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TERMS

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POOR.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

In all civilized countries the amelioration of the condition of the poor and the best means of extending them relief, have uniformly furnished the statesmen and philanthropists topics of great interest and importance. There is no doubt that the most permanent and effectual remedy for the evils of pauperism, will be found in a system of education which shall bring home its advantages to every child of poverty, and at the same time introduce and establish habits of industry and economy. Such a system, however worthy the early and earnest attention of men who are desirous of realizing a sound state of society, and, by a necessary consequence, to promote the happiness of the people, will not meet the urgent wants of those who stand in need of immediate assistance. Winter, the most ineluctable season of the year, is rapidly rolling forward on the wheels of time. By the combination of various causes, which it is deemed unnecessary to detail, the number of those whose situation will demand the sympathy and assistance of their fellow citizens, will, it is apprehended, be greater than has heretofore ever been known. We are, by the bounties of Providence, supplied with an abundance of the products of the earth, to enable us to still the cries of hunger; and this is a duty most imperative in its nature—it should seriously attract the attention of all. But economy, considering the waywardness of the times in a general point of view, is highly necessary, and, in fact, indispensable, in the distribution of alms.

The following plan for supplying this unfortunate description of our citizens with cheap, nutritious, and salutary sustenance, was kindly furnished by a highly respectable English gentleman, very recently arrived from his native country. It has just been adopted in Liverpool, with complete success. Its author is that eminent merchant and public spirited, benevolent man, so advantageously known to our countrymen who trade to that place—Mr. James Cropper. It is really surprising to find how small an expense our positive wants can be supplied.

* Cheap, wholesome, and savoury food.

“Take one pound of East India rice, steep it in cold water for at least one hour, [longer would be better] then put it into boiling water, and, if previously steeped enough, it will be sufficiently boiled in about 5 minutes; then pour off the water, and then dry it on the fire, as in cooking potatoes.

“Use it with the following gravy or sauce: two or three ounces of mutton suet, fried with onions until done enough; then add some flour & water, [as in making gravy] with salt, & about as much Cayenne pepper as will lie on a six-pence. [or a twelve and a half cent piece] the different ingredients, however, may be varied to the taste.

“At the present whole sale prices of East India rice, the above would only cost about three pence, [a fraction more than five and a half cents,] and would be a sufficient meal for a family of six persons.”

The East India rice, in consequence of paying in England a much lower duty than that from this country, can be obtained on better terms, and on that account is recommended by Mr Cropper. But here our own, which is of a superior quality,

can generally be purchased at a price quite as low as the former in Great Britain. And all other ingredients required we can procure in any quantities, on lower terms than our trans-Atlantic brethren. Benevolent individuals and charitable institutions are invited to try the experiment.—The worthy gentleman above mentioned, although much of his time is actively employed in his public capacity of President of the Infirmary, spreads a table twice a week, at his own expense, and under his own immediate superintendance for a considerable number of the destitute.—Let us imitate every good example, wafted across the Atlantic, from the smallest matter connected with domestic or public happiness, to the noble circumnavigation of charity” performed by Howard. E.—Philadelphia, October 5.

FROM THE BLAKELEY GAZETTE.

[Address. Editor. . . .] By giving the following piece in an insertion in your useful paper, perhaps some one, capable of elucidating the causes of this astonishing appearance, may be drawn to the spot, and what now remains inexplicable, may thereby be accounted for.]

GRAND PHENOMENON.

It is stated by an undoubted authority, that in the county of Guilford, near New-Garden Meeting House, here appeared something near a gentleman's barn, stated by some to be in the shape of a human, by others in a different form, constantly in motion, going up and down, and apparently as bright as the sun. It is only to be seen at the distance of about half a mile. On drawing a little nearer to it, there is a cavity, or hollow in the surface of the ground, there fore reaching the bottom on which the spectator lies his sight of the object by the intervention of the hill in front, which he cannot again recover by advancing towards the barn, for on reaching the summit of the hill, in sight of the barn, it is still invisible. Persons have remained in the barn, until others would go to the proper place from whence it might be seen, and on seeing it, would blow a trumpet, and those who remained in the barn could see nothing of it whatever. The first sight was about the 1st of — continued twenty or thirty days, and perhaps continues yet. The citizens, on information, rushed to the place in flocks, and all went, can bear witness to the same. The phantom, (if so it may be called) never appeared except in the daylight. It was visible from eight or nine o'clock in the morning until near sunset; and always appeared much brighter in a clear, serene day than when dull and cloudy. Diligent search has been made at the noted spot to find if it was occasioned by the reflection from any bright substance, but no discovery has as yet been made.

A few days ago, a young man at Burlington, N. J. ate a piece of honey-comb in which a bee was concealed. While in the act of swallowing it, the bee stung him in the throat, at which swelled so as to occasion within half a hour, his death by suffocation.

An Englishman boasting to an Irishman that porter was meat and drink, soon afterwards became very drunk, and returning home, fell into a ditch, where Pat discovered him; and, after looking at him for some time, exclaimed—“Arrah my honey, you said it was meat and drink to you! by my soul! it is a much better thing; for it is washing and lodging too!”

THE COMET.

We have had a narrow escape!—The earth was, on the 26th of June, in the direction of the tail of the Comet. This wandering star, or globe, and the sun, were then on the same line, and M. Olbert, a celebrated astronomer of Bremen, observed the passage of the comet over the sun's disc.—The nucleus of the comet entered by the southern extremity, at 22 minutes after 5 o'clock, real time, and came out by the northern extremity at 21 minutes after 9 o'clock. During this passage, the comet was seven millions of German miles from the sun, and fourteen millions from our planet.—Journal de Debats.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE

Extract from the Governor's Message.

In the month of October 1818, a treaty was concluded between the United States, and the Chickasaw Nation of Indians, by the terms of which it will appear, that the Chickasaws have ceded to the U. States, their entire claim to all the lands lying within the limits of this state, with the exception of a reservation of 4 miles square, to include a salt spring upon Big Sandy River. A copy of the treaty as ratified by the President and Senate of the U. States shall in due time be laid before you.

This acquisition of Territory is of the highest importance, as well to the State of Tennessee, as to many worthy citizens of North Carolina, who have nearly forty years ago, paid for lands granted to them in that section of country, under some strong implication then given, that possession would be secured, soon after the Grants were made; and the United States, did by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of April 1818, authorize the state of Tennessee, to appropriate those lands to the satisfaction of certain specified claims, it will now devolve on you as a duty of the first responsibility, to make that appropriation in the best practicable manner.

Whatever may be the mode deemed expedient and proper to be directed by you, I would recommend that reasonable time be given, to afford every necessary facility whereby those living at the greatest distance, may if possible, secure and identify their old Grants, before any step be taken in the location of floating warrants upon the vacant Territory; For the vexation, strife, and litigation which have heretofore arisen in the history of our country from conflicting claims, will doubtless again recur, unless prevented by the operation of wise and efficient regulations.—That such regulations may with the greater certainty be adopted, let your discussions be ample, patient, and dispassionate.

The great extent of general and individual interest, directly involved in this particular part of our policy, has so much fixed the public attention, and supported for so long a time, the anxieties of so considerable a portion of the population of this State, that a candid avowal of the opinions of every department of the government, seems to be due to the people; and with this view I would suggest for your consideration, the propriety of providing by law, with as little delay as can be justified by the importance of the subject, for the erection of the ceded territory into land districts, and such other civil divisions, as the exigencies of the country may require. Let the whole vacant territory, or so much of it as shall be thought necessary, be laid subject to the satisfaction of such Land Warrants as may be adjudged valid against North Carolina, in conformity with the provision, stipulated by the acts of cession and compact, and to the end that the whole process may at some time be brought to a certain close; let a definite period be fixed, beyond which the business of location and survey, upon land warrants of every description, shall cease; unless it shall be satisfactorily established that there is no vacant land sufficient, within the section of country set apart for that purpose, to meet all just claims.—This period might perhaps be very properly limited to the first day of October, 1821, at which time the General Assembly will be in regular session.

I have the further satisfaction of laying before you the copy of a treaty, entered into at Washington City, on the 27th day of February last, by the Honorable John C. Calhoun, on the part of the United States, and the head men, of the Cherokees, on the part of that nation. By the terms of this treaty you will perceive, that a large portion of the lands, ceded by the Cherokees, lies within the limits of this state, a map of which has been furnished by Robert Houston, Esq. Commissioner on the part of the United States, in running the lines, called for in the treaty, and shall be laid before you for your information, together with copies of the correspondence between the Honorable Secretary of War and myself, during the time I was engaged in carrying into effect the treaty of 1817. The lands then acquired, (including what lies on the North side of Tennessee river,) comprise sufficient territory to form four counties: The soil still remains subject to the use and occupation of the Cherokees until the first day of January next, and from the particular

situation of those lands, connected with the circumstances attending the disposal of the vacant soil acquired by the late Chickasaw treaty, already referred to, I think it most advisable, that for the present, no steps be taken towards any specific appropriation of the Cherokee country, deferring, until the sitting of the next stated General Assembly, all legislation on the subject, except so much as may be found necessary, in giving efficacy to the civil and criminal laws of this state within its limits; of which I shall speak more fully in a subsequent communication.

The provisions which have been made by law, for the advantage of such persons as might be enabled to find any lands originally granted to them, have, it appears, been insufficient to check the inducement to fraud and irregularity:—I therefore earnestly recommend a thorough investigation of these provisions in all their bearings, that you may, in future, be better enabled to protect the public against imposition, whilst you are extending to honest claimants, every assistance compatible with good faith. I submit to you whether a just policy could now exclude those holding granted lands, within the late Chickasaw purchase, which cannot be identified, from obtaining certificates of such loss, provided application for relief be made in a reasonable time; but the propriety, or even expediency of extending a like indulgence to those, whose claims may be North and East of the Congressional reservation, is not to me apparent. As land warrants become more valuable, it is more and more obviously seen, that much vigilance should be used in narrowing down the temptations which cupidity and avarice might have, to destroy the evidences necessary to establish the local situation of land already granted, where the soil itself is less valuable than the warrant which covers it.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, of Oct. 7.

By the arrival this forenoon of the ship Albion, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 2d September inclusive, eight days later than before received. The great Westminster meeting was held on the 2d Sept. with Sir Francis Burdett at their head, to deliberate upon the conduct of the Magistrates at the late Manchester riot. The meeting assembled at 12 o'clock, with music, flags, placards, &c. and before 3 o'clock, it was calculated that 30,000 persons were present. Sir F. Burdett took the chair, and addressed the multitude. Among a number of observations, he said he hoped “the expression of abhorrence against the violence, and bloodshed, and murders at Manchester would be unanimous; and that every man of honor would feel himself bound to vindicate the outraged liberties of the nation. They were to decide whether they were to be permitted to breathe the air, and wear their own noses, without the permission of our weak Ministers.” He asserted that the arrest of Hunt was illegal, and that he had conducted himself, throughout, with wisdom and propriety. He was followed by Mr. Hobbhouse, and major Cartwright, who concluded by moving an address to the Prince Regent, and the meeting broke up peaceably and orderly.

An article from Hamburg, dated August 31, says—“The Brunswick post has not arrived to day, and it is affirmed that its delay is occasioned by a terrible riot which has broken out there against the Jews, who, it is reported, are all massacred; and, in consequence of that event, the town gates are closed. It is, nevertheless, considered that the delay of the post may arise from some less fearful circumstances, or that, if there have been any disturbances, the report is at least much exaggerated.”

Accounts of the 16th of Aug. from Madrid, have reached London. They state that the court of Madrid had long hesitated upon the point of ceding to the United States, East and West Florida, and at last King Ferdinand has been advised by his ministers, not to ratify the treaty. It is also stated, that the American sloop of war Hornet had sailed from Cadix, for the United States, without the ratification on board.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

At an advanced hour this morning we received, by a Flanders Mail, Brussels Papers to Tuesday last, which state that on the evening of the 18th inst. numerous arrests took place in the city of Ghent, caused by the want of the irregularity of passports, and that among the persons so arrested were Capt's. of recruiting Parties, and a Saxon Baron, who were recruiting for the South American cause.—

Accounts from Brussels of the 21st inst. add, that a letter has been written by the Emperor of Russia; in the address of which his Imperial Majesty, recognizing the danger of Secret Societies, offers the assistance of 300,000 troops if necessary, to guarantee the safety & independence of all the Sovereigns of Germany. It is also said that a new Congress of Sovereigns is to be held at Warsaw, on the invitation of the Emperor Alexander. The accounts from Carlsbad by the conveyance, add nothing to what is already known.

Ministers, it seems, have announced their determination to make the letter of Sir Francis Burdett to the Electors of Westminster the subject of a prosecution.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The High Bailiff of Westminster has refused to convene a meeting of the Electors agreeably to the Requisition transmitted to him, which was subscribed by 300 signatures. But the Gentlemen who signed the requisition are to meet tomorrow, by whom, it is understood, the meeting will be called, and that Sir Francis Burdett will be invited to the Chair.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

Sir Francis Burdett's Address to the Electors of Westminster.

Gentlemen.—On reading the newspapers this morning, having arrived late yesterday evening, I was filled with shame, grief and indignation, at the account of the blood spilt at Manchester.—THIS, then, is the answer of the boroughmongers, to the petitioning people! THIS is the practical proof of our standing in no need of reform?—these, the practical blessings of our glorious boroughmonger domination?—this, the use of a standing army in the time of peace? It seems our fathers were not such fools as some would make us believe, in opposing the establishment of a standing army, and sending King William's Guards out of the country. Yet, would to Heaven, they had been Dutchmen, or Switzers, or Hessians, or Hanoverians, or any thing rather than Englishmen, who have done such deeds! Wha! kill men unarmed! unresisting! and, Gracious God! WOMEN too, disfigured, maimed, cut down and trampled upon by DRAGOONS—Is this ENGLAND? Is this a CHRISTIAN LAND? A LAND OF FREEDOM! Can such things be, and pass by us like a summer cloud, unheeded.—Forbid it every drop of English blood, in every vein! that does not proclaim its owner bastard. Will the Gentlemen of England support, or wink at such proceedings? they have a great stake in their country. They hold great estates, and they are bound in duty and in honor, to consider them as retaining fees on the part of their country, for upholding its rights and liberties. Surely, they will at length awake! and find they have duties to perform: they never can stand tamely by, as lookers on, while bloody Neros tip open their mother's womb! They must join the general voice, loudly demanding justice and redress: and head public meetings throughout the United Kingdom, to put a stop, in its commencement, to a reign of terror and of blood; to afford consolation as far as it can be afforded, and legal redress to the widows and orphans of mutilated victims of the unparalleled and barbarous outrage. For this purpose I propose that a meeting should be called at Westminster, which the gentlemen of the committee will arrange, and whose summons I will hold myself in readiness to attend. Whether the penalty of our meeting will be death, by military execution, I know not; but this I know—a man can die but once; and never better, than in vindicating the laws and liberties of his country.

Excuse this hasty address. I can scarcely tell what I have written. It may be a libel; or the Attorney General may call it so—just as he pleases. When the seven regiments were tried for a libel, the army comes the second then encamped on Hounslow Heath, for supporting arbitrary power, gave three cheers on hearing of their acquittal; the King, startled at the noise, asked “what's that?” “Nothing Sir,” was the answer, “but the soldiers shouting at the acquittal of the seven bishops.” “Do you call that nothing?” replied the misgiving tyrant; and shortly after abdicated the government. “This is true, James could not inflict the torture on his soldiers!—could not tear the living flesh from their bones with a cat of nine tails!—could not slay them alive!—Be this as it may, our duty is to meet.—and England expects every man to do his duty.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Most truly and faithfully,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANCIS BURDETT.
Kirby Park, Aug. 22, 1819.