

CAROLINA CENTINEL.

VOLUME II.]

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1820.

[NUMBER 101.]

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA CENTINEL IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

JOHN I. PASTEUR,

At Three Dollars per annum, one third payable in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at 50 cents per square the first week, and 25 cents a square for each succeeding insertion.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT to alter the terms of the Court of the Western District of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sessions of the Court for the Judicial District of Va. west of the Allegheny mountain, instead of the times heretofore appointed, shall hereafter be holden annually as follows:—At Wythe Court House, on the first Mondays of May and October; at Lewisburg, on the second Mondays of May and October; and at Clarksburg, on the fourth Mondays of May and October; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all processes which may have issued, or may hereafter issue, returnable to the next succeeding terms as heretofore established, shall be held returnable, and be returned, to those terms, to which they are severally changed by this act.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 10, 1820.—Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriations heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the North and South wings of the Capitol, for finishing the President's House, and the erection of two new Executive Offices.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the appropriations heretofore made, for completing the repairs of the North and South wings of the Capitol, for finishing the President's House, and the erection of two new Executive Offices, the following sums be, & the same are hereby, respectively appropriated, that is to say: For completing the repairs of the North and South wings of the Capitol, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

For finishing the President's House the sum of thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-six cents.

For erecting two new Executive Offices, the sum of eleven thousand and fifteen dollars and seventy-one cents.

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

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 10, 1820. Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Register of the Treasury shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually prepare statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, for each preceding year; which accounts shall be laid before Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the first Monday in December in every year or as soon after as possible.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such accounts shall comprehend and state all goods, wares and merchandise, exported from the United States to other countries; all goods wares and merchandise, imported into the United States from other countries; and all navigation employed in the foreign trade of the United States; which facts shall be stated according to the principles, and in the manner, hereby directed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That

the kinds, quantities, and values, of all articles exported, & the kinds, quantities and values of all articles imported, shall be distinctly stated in such accounts; except in cases in which it may appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that separate statements of the species, quantities, or values of any particular articles, would swell the annual statements without utility; and in such cases the kinds and total values of such articles shall be stated together or in such classes as the Secretary of the Treasury may think fit.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the exports shall be so stated, as to show the exports to each foreign country, and their values; and that the imports shall be so stated, as to show the imports from each foreign country, and their values.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the exports shall be so stated, as to show, separately the exports of articles of the production or manufacture of the United States and their values; and the exports of articles of the production, or manufacture of foreign countries, & their values.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the navigation employed in the foreign trade of the United States, shall be stated in such manner, as to show the amount of the tonnage of all vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries; and, separately, the amount of such tonnage of vessels of the United States, and the amount of such tonnage of foreign vessels; and also the foreign nations to which such foreign tonnage belongs, and the amount of such tonnage belonging to each foreign nation & in such manner as also to show the amount of the tonnage of all vessels departing for every particular foreign country, with which the United States have any considerable commerce; and, separately, the amount of such tonnage of vessels of the United States, and the amount of such tonnage of foreign vessels; and in such manner as to show the amount of the tonnage of all vessels arriving in the United States from foreign countries; and, separately, the amount of such tonnage of vessels of the United States, and the amount of such tonnage of foreign vessels; and, also, the foreign nations to which such foreign tonnage belongs, and the amount of such tonnage belonging to each foreign nation; and, in such manner, as also to show the amount of the tonnage, of all vessels arriving from every particular foreign country, with which the United States have any considerable commerce; and separately, the amount of such tonnage of vessels of the United States and the amount of such tonnage of foreign vessels.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the kinds and quantities of all imported articles free from duty shall be ascertained by entry made upon oath or affirmation by the owner, or by the consignee or agent of the importer; or, by actual examination, where the collector shall think such examination necessary: & that the values of all such articles shall be ascertained in the same manner, in which the values of imports subject to duties ad valorem are ascertained.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the values of all imported articles subject to specific duties, shall be ascertained in the manner in which the values of imports subject to duties ad valorem are ascertained.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the collector shall keep separate accounts of the kinds, quantities, and values of such parts of the imports subject to duties ad valorem, as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all articles exported shall be valued at their actual cost, or the values which they may truly bear at the time of exportation, in the ports of the U. S. from which they are exported; & that all articles imported shall be valued at their actual cost, or the values which they may truly bear in the foreign ports from which they are exported for importation into the United States, at the time of such exportation.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That, before a clearance shall be granted for any vessel bound to a foreign place, the owners, shippers, or consigners, of the cargo on board of such vessels, shall deliver to the collector manifests of the cargo, or the parts thereof shipped by them respectively, and shall verify the same by oath or affirmation; and such manifests shall specify the kinds and quantities of the articles shipped by them respectively, and the value of the total quantity of each kind of articles; and such oath or affirmation shall state that such manifest contains a full, just, and true account of all articles laden on board of such vessel by the owners, shippers, or consigners, respectively, and that the values of such articles are truly stated, according to their actual cost, or the values

which they truly bear at the port and time of exportation; and, before a clearance shall be granted for any such vessel, the master of every such vessel, and the owners, shippers, and consigners of the cargo, shall state, upon oath or affirmation, to the collector, the foreign place or country, in which such cargo is truly intended to be landed; and the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed in writing.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That every collector shall keep an accurate account of the national characters, and tonnage of all vessels which depart from his district for foreign countries, and of the foreign places or countries for which such vessels depart; and also, an accurate account of the national characters and tonnage of all vessels which enter his district from foreign countries, and of the foreign places or countries from which such vessels arrive.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the several collectors shall make quarterly returns to the Register of the Treasury, of all the facts and matters which they are hereby required to ascertain.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall give such directions to the collectors, and prescribe such rules and forms to be observed by them, as may appear to him proper for attaining the objects of this act: Provided, That such directions or rules shall not be contrary to the provisions of any law of the United States.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the forms of the annual statements hereby required shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall prescribe such forms as may be proper to exhibit the facts hereby required to be stated in the clearest manner, and to show the actual state of commerce and navigation between the United States and foreign countries in each year.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the thirtieth day of September next.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 10, 1820. Approved:

JAMES MONROE.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the U. States of America,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me, that HANSON KELLY is appointed Vice-Consul of His Danish Majesty for the State of North-Carolina to reside at Wilmington, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise all the functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to Vice-Consuls of the most favored nations, between whom and the United States there is no particular agreement for the regulation of the consular functions.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-fourth.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Secretary of State.

MISSOURI QUESTION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, to his friend in Richmond, Va.

Washington, Feb. 12, 1820.

The Missouri Question continues to occupy, almost exclusively, the whole attention of Congress. The debate is still going on in both Houses, and God only knows when, or how it will terminate. It was but reasonable to suppose that after the vote of the Senate upon Mr. Robert's proposition for restriction, the subject would not have been further discussed in that body—but Mr. King, of New-York, who, during the debate, had manifested a silence as mysterious, as it was unexpected, has contrived to re-commence the discussion in a different shape; and yesterday, without the least expectation, or hope of producing any change in the Senate, delivered a speech, better calculated to delude and mislead our northern brethren, and more alarming to the friends of our Union (whether federalists, or republicans), than any thing which has hitherto been written or spoken upon the subject.

Previous to his arrival in this city, a spirit of conciliation and compromise

which was thought to be due to the universal excitement which prevails, seemed to be pretty generally indulged. The tone of his friends, however, was soon altered and "Aut Caesar, aut nullius" addressed their principle of action.

Having given notice of his intention to speak a day or two beforehand, no doubt with a view to be heard by the northern members of the House of Representatives, who crowded the Senate chamber for that purpose; much of his speech consisted of ingenious efforts to excite their prejudices and enlist their pride in opposition to any and every thing which even savored of compromise.

On other occasions he had expressed his wish that the territory of Missouri belonged to the moon, or was given up to the residence of bears, tigers and other wild beasts. In his speech he denied the authority of this government to acquire Louisiana in the manner in which it had been obtained.

Disdaining to assume the mask of pretended religion, morality, or humanity, by throwing off all disguise, he openly and boldly treated the subject as a mere question of political power, and contended that no kind of interest ought to reconcile the people of the north to part with any portion of their power. He inveighed against that inequality of representation which is predicated upon our slave population, and exclaimed, "place freemen by the side of freemen, and we are willing to go all lengths with you."

He disclaimed all authority to impose the restriction, from any other clause or part of the constitution but that which declares that "Congress may admit new states into the Union," expressly admitting that all other parts of that instrument were inapplicable, notwithstanding he himself had contended for the restriction upon another clause, in a pamphlet purporting to be the substance of two speeches which he delivered last session, but which is not only very different from, but in some important parts in direct opposition to those speeches, one of which was actually made to demonstrate that such was the nature of property in slaves, that Congress could not rightfully interfere in the manner proposed with the children hereafter to be born of such slaves. He succeeded in defeating that part of the proposition, and the journals will exhibit his vote upon the subject.

Apparently determined not to be outdone by Mr. Clinton or his friends, two of whom (among the most conspicuous,) had contended in the Legislature of New-York, that slavery did not exist in the U. S. and that the Supreme Court would so decide. Mr. King contended that the constitution of the U. States had not sanctioned slavery; that it had only forbore to interfere with it, and that if there had been no attempt to tolerate it beyond the limits of the old thirteen, he would have forbore to express his sentiments upon the subject, but declaring with his peculiar emphasis, that "his purpose was fixed," he said that one man could not make a slave of another, that a plurality of individuals could not do so: and for the same reason, communities, however organized, could not do it, that all laws or compacts imposing such a condition upon any human being were absolutely void, because contrary to the law of nature, which was the law of God, and above all human control; that these principles had been affirmed in the case of Sumner in England, and that similar judicial decisions had been made in Massachusetts, and I think in some other northern state—and he intimated, in language too distinct to be misunderstood, that it was not less the duty, than the right, of this nation, to maintain those principles.

He declared that if the restriction did not prevail, the northern people ought not to submit, & that as one of the original parties to the compact, he felt himself in honor bound to resist. All of which he expressed, not as ebullitions of passion, but as the settled and deliberate determination of a mind, steadfastly fixed upon the accomplishment of its object.

His friends, as well as those who are opposed to the restriction, were equally surprised by the undisguised boldness of his views. No one expected to hear as much from him—and if I am not greatly mistaken, several of his most intelligent friends are as much at a loss as we are, to penetrate his ultimate object. They could not account for his determination to renew the discussion, at the time, and under the circumstances which he selected—all thought it unseasonable and inopportune, and some suppose it to have proceeded from some new councils with friends lately arrived.

It is known that during the past summer he visited Massachusetts, &c. it is

suspected that much of the excitement in that section of country has emanated from his conduct, and that his speech may be intended as the watch word for the commencement of the measures which he and his associates may have determined upon—I am constrained to believe that if he sees that he cannot be President of these U. S. he would prefer to be the first man in any new confederacy to be formed out of New-York, New-England, &c. His policy evidently must be to keep the Missouri Question suspended for another year, that he may derive every possible advantage from the excitement it is so well calculated to produce. If he can be made President, which is probably his first object, he may be willing to preserve the Union.

The crisis is indeed a most inauspicious one, and nothing but the prudence and wisdom of practical men can avert the dangers which it threatens. If either party completely triumphs, it is much to be feared that the other will not submit; and I am penetrated with the deepest regret and horror at seeing that too many on both sides view disunion with so little repugnance. Your Virginians, yielding to the dictates of a pride natural to such high minded people, are too apt to overlook consequences, however noble this may be in individuals acting for themselves, it is dangerous for a politician to yield himself up to the indulgence of such a spirit. You calculate that you would remunerate yourselves out of the public lands, but short sighted must be that politician who does not see that if the Atlantic states separate, the western states will become a separate confederacy, and then if you get those lands, it must be by hard fighting.

Your pride revolts at the idea of a compromise of any kind, and thus it is most completely rendered the instrument of promoting the views of Mr. King and his friends, who are drawing the highest advantages from the stand you are taking, whilst it aids them also in their endeavors to put down those of our northern friends who in opposition to the popular current in their respective states are firmly identifying themselves with us on the present occasion. Is nothing due to the magnanimity of those gentlemen? But what is the question which the proposed compromise presents? It is simply whether you will save any part of the country? By the compromise you would give up nothing which you can retain, while by seeming to yield to it voluntarily, you would by manifesting your own moderation, place your opponents so much the more in the wrong, there being a large majority in the House of Representatives in favour of restricting the states as well as the territories. You have nothing to hope from that quarter, and I can assure you, that there is a very decided majority in the Senate in favour of excluding slavery from all unsettled territory north of 36 1-2 degrees north latitude, & I believe if a compromise does not take place, the exclusion will be general. If it should not happen this year, from the disproportionate increase of non slaveholding population, it must eventually succeed.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress to a gentleman in Augusta, dated

"WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18.

"A popular odium is attempted to be cast upon the army of the United States. What it is for, I cannot devise, unless it is because its details, as well as its general arrangements, are managed with an ability, a system and an economy, that perhaps has been rarely equalled in any country. Call after call, for information from that Department, has been made from the beginning of the session to this day; and responses have been given with a promptitude and clearness which not only demonstrate the foregoing assertions, but have disappointed the views of those who seek to greatly curtail, if not destroy, the permanent defence of the country. The very unfavorable report upon our fiscal concerns, made by the head of that Department, (supposed by many to be more unfavorable than the state of the revenue warranted,) furnishes a most powerful weapon for those who wish, whether from motives of popularity or of conscience, to batter down the indispensable institutions for the lasting defence of the country. The army will this year cost less, by some hundreds of thousands, than it did in 1816, or even in 1818 and 1819; and each soldier, including all the officers, costs less than in 1810 and 1811, in Mr. Madison's administration, and very little more than in the most economical periods of Mr. Jefferson's reign. Whether, after all this, (and a great many more striking facts