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TERMS.

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From the National Intelligencer.

PLAIN ENGLISH.

It is with considerable regret, I see our public papers copying the language of the London Courier, and other organs of ministerial opinions in England, and calling the exertions of the people of Europe, as well as Great Britain, for their rights and their bread, sedition, conspiracy—any thing, to deceive those who judge by names. Let us see what the state of the question is in reality.

When the potentates of Germany, Russia, &c. had the fear of Napoleon before their eyes, and when their crowns were nodding on their heads ready to fall, the Emperor, the Kings, and the Electors of the various Circles, called upon the people at large, not to defend the liberties they actually possessed, but those they meant to bestow upon them, in order to make them worth fighting for. They promised them a free press, a representative government, and other trifling things, of which the people have learned of us to be exceedingly fond. Lured by these promises, the people, *landwehr*, rose; and, let the pufflers of Wellington and Blücher say what they will, it was the people of the north of Europe that put down Napoleon. Things being now pretty well settled, the people at first modestly request, and, after repeated evasions, demand the performance of these promises. But the fear of Napoleon is no longer before their eyes—the eagle is chained to a rock in the sea—he no longer threatens the carrion crows that caw about the rotten carcase of tyranny. As might be expected, these potentates who, in this enlightened age, don't wait for a dispensation from the Pope, to break their promises, not only refuse to comply with their "sacred words," but actually persecute certain printers, and burn certain books, which have the unparalleled impudence treasonably to insist upon their keeping their promises. The people who served these shuffling Lord's anointed, consider this prosecuting of printers and burning of books an aggravation of the case, and begin to talk about liberty and other "impious" things, as a certain great personage called them. Upon this, the potentates aforesaid raise an additional army to "protect" the country, as the Courier calls it, and saddle the people with the additional cost of maintaining it; which is but just, since every ass ought to buy his own collar. Then they decree that those foolish potentates who have weakly complied with their promises and given a representative government to their people, shall take it back again, as it is setting a bad example to their neighbors. Then they conjure up conspiracies against kings and religion, one and the same thing of course, and, under these and the like pretexts, deprive the white people of the little liberty even of drinking coffee and smoking tobacco. To conclude, those who have not a single black slave among them, set them all free, and prohibit the slave trade, having no use for any importations, because they possess slaves enough at home. Thus stands the case. The Courier, however, calls these people "seditious," and their remonstrances "impiety."

Let us see how stands the case with the people of England and their rulers. While the former had enough to eat, they contented themselves with petitioning for a reform in Parliament. They had some how or other found out, that they were much more arbitrarily governed under parliamentary corruption, than they ever were under the abuses of kingly prerogative. In searching for the cause of this phenomenon they discovered, or fancied they discovered it, in the inequality of representation, under the operation of which an old cobbler* returned two members of Parliament, & a city, of 100,000 inhabitants, not one. It was naturally supposed, that these representatives of the cobbler, being in a great degree independent of the will of the people at large, would be more apt to consult their own interests than those of the people, and sell their own votes in the house, after

* This was the case many years ago, with the borough of Renstone, & probably may be so still.

having bought the votes of others out of doors. Indeed, such a member might plead, in his justification, that he represented the bribed electors best, by himself taking bribes.

So believing, the people petitioned, time after time, for a reform in Parliament; but without effect. Now, the right of the subject of England to petition the sovereign, is a right standing like the common law of England, on the immutable basis of immemorial usage. It is moreover admitted in continual practice down to the present time, except in a particular instance, where its denial was one of the great causes of a resolution. It seems, however, that there is no express mention made of the right of carrying flags and walking sticks to these meetings for petitioning, and consequently they have lately come to be considered, to use the language of a certain great personage, as "impious."

Of late, in consequence of this new construction of the right of petitioning, troops of horse have been let loose at women and children, upon whose bare and famished bodies the prints of hoofs have lately been seen engraved in blood. The baiting of bulls, the whipping of negroes, are held to be very inhuman in that country; but it has lately been found conformable to the purest standard of humanity to ride over women and children. What right have women and children to petition the Lord's anointed, though they be starving to death? I say starving—though certain great persons, who spend a hundred or two thousand a year, call it sedition and impiety.

Apprehensive, however, that this new mode of amusing his Majesty's ministers, by riding over women and children might not be held such princely sport abroad, they call these poor half starved women and children Seditious—and our republican presses echo the word. They cry out for bread, and they receive a horse's hoof into their bare, skinny, and shrivelled bosoms. In a little time it does appear, that some people, and what is worse, some people of note—such as Lords Fitzwilliam, Grosvenor, Thanet, Sir Francis Bardon, and others, who are neither "impious," or starving—disapprove, of the bloody ride at Manchester. An age of plots is always an age of despotism. The tyrant takes refuge in the fears of the weak-minded, and slanders his people, as an excuse for oppressing them.

Accordingly, plots, pikes, drillings, Revolutionary schools, and all the worn-out lumber of the Stuart policy, is again brought out; and we may shortly expect a new edition of the Rye-House and meal Tub affairs, eked out with the horrible attempt of some invisible assassin, or some second hand Guy Faux. In the mean time, plans are going on to educate the poor starving children, and send the poor starving parents to Church. Every thing is thought of to cheat the world into an opinion of the benevolence & piety of a government whose soldiers ride over defenceless, suffering, starving women & children, and are justified by the rulers; while her statesmen are slandering the nation with Sedition and Impiety, because, when they asked for bread and received a stone, they did not toss up their caps and cry "God save the King." Such a state of things, I fear, will last for some time, and grow worse and worse; until an age of despotism is, as usual, followed by a long period of religious and political freedom. In the mean time let our republican papers lend themselves thus indirectly to the views of the oppressor, by echoing the slanders of sedition and impiety, bestowed so liberally upon the most suffering and unfortunate nation now in existence.

PLAIN ENGLISH.

December 30.

FOREIGN.

Further extracts from late London Papers by the Herald.

HOUSE OF LORDS—NOV. 23.

After the Prince Regent delivered his speech, Earl MANNERS moved an address in answer, and Lord CHURCHILL seconded the motion.

Earl GREY then rose and delivered the speech from which the following extract is made.

"After having heard the speech from the throne, and the statements made by the noble lords who moved and seconded the address, calculated as they were to produce an impression of the existence of great distress in the country, it was but too manifest that Parliament had never assembled at a moment more pregnant with difficulty than the present. He, however, for one, certainly did not think the line of policy indicated in the speech from the throne, and in the address to

which, as an echo of the speech, the House were required to give their sanction, such as would permit him to concur in that address, at least without some very considerable alterations.—He had listened with all the attention of which he was capable, to the statement made by the noble mover and seconder; he had heard, in common with the House, alarming accounts of the dangers that beset the country; he was warned of the necessity of putting a stop to the action of treason by the force of new laws, which were not likely to be of a mild nature; he was told that recourse must be had to force and coercion; but neither in the speech from the throne, in the address proposed, nor in the sentiments urged by the noble lords opposite, did he hear one word of conciliation. (*Hear, Hear.*)—Not one word was uttered upon the propriety of affording relief to the suffering people—not one word about lending a merciful and indulgent ear to the expression of their complaints—not one word about ameliorating their condition, or meeting their wishes by the practice of economy in any branch of our system, nor of allaying any present irritation by a timely concession. Much had been said respecting repressing and punishing certain seditious practices, which had been referred to in the speech; but a line of policy where severity alone was apparent, was untempered by any spirit of kindness, was ill-suited to the present state of the country, and he found it impossible to give it his concurrence. (*Hear, Hear.*)

He could, however, assure the House, that neither the mover nor seconder could express in stronger terms, nor feel more forcibly the difficulties that were apparent in the state of the country, than he should, although it was very probable that they might differ essentially in the causes. The state of the country was indeed alarming—even with regard to the external relations, on which they had been told that no alarm could be entertained, because the executive power of this country continued to receive from foreign powers the assurance of their amicable disposition—even upon this point he, perhaps, did not feel a confidence so great as was entertained by others. But upon this subject he should not now enter, while more important matter demanded immediate consideration. Our internal situation must be our primary object, and to that alone he should address himself. He had already stated that he had no desire to undervalue the extent of the present danger. When general discontent prevailed among a large portion of the people—when they were seen to lose all confidence in the government which ought to protect them, and in those political institutions in which hitherto they had placed their proudest boast and glory, the danger must indeed be great. (*Hear, Hear.*) But the causes to which this was to be attributed ought to be the first object of their enquiry; and that these causes were to be traced, he entertained not the remotest doubt, to a system of impolicy on the part of government, who, either blindly shutting their eyes, or wilfully refusing to see, denounced every measure which was best calculated to promote the general welfare. (*Hear, Hear.*)

To one part of the address he could not refuse his most ready assent; and he believed he might with confidence affirm, that he was speaking the unanimous opinion of the House, when he spoke of the necessity of resisting, by every means, the dangerous innovations and of opposing the designs of those who endeavoured to lead the people to their destruction. (*Hear, hear, from all parts of the House.*) But while he stated this determination to oppose all schemes dangerous to the State, whether proceeding from ignorance or from over-heated imaginations, or from the wicked ambition of persons who sought distinction by the extent of the ruin they produced—while to all these he would oppose the most uncompromising resistance, they should take care not to incur a far greater danger, nor suffer the Constitution itself to be exposed to peril."

He concluded by moving the following amendment to the address:

"To assure his Royal Highness, that, being called together at this period of unusual distress, this House will proceed to take into its consideration the most effectual means of repressing the attempts of all persons endeavoring to mislead the laboring classes into projects inconsistent with the Constitution and the best interests of the people.

"To represent to his royal highness, that while engaged in this enquiry, it would be the duty of Parliament to uphold the just authority of the laws, and satisfy the people that they were possessed of important rights, which ought to be protected. That this seems more

particularly necessary, as this House has seen, with deep regret, an attempt recently made at Manchester to prevent the exercise of a most important privilege, and without pronouncing an opinion upon this subject, they think it right that a diligent and impartial enquiry should be instituted, to show the unavoidable necessity of using force upon that occasion, and to prove that an important constitutional privilege could not be violated; nor the lives of his majesty's subjects assailed with impunity."

This amendment was negatived 159 to 31—and the address was passed without a division.

An interesting case, in substance as follows, is shortly to come on before the Preliminary Court at Amsterdam; Louis Bonaparte, while he was King of Holland, had purchased the magnificent seat of Mr. Hope, the banker at Harlem. Being obliged to quit his throne, he could not enjoy this private property. The present King of the Netherlands, at his entrance into to kingdom, took possession of the palace of Mr. Hope, as being a demesne of the Crown. On the first remonstrance of Louis Bonaparte, the Sovereign showed a desire to make an amicable arrangement, and offered to the ancient possessor, first 200,000 florins, and afterwards 300,000. Though the latter sum was pretty nearly the value of the estate, Louis refused it, as insufficient. The Ex-King then caused a consultation to be held by some distinguished lawyers—the majority of whom decided in favour of their sovereign; the minority, consisting of three members, decided in favour of the Ex-King. This affair is going to be brought before the Tribunal of the first Instance of Amsterdam. Louis Bonaparte has chosen for counsel, Dr. Mayer, one of the first lawyers in the Netherlands and the author of some excellent works. The question to be proved before the Tribunal will be whether Louis Bonaparte paid for this palace out of his own private fortune—and whether, in 1813, at the time of the installation of his Majesty, he was still in possession of this estate, or whether the Imperial Administration which had succeeded him had not appropriated it and united it with the demesnes of the Crown? In the first place, the palace would be the private property of Louis Bonaparte; in the second, the King would owe nothing to the former possessor.

Mr. Carlisle, while on trial for publishing *Palme's Age of Reason*, read the whole book in his defence; and his wife had his trial published, and the *Age of Reason* thus introduced in it. The original and interdicted book sold for \$1 59. The trial, &c. for about 25 cents.—This evasion of the object of the law could not be tolerated without extreme absurdity—accordingly a prosecution commenced against Mrs. Carlisle, for printing this pamphlet, which was, moreover, entitled "*The Mock, Trial of R. Carlisle.*"

We understand that a Requisition was last night signed by a number of respectable house-keepers, & was this morning presented to the High Bailiff of Westminster, to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants, to express their sentiments on the Bills now in progress through the two Houses of Parliament. A moment is not to be lost for the expression of popular feeling, on account of the indecent haste with which the Bills are to be hurried through. At the same time Ministers say the adjournment cannot take place before the 5th of January.

FROM THE LONDON TRAVELLER, Nov. 9.

Two pauper families, sent out to America, by the parish of Ashling, in Sussex, at the charge of nearly £100, returned in a pitiable plight, and were sent back to their parish on Saturday by a bench of magistrates at Chichester.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

We understand that a negotiation is pending between the Emperor of Morocco and a foreign Power, which has engaged an English gentleman to open a communication on a grand commercial scale with Timbuctoo and Sudan; this gentleman is to proceed through Fas to Tafilit, where he is to have letters of protection and hospitality from the Emperor of Morocco to the Arabian Sheiks of Sahara and Bledel Jereed, and letters of credit to the Company of Fas merchants established at Timbuctoo!

The journey is to be commenced from the Imperial Palace at Tafilit on heircos. Four of these animals are to be purchased expressly for the journey and each to

carry 40 lbs. of rice and other provisions; besides the riders, who are to be the Sheiks of Sahara, each of which is to receive on arrival at Timbuctoo one thousand dollars, or an equivalent in gold dust.—The gentleman who has undertaken this journey speaks with confidence of its success, and he calculates to perform it in 15 days actual traveling. He purposes to remain at the Imperial Palace of Tafilit 15 days, to accustom him to the rough motion of the heirie.

It is proposed to travel from Tafilit to Tatta in 3 days, and there sojourn three days, then travel three days to East Taysa, and sojourn three days; then three days to the Well of Arawan and sojourn there three days; then complete the journey in three days more to Timbuctoo.

This journey will be commenced in February next and will end in March.—During the residence of the chief of the expedition at Timbuctoo in the summer and autumn, one of the Sheiks on a heirie is to be dispatched to Houssa, Wanjara, and Darbeida, on the Red Sea; another is to be dispatched southward to Benin and New Calabar; a third will proceed through the heart of Africa to Sofata, on the eastern coast opposite the Island of Madagascar, from whence he will return to the head quarters at Timbuctoo. The Sheik who undertakes this last journey has engaged to perform it in three months, to and from Sofata to Timbuctoo, and to collect every information necessary during his progress; the 4th heirie will remain at Timbuctoo, to negotiate with the King and others as opportunity may offer; the travellers will receive the necessary instructions how to collect geographical & commercial knowledge, and then return to the chief of the expedition at Timbuctoo who will accompany them back to Tafilit.

This expedition is connected with the plan to land afterwards 500 men at a spot in Sahara, eligible for a colony, where the commercial communications will be immediately opened with Timbuctoo and Sudan.

The English gentleman speaks with the utmost confidence, of success to which the general knowledge of the natives and language will not a little contribute. We only regret that the undertaking has not originated with the British Government, because we think at this period an accredited agent from our Government competent to his purpose would have had more influence with the Emperor of Morocco than one from any other Power in Christendom.

We shall be able in a short time to announce the names of the travellers, with further particulars of this new mode of travelling; it is calculated that the whole expense of this journey will not exceed four hundred thousand dollars, the subscription for which sum is nearly completed, and the subscribers will shortly be made public.

ESTIMATES OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

[Transmitted to Congress.]

Treasury Department, 2

Dec. 23, 1819.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed for the year 1820, amounting to \$15,417,553 72, viz.

Civil list, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, 2,404,593 93

Military department, including Indian department, and revolutionary and military pensions, 10,292,831 03

Navy department, including marine corps, 2,702,028 76

15,417,553 72

To which add permanent appropriations, viz.

Sinking fund, \$10,000,000 00

Gradual increase of the navy, 1,000,000 00

Arming militia, 200,000 00

Indian annuities, 156,725 00

Also, navy deficit for this year, 500,000 00

11,856,725 00

The funds from which the appropriate