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TERMS.

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(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, the following sums be, and are hereby, appropriated to the objects herein specified, to wit:

For the subsistence of the army of the United States two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For the national armories, fifty-six thousand dollars.

For arrearages, on the settlement of outstanding claims, fifty thousand dollars.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That, the said sums be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

January 14, 1820. Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT in addition to the "act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, in addition to those appropriated by the act to which this is a supplement, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, two hundred and seventy-three thousand one hundred dollars.

For provisions, forty-one thousand four hundred dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores and expenses on account of the sick, including those of the marine corps, eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs of vessels, one hundred and one thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, eleven thousand dollars.

For the salaries of two agents, and a surveyor, appointed under the authority of the act of Congress of the first March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act making reservation of certain public lands to supply timber for naval purposes," and contingent expenses for carrying the same into effect, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

January 14, 1820.—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT allowing Sarah Allen the bounty land and pay which would have been due to her son, Samuel Drew, had he lived, for his services as a private in the late war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to issue, in the name of Sarah Allen, a land warrant for the bounty land which Samuel Drew, a soldier in the Army of the United States, deceased, would have been entitled to, had he lived.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whatever sum shall be found due to the said Samuel Drew, for his service as a private soldier, on settlement of his account, be paid to the said Sarah Allen, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

January 19, 1820.—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of the legal representative of Philip Barbour, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register of the land office and receiver of public moneys of the United States in the state of Mississippi west of Pearl River, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, within twelve months after the passage of this act, to report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office the value of fifteen hundred acres of land, situated on the river Mississippi, at the mouth of Big Black, commonly called the Grand Gulph, patented in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy, by the government of West Florida, to Philip Barbour, deceased; the said register and receiver having, in making such estimate, a due regard to the time when the said land, or any part of it, was sold by the government of the United States: whereupon the said Commissioner of the General Land Office shall issue to the legal representative of the said Philip Barbour, deceased, a certificate of the amount so reported by the said register and receiver; which certificate shall be receivable in payment of any debt which may have accrued, or shall hereafter accrue, to the United States, on the sale of any of the public lands; Provided, however, That, before the said Commissioner of the General Land Office shall issue the certificate, the said legal representatives shall file in his office a written release, under his hand and seal, with all the solemnities necessary to make it valid and operative, whereby he shall release to the United States all his claim to the said fifteen hundred acres of land.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

January 14, 1820.—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of the Clerks in the different Offices," passed the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the authority given in the eighth section of the above recited act, to the Secretary of the Treasury, to employ nine additional clerks in the office of the third Auditor, & three additional clerks in the office of the second Comptroller of the Treasury, be, and the same is hereby, continued, until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and no longer; and that the sum necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, and shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

January 14, 1820.—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION for the further Distribution of the Journal of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be instructed to furnish to each Member of the present Congress, and the Delegates from territories, (who may not be entitled to the same, under the resolution of Congress of the twenty-seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen,) the President and Vice President of the United States, the Executive of each state and territory, the Attorney General and Judges of the Courts of the United States, and the Colleges and Universities in the United States, each one copy: for the use of each of the Departments, viz: State, Treasury, War, and Navy, two copies each; for the use of the Senate, five copies; and for the use of the House of Representatives, ten copies, of the volumes containing the Journal, Acts, and Proceedings, of the Convention which formed the present Constitution of the United States; and that the residue of the copies of said Journal be deposited in the Library of Congress, for the use of the members.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives, DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

January 19, 1820.—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the American Farmer.

THE ART OF MAKING GOOD BACON.

In the catalogue of "good things" good bacon deservedly holds a conspicuous place. In this part of the country it is a standard dish which never clois the taste, and never fails to be treated with very pointed respect and attention whenever it makes its appearance. Whatever therefore is calculated to diffuse the knowledge of making it after the best manner, must be well received; and we feel warranted in saying, that he who pursues the following process, so well described by our much valued correspondent SYLVANUS, will be sure to succeed.

To the testimony of Sylvanus we can add ours, that neither brine, or sugar, or molasses are of any use or advantage.—Last year the editor was prevailed on to increase the quantity of saltpetre, put 4 pounds to 1500 weight; but he inclines to think it had a tendency to make the meat very hard immediately after cooling; he has therefore returned to the use of the quantity recommended by Sylvanus, whose observations convey several new suggestions and reasons for old practices. As to the necessity of any brine whatever, even what gathers in the bottom of the tub, from the melting of the salt alone, the Editor will here mention what he has often heard, that the late Jacob Gibson, of Talbot county, celebrated for his good bacon, as for his general good management, had holes bored in the bottom of his meat tubs, to let even the brine pass off. If, however, the reader will exactly pursue the recommendations of Sylvanus, in the selection of his meat, and the process of curing, he need not fear the result.

Another word in vindication of the rights of the housewife.—We shall always impartially claim from the ladies the performance of duties properly within their province; but we shall as studiously resist the imposition of burthens which are alike incompatible with their position in the domestic circle, and the delicacy of their constitution. We mean then to say, that the superintendence of cutting up, and salting and smoking the meat for the year's family's consumption, does not properly belong to the lady of the house; although we know, that time immemorial, this task has been, in many neighborhoods, imposed on them. It is a heavy, coarse, laborious operation, which ought to be done under the eye of the master. It is his duty to prepare every thing for the hands of the Cook, and it is not until every thing for the table is placed in the kitchen, that the wife should be called on for her attention.

Editor of the American Farmer.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Elmwood, Dec. 29, 1819.

MR. SKINNER.—As I am blockaded by the snow, to-day, I thought I would turn my attention to economies, and see about hanging up my bacon. This is an article of great importance to us country gentlemen who live at a distance from the butcher's stall; and as my bacon has been often praised by good judges, I thought I would give you a paper containing my practice in curing it, for the benefit of those less experienced. In December I procure hogs (without any regard to moonshine) weighing 150 lbs. each, avoiding smaller, more than larger sizes.—I insist on their having been corn-fed for five or six weeks.—If I cannot get the assurance of any man of truth, I trust to my own judgment. The disposition of the fat when not frozen will give a pretty good criterion, if it appears to be hard and crack about the kidneys like beef suet, into small squares.—I avoid such whose fat is more tenacious and inclined to transparency, adhering to the fingers and bearing the complexion of lard.

If the lard when tried and cold is hard and white, there will be no danger of deception from any food that we are now acquainted with, and we may rely on its being corn fed pork, what Ruta Baga may do I know not.

I know of nothing in the cutting up the meat that deserves much attention, except to keep parts together that require an equal time for curing, so that those who cut many of the ribs with the shoulder, do an injury; for the shoulder requires three weeks salting and smoking, while the ribs requires but two; I therefore cut the shoulder as short as possible, and the middling, of course, as long as it admits.

To every 1000 lbs. of meat I put three pecks of salt, and one third or a half pound of saltpetre—I prefer mixing half

ground allum salt with Liverpool, for in very soft weather the Liverpool will run off most too quickly, and in very dry, cold weather, the alum is too tardy, i. e. not ultimately to cure, but for the time allowed by me—so they correct each other.

This composition is to be well rubbed on and then sprinkled thickly on the cut surface of the meat. There is no danger of over-salting from quantity, it is length of time that has that effect. The meat is now to be laid in good casks, the hams and shoulders first, skin downwards, and then the middlings and smaller pieces.

In two weeks the casks are to be emptied and all but the hams and shoulders removed, being salted sufficiently; whilst these larger pieces (the hams and shoulders) are to be repacked, putting those which seemed less salted lowest among the rine.—A change of position is absolutely necessary, for the pressure is so great, the brine will not pass equally through the meat if it is not once turned. In 3 weeks from the salting the shoulders are to be removed and in four weeks the hams. Every piece of pork on taking out of the salt should be cleanly washed, by dipping a cloth in hot water, and washing off the salt brine and dirt on the pavement, and not into the tub, least that become brine, and thus you would give the meat a second salting instead of washing off what was loosely adhering. This washing promotes the drying of the meat, and further tends to equalizing the saline flavor through the meat, and should not be neglected.

It will be perceived that I have not mentioned the article sugar, so much esteemed by many.—Ten years experience with it, and ten years experience without it has fully corrected my judgement on this article. If any person will try two parcels, one with and the other without sugar, he will find the following result:—That his bacon cured with sugar will be deprived of the fine red color two months longer for that addition; there it is certain it interferes with the saltpetre, and if the saltpetre is of any service the sugar prevents that, and I presume it adds nothing to compensate. The fresh mawkish taste of the saltpetre is admirably adapted to temper the excessive rapid flavor of common salt, whilst the beautiful red color is highly pleasing to the eye. It likewise interferes with the salt, and prevents too large a quantity from being absorbed, and thus preserves the meat from that hardness which bacon acquires when that article is left out.—Hickory ashes I am told answers nearly all the good purposes of saltpetre. But the care of making good bacon does not end here;—we must follow it to the smoke house. Let each piece be hung up clear of another, and there hung till quite dry, then kindle a fire to smoke it in a fire place in the following construction:—Build a chimney with a very low fire place exactly as for a sitting room, and when the chimney is carried up 4 feet, close it at top. A small grate made with hoops or small bars of an old gridiron, at four inches from the hearth, will assist the burning of the wood. By having a chimney thus constructed, the blaze of the fire can never injure either house or meat, and no pieces can fall into the fire when a string or nail gives way. Houses have been burned by pieces of meat falling into the fire, and dispersing it to the wood work. All these accidents are thus prevented, and whilst the blaze and smoke ascends the blind chimney, the smoke must descend again and pour into the smoke house. A small chimney in brick houses on a corner of the wall may be useful to let out the smoke, but no holes in the wall to admit a ray of light. Some chips and a few billets of hickory makes the best smoke—this will also keep the house warm, which is very important; for if the smoke house is cold, as will be the case when the smoke is carried by a flue from a lower story or another house, all our former care will be lost:—a damp will settle on this bacon, and it will have a bitter flavor.

A Mr. A. of Baltimore taught me never to make a smoke in damp weather, a practice so much followed; for as he observed, his meat gained no color, but got a bad taste. I am satisfied he was correct, and he had large experience, as he followed smoking for gain.—One good fire per diem will smoke the pieces exactly in the same times they were salted, viz. hams 4 weeks, shoulders 3 weeks, other pieces in two. When the bacon is smoked and all returned to the smoke house, a floor, if not laid before, should now be laid on the joist; by this means rats will be prevented from descending on the bacon, and the heat of the sun will be moderated, so that the bacon will not drip in the summer heats. Darkness and coolness are necessary to preserve

the bacon from flies—it may there hang in perfect safety till wanted.—But a prudent housekeeper will inspect his meat in May and June, and then he will see the quality of his meat; that which is not cornfed will crack and offer places of deposit for skippers which should be filled up with ashes & if any are already deposited let the ashes be taken out of the hearth as hot as fire and put in. The meat that is corn-fed will be close all round the cut. A ham of the first kind will shrink in boiling, and cut but a poor figure, on the table, whilst the latter will swell to roundness and overlook the dish;—will look as proud, if not as warlike as Juvenal's lobster. When the sharp carver enters the cover, the essence will flow in a stream & fill the whole dish—a most delightful sauce! Such a dish, with boiled poultry and savoy, though often repeated, never loses its relish with the laborious husbandman, and he seldom thinks of any other to set before his guest.

SYLVANUS.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Cincinnati, (Ohio) Jan. 14.

We are pleased to find that a bill is before the Legislature of Ohio, to abolish imprisonment for debt. There is something so absurd, not to say barbarous, in the practice of throwing men into prison, after it is known they have not the means of paying their debts, that it is really astonishing it should have been so long countenanced by civilized communities. If the practice be examined in a general point of view, there cannot be found an argument in favor of it. To confine men in prison cannot coin money, or create property; but on the contrary, it compels them to abandon useful employments, and leave their families to be supported by charity or to suffer; it deprives them of their liberty, lessens the amount of labor in the community, humiliates the mind, and in many instances, produces despair and desperation. Were a calculation to be made of the number of poor persons who are yearly imprisoned in the United States for small debts, and a fair valuation set upon each day while they are confined, the amount would be surprisingly great. But we will take the state of Ohio, in which we will say there are sixty counties, and that during a year ten men in each are imprisoned for debt for twenty days each. The estimate may not be accurate, but no matter—it will show the principle. Here, then, we have six hundred men, who are shut up from their avocations, separated from their families, and living in worse than idleness. Multiply the 600 by 20, (the time that each man is supposed to be confined,) and we have an amount of 12,000 days totally lost to the prisoners and the community! If we estimate what might have been the product of labor at 50 cents per day, we have the sum of 6,000 dollars which could have been earned, and in many instances applied to the sustenance and comfort of suffering families. We say, again, that this may not be an accurate average; but it is in vain to say that something of the kind is not nearly the effect. On a general scale, then, the practice would seem to be a public evil. To counteract which, should there not result from it some corresponding utility? It would appear reasonable that any law is worse than nugatory, where the advantages which arise from its operation will not counterbalance the attendant evils. But to imprison a man for debt after he has given up all his property, can produce no possible advantage, unless it be thought that punishment will do it; and here it may be observed that it is a misfortune, and not a crime, for a man to owe more than he can pay, especially among the poorer class of society, on whom the present law acts with the greatest severity. Shall this misfortune be enhanced, by not only taking a man's property, but by confining him in prison? Reason and justice both forbid it. Let the property be taken, but not the body.

It may be contended that, in some instances, where men secrete their effects in order to defraud their creditors of their due, the terrors of a jail may be necessary to bring them to terms. This, in cases where the amount is considerable may be the fact; but among poor people, whose debts are small, and who have little or nothing to secrete such frauds could not be frequent; at least, not sufficiently so to justify the continuance of a practice that subjects all to imprisonment, for the sake of reaching now and then an extreme case. What the sum shall be, under which no man shall be imprisoned, is for the legislature to decide. We hope they will determine on such a one as will give relief to a large majority of the indigent classes of the community.

Inquisitor.