

CAROLINA CENTINEL.

VOLUME V.]

NEWBERN, N. C. SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1822.

[NUMBER 211.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
PASTEUR & WATSON,
At \$ 3 per annum—half in advance.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and towards the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

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 the same are hereby, respectively appropriated for the service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, to wit: For the pay of the army and subsistence of the officers, nine hundred and eighty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-four dollars, including the sum of eighty-six thousand nine hundred dollars, for the pay and subsistence of the officers and cadets belonging to the Military Academy at West Point.

For subsistence, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-seven cents, the sum of one hundred and seventy-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-three cents.

For forage for officers, in addition to an unexpended balance of eleven thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars, the sum of five thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, in addition to an unexpended balance of twelve thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-four cents, the sum of twenty-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-six cents.

For the purchasing department, in addition to an unexpended balance of fifty-five thousand and eighty-nine dollars and forty cents, the sum of seventy-three thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars; and for the purchase of woollens for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the Quartermaster General's Department, for regular supplies, transportation, rent, and repairs, postage, courts martial, fuel, and contingencies, and for extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection and repairs of barracks and other labor, three hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars.

For the contingencies of the army, twenty thousand dollars.

For Quarter-Master's supplies, transportation, mathematical instruments, books and stationery, for the Military Academy, thirteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars.

For the pensions of the invalids, the commutation pensioners, and the widows and orphans, in addition to an unexpended balance of twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-one dollars and five cents, the sum of three hundred and seventy thousand one hundred and eight dollars.

For pensions to the Revolutionary pensioners of the United States, including a deficiency in the appropriation last year, of four hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents, in addition to the unexpended balance of one hundred and ninety thousand three hundred and forty dollars and thirty-six cents, of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the sum of one million six hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For the payment of a balance due to the state of Maryland of moneys loaned to that state to the United States, and for the purchase of money of public arms, which have not been fully supplied, the sum of five hundred and twenty-two dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations here-

inbefore made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Washington, March 15, 1822.

Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within the state of Missouri, and for the establishment of a District Court therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the state of Missouri, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said state of Missouri, shall be one District, and be called the Missouri District; and a District Court shall be held therein, to consist of one Judge, who shall reside in the said District, and be called a District Judge, he shall hold, at the seat of government of the said state, three sessions annually, the first to commence on the first Monday in June next, and the other two sessions progressively, on the like Monday in every fourth calendar month afterwards; and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were by law given to the Judge of the Kentucky District, under an act entitled "An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States," and an act, entitled "An act, in addition to the act, entitled an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States," approved the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and the acts supplementary thereto. The said Judge shall appoint a Clerk for the said District, who shall reside, and keep the records of the court at the place of holding the same, and shall receive, for the services performed by him, the same fees to which the Clerk of the Kentucky District is entitled for similar services: *Provided*, That until the government shall be removed to the permanent seat fixed, by the said state, the said court shall be held at the town of St. Louis.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid the said Judge of the said District Court, the annual compensation of twelve hundred dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment to be paid quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in the said District, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States, two hundred dollars annually, as a full compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That a Marshall be appointed for the said District, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as are provided for, and prescribed to, Marshals in other Districts, and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all causes pending in the state courts, at the passage of this act, which by law were transferable to the United States' courts, may be so removed under the rules governing such removals, as soon after the passage of this act as may be reasonably practicable.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Washington, March 16, 1822.

Approved:
JAMES MONROE.

FOR SALE,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
Four likely young Negroes;
Enquire at this Office.
Newbern, Feb. 11th, 1822.—41f

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

To the Freeholders of Charlotte, Buckingham, Prince Edward, and Cumberland.

MY FRIENDS—For such indeed you have proved yourselves to be through good and through evil report—I throw myself on your indulgence, to which I have never yet appealed in vain. It is now just five years since the state of my health reluctantly compelled me to resist your solicitations (backed by my own wishes) to offer my services to your suffrages. The recurrence of a similar calamity obliges me to retire, for a while, from the field of duty, and if I shall find it impracticable to return by December next, my resignation (already written) will be tendered to the Governor, in time to prevent your being unrepresented in the next session of Congress. It would be offered now, but that the approaching session would render a re-election obligatory as to present purposes.—The state of my affairs (as is well known to some of you) requires my presence at home—but self preservation imperiously enjoins a suspension of all business whatsoever; and indeed, with all my deficiencies for the station in which your partiality has been pleased to place me, I have never postponed your interests to my own.

Should the mild climate of France and the change of air restore my health, you will again find me a candidate for your independent suffrages at the next election, (1823.)

I have an especial desire to be in that Congress which will decide (probably by indirection) the character of the Executive government of the confederation for at least four years—perhaps forever:—since now for the first time since the institution of this government, we have presented to the people the army candidate for the Presidency in the person of him who judging from present appearances will receive the support of the Bank of the United States also. This is an union of purse and sword with a vengeance—one which even the sagacity of Patrick Henry never anticipated, in this shape at least. Let the people look to it; or they are lost forever.—They will fall into that gulf which under the artificial military and paper systems of Europe, divides Dives from Lazarus, and grows daily and hourly broader, deeper and more appalling.

To this state of things, we are rapidly approaching under an administration, the head of which sits an incubus upon the state, while the lieutenants of this new mayor of the palace are already contending for the succession, and their retainers and adherents are with difficulty kept from coming to blows, even on the floor of Congress. We are arrived at that pitch of degeneracy when the mere loss of power, the retention of place and patronage, can prevail not only over every consideration of public duty, but stifle the suggestions of personal honor which even the ministers of the decayed governments of Europe have not yet learnt entirely to disregard.—Should God spare me, you shall be informed how it has come to pass that, after settling the Florida question at the expense of a vast sacrifice of territory "south of 30 and a half of North latitude;" we are yet embroiled with Spain—and, in passing, it may as well be recollected that the command of the Red River and the Arkansas (the gates of New Orleans) will have to be contested not with the imbecile and puny government of Spain, but with a young and rising and therefore ambitious Republic.

Should it be however HIS WILL that we never meet again—be that will done on Earth as it is in Heaven—Amen.

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.
On board the steam boat Nautilus,
under weigh for the Amity.
Saturday, March 16, 1822.

P. S.—I did not leave my seat until the fate of the Bankrupt Bill (to which my mite was contributed) was ascertained.—In case of need I was ready to vote on the third reading.

J. R. of R.
Letters, via New York to the care of the Post-Master, will reach me. My address is "care of John & William Gilliat, London."

BLANKS.
Of every description—for sale at this Office.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

The following letter from Havana announces, as will be seen, a most important measure which is about to be taken in regard to the commerce of that Island—it is no other than the establishment in that port of a free system of "entrepot" for all the commodities of the world.—N. Y. Amer

HAVANA, MARCH 2, 1822.

SIR: We have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the measure which has been some time in contemplation, will now undoubtedly be carried into effect, having received the sanction of the Cortes in Spain, and of all the authorities here, viz: That of establishing in that port of a deposit for merchandize of every description, with the liberty of re-exportation to any quarter, and with every flag, on the payment of one per cent. on import, and one per cent. on export only. The term of such deposit will be any period under twelve months and a day.

We anticipate the greatest benefit from such an arrangement, as well with regard to the already languishing commerce of this Island, as to our relations with other countries. The situation of this port, its superior harbour in all seasons, and the tranquillity, in a political point of view, which it continues to enjoy, amid the storms which agitate the surrounding colonies, together, give it a decided preference over every other near us, whilst the immense exports from the Island enable us to furnish returns, not only for the imports of internal consumption, but also for such as may now be introduced for the supplies of all our neighbours.

Already the average yearly crops of sugar exceed 300,000 boxes of assorted, exclusive of Muscovado, which is considerable; and of coffee 30 millions lbs. Cotton is also raised, but not abundantly, and the tobacco of this island, the cultivation of which increases annually, forms already an important article in quality and quantity. The value of these my amount to twelve or fifteen millions; and when we add the logwood from Campeachy, cochineal, indigo, bark, sarsaparella, and other products of the Mine, most generally to be found here, the total value of exports from this place may be calculated to exceed twelve millions of dollars.

Of this value a small part only has been met by that of the imports for the consumption of the island: hence the necessity of remittances of specie to this quarter, of which several millions have been introduced during the last shipping season. Under the contemplated arrangement, the facility of supplies of goods at prices free of duty, the situation of the port, and the similitude of customs, manners, and language, must draw to this place purchasers from every part of the western continent; and, on the other hand, an immense field will be opened for provisions and India goods from the United States, sheetings from Russia, German linens of every description, the cotton goods of Glasgow & Manchester, in all their varieties; crockery, glass-ware, iron, copper, &c.; and, lastly, the linens and fancy goods of Dutch and French manufacture: in a word, all the usual articles of imports, but in quantities considerably greater. Such a mart will offer the most advantageous prices for goods and from the concurrence of purchasers, while the produce of the Mine will be obtained at prices very little above those in the original ports, by which means a voyage can be terminated here to every advantage, without the hazards to which the neighboring ports are subjected.

NORFOLK, MARCH 25.
SHAMEFUL.

Anxious that the good feelings now existing between our British neighbors and us should be perpetuated, we cannot but regret to learn what is related in the following article, namely, that the American commerce with Bermuda has lately been subjected to the most wanton and unjustifiable system of sequestration by a British government vessel stationed at Bermuda—a system, which, if the facts are correctly stated, is very little better than down right buccaneering. The Captain of the vessel is stated to be countenanced and advised by the excellent Governor Lumley, of whom honorable mention hath been aforesaid made in this paper—and that accounts

for it. It behoves the superiors of both these worthies, however, to make restitution on the one hand, and an example on the other, if it shall be satisfactorily proved that they have been guilty of foul play.—Herald.

FROM BERMUDA.

Accounts from Bermuda are received at the Commercial Reading and News Room as late as the 14th inst, at which time the markets were not as flattering as they had been.—The great influx of American produce had reduced the article of flour to \$6 a bbl. and it was dull at that; Corn to 80 cts. a bushel; and Bread, Ripe, Peas and Lumber, were proportionably low.

Vessels arriving at Bermuda, especially at St. Georges, about the time abovementioned, were much annoyed by a British 16 gun boat, called the Argus, which was stationed at St. G. and which suffered no vessel to enter without overhauling her and her cargo, and putting a prize crew on board to prevent the revenue laws from being infringed. Among the American vessels thus detained, were the schrs. Henry, of Thomastown; Industry, Bradford, from Elizabeth City, (N. C.) and Ephraim, Briggs, from Norfolk. The Industry entered her cargo and ship's stores at the Custom House, but the latter (herbacco, pork and beef,) weighing only an hundred and forty lbs. was considered by H. B. M. naval officers as too great a quantity, and she was detained by them on suspicion of intending to smuggle the surplus! Another vessel was detained for having on board two barrels lampblack—and another for having 8 or 10 pounds domestic (American rye) coffee, 20 pounds sugar, and about half a dozen pounds W. I. coffee—all of which articles had been entered upon their manifests and handed in at the Custom House.

The standing of Governor Lumley was in no higher repute than formerly; and since the arrival of the Argus brig at St. Georges, (whether the Governor had also removed from Hamilton from the interest he had taken to aid her in her operations,) perhaps not as much so. Disaffection among the inhabitants was daily augmenting, and presenting itself in a shape which is to be found only in those countries where the seeds of revolution have been sown. Placards were posted up in the most public places, caricaturing Sir William and his officers, and mock honors only were paid to him. The following is a literal copy of a placard received at the Commercial Reading Room, which was taken down from the market place at St. Georges, and forwarded by a friend. In recording it here, it is done from no other motive than to shew to what a degrading dilemma a Governor may bring himself into who "forgets right."

The subscriber proposes that the merchants enter into a general subscription for the purpose of purchasing SILK STOCKINGS for the Naval Officers, as no vessel in the harbor will be safe while the GOVERNOR & PARSON continue to give BALLS.—L. P. I.

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Kingston, (Jamaica,) which he left on the 13th of February, states, that the inhabitants of Jamaica entertain but little hopes that any arrangements would be made with their government relative to any relaxation in their non-intercourse with the United States.—Their crops of sugar and coffee had failed greatly the last season in consequence of the drought; and it was supposed that not more than a third of the shipping in the island for English ports, would be able to obtain freight. Flour, which had been up to 18 or 19 dollars per bbl. had got down again to 10. A severe malignant fever had prevailed lately at Jamaica, which had carried off nearly all the King's troops, but at the time of the above gentleman's leaving, had greatly subsided.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby forewarned from trading for six certain Notes, for One Hundred Dollars each, given by the Subscriber, to JOHN ROBERTS, of Carteret County—as they were fraudulently obtained.

BENJ. CLINTON SIMMONS.
March 26th, 1822.—91f