San Teimo*, *Fernando*, and *Alexander 1st*, (74's) and *Diana* frigate (44) were expected to sail from

Cadiz to Lima on or about the 6th of May, but would carry no troops—we shall not be surprised to hear that the cause of this was—because the troops would not go.

It is stated that the King continued to grant exclusive licences to trade, as a means of raising money—to import the produce of his colonies into the kingdom in foreign bottoms on paying the same duties as are paid in national vessels—to import flour into Havana in foreign bottoms upon paying half the present duty; which, with enormous forced loans whenever money arrives from the Indies, and 2 lotteries per month, constitute almost the whole system of finance from which the resources of the empire are derived.—Whilst in several parts of it, bodies of armed banditti occupy the country, plundering all they meet, murdering many, and in some instances have, in parties of 200 strong, laid towns under contribution!

We further learn that Mr. Wm. D. Robinson, who was formally demanded by the Governor of Cadiz, still enjoyed his refuge at Gibraltar, as Governor Don had manifested no disposition to authorise his being arrested in conformity to this extraordinary mandate.

CLAIMS OF PORTUGAL.

A notice has been issued in Portugal by the Board of Commerce, from which it appears that the Portuguese Government is preparing to claim of the United States the amount of the losses sustained by their merchants, in consequence of the captures by privateers under the Artigas flag. The notice is as follows:

"The Royal Board of Commerce to His Majesty's subjects makes, known:

"That his Majesty has been pleased to order that the owners or those interested in the vessels insulted, robbed, or captured, by the Pirates, present legal proofs of the losses they have sustained, in order that the necessary claims may be made upon the United States.—For this purpose, the persons interested in those losses are required to exhibit the abovementioned documents, within thirty days after the date of the present notice, that they may be submitted to his Majesty for his Royal determination.

"In virtue whereof, the said Board has directed the above to be published, in consequence of the order received from the Secretary of State and War Department, dated the 25d instant.

(Signed) *Jose Ahursio das Neves*.
Lisbon, 28th April, 1819."

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the *N. York National Advocate*.

I had occasion, the other day, to purchase some trifles in a store in Broadway, which were shown me by a clerk, a young man fashionably dressed with a dandy coat, and neck-cloth, in the usual ridiculous manner.—Looking steadfastly at him, I thought I recognized his countenance.—Is your name Greenwood? said I—that is my name, at your service, said the young man, closing the till with a fashionable slam and yawning in a languishing manner.—Of Orange county?—Yes, of old Orange, said he; I was tired of rural felicity and dairy maids and stone barns, and thought I'd try my fortune at the capital where genius and elegance always are patronized.—Well, sir, is your change of residence profitable and useful?—Why, sir, it's pleasant—I see a great deal of good company in the shop; have some leisure, to dress, promenade and learn French; I get a small salary 'tis true, but I may pick up a fortune in the way of marriage; luck, you know comes unexpected, but it sometimes comes, and that's enough. I left the puppy. His father, old Oliver Greenwood, is an honest practical farmer in Orange county; his house is substantial, but old fashioned, surrounded with a white paled fence and a neat flower garden in the rear—an old oak, with

its thick foliage and cumbrous branches, casts a venerable shade over his mansion—the interior is furnished neatly and with some ornament—the parlor is covered with a carpet ingeniously made and wove by the wife and daughters, a book-case with a choice collection, a spinet and a few pictures of great men and scripture subjects, constituting all that was for exhibition or for use. When I was some years younger I was in the habit of taking my gun and paying a visit to old Greenwood for a few days. Many a hearty meal have I taken in his hospitable mansion.

Talk of comfort in our splendid drawing rooms and crowded parties: it is not known. After a morning's ramble over the well cultivated fields, and brushing off the spangled dew from the rich and perfumed clover, we returned to the house, warned by the shrill echo of the breakfast horn; our sinews braced with exercise and our appetites rendered keen by the swelling breeze. No unmeaning ceremony of tedious compliments worried the hungry or stranger; the wife was neat and cheerful; the girls plainly dressed, with rosy cheeks & sparkling eyes—they had no papers in their rich brown hair, with pins crossed in curls—no languid drawl or vacant stare or slipshod shoes or greasy morning gown—they were brisk as bees, lively as Euphrosyne, industrious as Lucretia—and their morning dresses might vie with mountain snow for whiteness. And then the breakfast: no vapid tea or cold toast and greasy butter and chipped meat—a clear cup of coffee and cream, butter, fresh and hard, from the dairy, smoked shad, boiled eggs and sweet brown bread. This was nearly all the produce of the farm; consequently, comfort was united with economy. It was at this period that I remembered seeing the young man from whom I had just parted in Broadway. He was then dressed as a plain and respectable farmer, and was occupied in various duties about the premises, and bidding fair to become a useful citizen: the folly and indulgence of the father yielded to his caprices, and he sent him to New-York to try his fortune, like Yorkshire boobies who go up to London for the same purpose.

There is no error so pernicious in its effects as that of sending young men, fresh from the country, pure in principles and inexperienced, to reside in a populous city, and become familiar with its pleasures, its vices, and extravagancies. What inducement can an honest farmer have, in thus banishing his children from independence, industry and comfort. There is, certainly, no occupation more honorable, more useful, more valuable to a country, than that of agriculture; the farmer is the defender of the soil which he tills—labour nerves his arm, and patriotism warms his heart, he is most to be depended upon, because his pursuits are more steady, and more generally prosperous. Of all the characters of which our country boasts, there is none superior to a well informed and sensible farmer; not alone a practical man, but one who has read, who knows the world, his country, and its laws. What sight is more gratifying, than that of a young man of information and good qualities, between the handles of a plough? Follow him to his well stocked barn, and see him gracefully and manfully ply the flail, culling the rich treasure of Ceres; and, when exercise demands a transient rest, see him seated on his sheaves of straw, and hear him talk of Greece and Rome; narrate historic facts; dwell on the history of his country, its wars, government and institutions. Why, such a man is above all price—he is useful to himself, and beneficial to his country. Pursue this train of thought, and trace him to the hall of the legislator, and see him in another and more elevated capacity, giving law to the state, redressing public grievances & healing private wrongs.